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(OVER)

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William Cranch, Assistant Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, and the reporter for volumes 5 to 13 of the United States Supreme Court Reports which cover the critical years of 1801-1815, used the above quotation from Cicero on the title pages of the nine volumes of reports he edited. Freely translated it means that

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES HELD AT MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, JUNE 22 TO JUNE 25, 1942*

MONDAY MORNING SESSION—JUNE 22, 1942

The opening session of the Thirty-seventh Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries, held in the Wisteria Room of the Hotel Pfister, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, convened at ten-thirty o'clock, Mr. Sidney B. Hill, Association of the Bar of the City of New York, President of the Association, presiding.

PRESIDENT HILL: We will now convene the Thirty-seventh Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries. We are happy to be here in Milwaukee and, although we have been here only a short time, I note that there are a number of places that perhaps are of particular interest to us when we have a few minutes of leisure, that is, a number of places besides the breweries. I understand that they have a very beautiful Zoo here, and if some of you urchins

feel so inclined you might take my urchin out to see the Zoo if you care to participate in such trivialities. Also, there is a Scientific Building that is very interesting. It houses an Indian Museum that I hope to see. You will also receive a notice pointing out some of the other places that should be seen here, such as the modern schools, the beautiful shoreline, the diversified industries, and last but not least the good libraries. In driving up the street I passed the public library and from the appearance outside I take it that they must have a fine library inside.

We are particularly fortunate in having with us this morning the President of the Milwaukee Bar Association. Mr. Newcomb has been very active in bar association activities, not only with the local Milwaukee Bar Association but with the State Bar Association, having served on many committees of both Associations and at present he is serving as a member of the Board of Governors of the State Association.

It is with particular delight that I present to you Mr. Paul R. Newcomb, President of the Milwaukee Bar Association. Mr. Newcomb. [Applause.]

* The Editor, Miss Helen Newman, is greatly indebted to Charles Hallam, Jr. and George Richard Houston, of the library staff of the Supreme Court of the United States, for their assistance in editing and proofreading the Proceedings. She is also indebted to Harry Shriner, Chairman of the Committee on the Journal, for his helpful suggestions.

Miss Jean Ashman, Law Librarian of Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, will succeed Miss Newman as Editor of the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL* beginning with the November, 1942 number. Miss Newman, whose resignation as Editor became effective upon the completion of this September, 1942 number, will continue to serve the Association as its Executive-Secretary and Treasurer at the headquarters' new address, 1456 Church Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

MR. PAUL R. NEWCOMB

President, Milwaukee Bar Association

President Hill, Members of the American Association of Law Libraries: We are very pleased to have you with us and we hope that you all feel the pride which we do in having you here at this time.

In extending this welcome to you, I wish to speak to you briefly on the propelling force which is nurtured in the struggle for individual legal rights. Law libraries contain the records of the contests of the individual for his legal rights, and I wish to impress upon you as members of this Association that these are not mere mute parchments; they are the symbols of the struggle of the individual for his legal rights from the inception of this society in which we live to the present time. The books upon the shelves contain the personal history of the individuals who compose this nation. A nation is only the sum of all the individuals who compose it; a nation thinks, acts and feels as the individuals who live within its borders. If the individuals are defenders of their legal rights, the nation rises to the same plane.

The development of this nation spiritually, intellectually and materially, through peace and through war, has been accomplished because its citizens had a well founded and an abiding sense of right and were willing to sacrifice their life and property to protect that right. If the citizens of a nation lack the feeling of individual right, that nation is indeed in peril. A person who has not been accustomed to defend his legal rights cannot be expected to sacrifice his life and property when his coun-

try is in peril. A person who abandons his legal rights because he loves ease and exemption from strife and who loathes self-sacrifice and self-reliance cannot be expected to exhibit much energy in the defense of his country in a time of peril. A nation composed of such citizens will by force of the immutable laws of nature soon disappear.

The battler for national rights is none other than the private litigant. The same qualities which distinguish the citizen in the contest for his individual rights accompany him in the contests in the broader field of protecting his nation against foreign foe. What is so in municipal law is represented in the law of nations. A state which desires to be honored and respected abroad and unshaken and firm at home must guard and foster in its citizens the principles of equality, freedom and justice for all. In fostering the healthy, vigorous development and appreciation of the legal rights of its citizens, a state encourages a fruitful source of safety from within and freedom from aggression from without.

Under a governmental system such as ours every unjust law emanating from a legislative body and every unscrupulous practice of a court or a board or a commission performing in whole or in part the functions of a court cause a blight upon the rights of the individual citizen and tend to weaken the moral fiber of the nation. These should not and must not exist among free people.

Man alone is responsible for his freedom because he alone has the power to obey or disobey the law of God, and by virtue of his ability to distinguish between right and wrong he has the power to enact laws for his own guidance.

The accumulation upon the shelves of the libraries throughout this nation of cases tried by a fair and impartial court are healthy signs. They show that this nation is composed of God-fearing, virile and liberty-loving people. As long as these reports continue to accumulate, this nation is safe. Those who counsel the curtailment and ultimate elimination of these contests tend to destroy the spirit of liberty among fallible human beings.

A life not worth defending is a life of slavery. All healthy life is a struggle. Nature has so decreed it, and no human being can change it. So it will be in all the ages to come. Therefore let us countenance no preaching which tends to destroy this spirit among the individual citizens of this country to defend their legal rights. In so doing we preserve the charter under which free men exist and tyrants perish.

Again I wish to thank you for this privilege of saying these few words to you. I hope that your meeting here will be a success. We will do all that we can to make it so, including keeping the sun shining while you are here.

I thank you. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT HILL: It is not surprising to learn that the members of the legal profession of this progressive city and state are taking up their task to defend these liberties and rights of which Mr. Newcomb has just spoken to us. The Army, Navy and Marine Corps enforce the international policy of government, the Bench and Bar enforce the domestic policy of government, and we must look to such men as Mr. Newcomb and other members of the Bar for that leadership to enforce the national policy of our people.

I am very glad at this time to introduce to you our President-elect, who is known to each and every one of us, to give the response to the address of Mr. Paul Newcomb. Mrs. Long. [Applause.]

RESPONSE TO THE ADDRESS OF WELCOME

BERNITA J. LONG

Law Librarian, University of Illinois

Mr. President, Members of the American Association of Law Libraries, and Mr. Newcomb: It is a matter of common knowledge that Milwaukee holds many records, that it has within the last few years held first place among cities of its class in the matter of health, solvency, crime and fire prevention and low debt and accident tolls, and I am sure that after this very fine welcome which we have received this morning it will hold a record with the American Association of Law Libraries also—first in outstanding hospitality.

During the years that I have attended these meetings we have met in many places and at all of those meetings we have been greeted by men prominent in their respective communities. As we have listened to their well chosen words of felicitation I know that all of us have experienced a feeling of indebtedness to them for taking their time when they are so busy with their own work and with outside activities to make our opening sessions pleasant ones and successful ones. I feel today that we have incurred an unusually large obligation because in this period certainly the professional and civic leaders are under constant pressure and strain with many additional activities. So we are very

grateful to Mr. Newcomb for being with us this morning and giving us such a splendid address.

As Mr. Hill said, we are happy to be in Milwaukee. Although this is our first meeting at "the gathering place by the river", as I believe the Indians used to call it, still many of us are quite familiar with Wisconsin. Those of us in particular who live in the neighboring Corn Belt States have long been aware of its very excellent recreational facilities and its beautiful scenery which differs so greatly from our own prairies. I am afraid that for a time at least we will not be able to re-visit Wisconsin as much as we might wish; therefore, we hope to make the most of our stay while we are here.

After considering the program which our Committee on Arrangements has provided for us, I think we will not be disappointed. We may not get in all the fishing that we would like, but we will be able to see the libraries and I understand that we are to have a trip to a brewery.

We are all looking forward to a most profitable meeting. May I on behalf of the Association thank Mr. Newcomb for being with us. Thank you. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT HILL: Thank you, Mrs. Long. When you mentioned the subject of fishing, I wish you would have asked Mr. Newcomb where the fish bite best.

[At this point President Hill presented his Annual Report.]

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

SIDNEY B. HILL

Assistant Librarian, Association of the Bar of the City of New York

In the incumbency of office this year, I have, most of the time, had the feeling

that we have all been living through two distinct periods of our lives—through the struggling and uncertain period before Pearl Harbor and in that period since, in which every individual's life has suddenly become eventful.

INDEX TO STATE BAR ASSOCIATION PROCEEDINGS

In the very beginning of the year, we were ready to publish the *Index to State Bar Association Proceedings*. Mr. Dennis A. Dooley, the Editor, who had for some time been negotiating with publishers for the printing of the Index, reported that Baker, Voorhis & Co. Inc. were willing to assist us. After conferences with Mr. Billo, President of Baker, Voorhis and Mr. Dooley, and with the approval of the Executive Committee, we entered into a contract with Baker, Voorhis to publish the Index. By the terms of their generous contract a profit will ensue to the Association after the sales reach 175 copies. Over 150 copies have been sold and delivered as of June 1, 1942. Inquiries are being received daily from throughout the country about the Index. An intensive subscription campaign was organized through the office of the President of our Association and through the office of Mr. Dooley, the President of the National Association of State Libraries. This has recently been supplemented by a nation-wide advertising campaign organized by Mr. Alfred A. Morrison, Chairman of our Committee on Publicity and Public Relations.

Many favorable comments have been received, praising the work of the Editor and the typography and format of the publishers. An outstanding contribution has been made in the field of legal

bibliography. Every member of the Association should join the drive to raise the subscriptions above the cost quota at once. Your President requests that a suitable resolution of appreciation be passed expressing the gratitude of this Association to Mr. Dooley for his devoted and scholarly work as Editor of the Index.

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

The war has brought about a closer development of cooperation between individuals and groups. I have heard it said recently that it has taken the war to bring about such a relationship among the various library associations. Some even think that it took the war to bring about the cooperative movement among the various library associations which has brought forth the Council of National Library Associations. I am glad to say that this is not true, for the furtherance of closer relations among the library associations has been growing for many years.

The efforts of the Third Activities Committee and the joint committees of the A.L.A. and the A.A.L.L. from 1938 to 1941 were largely responsible for the formation of the Council. The ground work was well laid by the members of these committees and by representatives of the Special Libraries Association.

However, in spite of such efforts, there came a momentary lull in this cooperative movement. Fortunately, this lull did not discourage Mr. Charles H. Brown, President of the A.L.A., who came to New York and talked to me very frankly about the difficulties of the situation. I was delighted to know he

would not rest until a plan took shape which would bring about a truly cooperative movement among the national associations.

With assistance from Miss Woodward, President of the Special Libraries Association, a resolution was presented and passed by Josephine B. Hollingsworth at the Hartford convention of the Special Libraries Association. The resolution passed by that meeting asked that representatives of the national library associations of the United States and Canada, through their representatives, should convene as soon as possible to further the cooperative movement among the different associations. Miss Woodward came to New York to confer with me about the call and after hearing from Messrs. Charles H. Brown and Carl Milam of the A.L.A., it was decided to issue a call to the representatives of the national associations to meet at Chicago during the mid-winter meetings of the A.L.A. and A.A.L.L. The meeting was called for December 28, 1941. President Brown of the A.L.A. had also issued a call of the Joint Committee of the A.L.A. on Relations between National Library Associations for the following day, December 29, 1941. The representatives at both of these meetings were of about the same personnel.

At the meeting on the 28th, called by Miss Woodward, it was the consensus of opinion that a cooperative council should be created. A resolution was passed at this meeting to be presented to the joint committee on December 29, 1941, as follows:

"RESOLVED, that there be created a cooperating council of library associations, the objectives of which being to serve as a clearing

house for information; a planning board and a coordinating board dealing with common problems of the membership associations."

At the meeting of the joint committee on Monday, December 29th, this resolution was presented. It was finally voted that the members of the joint committee recommend to their respective associations that the name of the joint committee be changed from the "Joint Committee on Cooperation between National Associations" to "Council of National Library Associations".

A committee was appointed to recommend projects for consideration by the national council and machinery for organization.

Miss Woodward, Chairman of this meeting, appointed Messrs. Milton E. Lord, Herman H. Henkel and me as the committee. This committee was instructed to report at a meeting of the council, as soon as a majority of the national library associations (which number includes the five A.L.A. divisions) voted to participate in the council.

The first meeting of the council was held in New York City on March 5, 1942, at which time organization of the council was perfected and its constitution adopted. The following Executive Committee was elected: Sidney B. Hill, President, American Association of Law Libraries, Chairman; Miss Laura E. Woodward, President, Special Libraries Association, Vice-chairman; Milton E. Lord, Director, Boston Public Library, Secretary and Treasurer. Representatives of sixteen of the national library associations took part in this organization meeting.

The way has been prepared for co-operation among the national library associations.

It was the privilege of a few of us to attend the pre-conference meeting of the council last night, the theme of which was "Library Relations with Washington".

I think before passing to another subject I should call your attention to article II of the constitution of the council. To summarize this article, I interpret it as follows:

"The council shall direct its efforts primarily to opening and widening the channels of communication between the several national library associations, with a view to fostering cooperation among the member associations in their various activities. Its object is chiefly to facilitate the interchange of information and to work out plans for cooperation among the associations, and that the council is not interested in its own right to be an operating body except for the above purposes."

INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS

We have a committee on retirement and pension plans and this committee has often cited the retirement system at Harvard Law School. Most of us have been very envious of that system and have hoped that our governing boards would soon invoke similar retirement plans for us.

However, this envy has turned to regret since Professor James announced his retirement from the Harvard Law School. Not only has he resigned as librarian of that school but also as Editor of the *Index to Legal Periodicals*, to take effect upon his law school retirement.

As a law librarian he reached outstanding heights in his profession. He became Editor of the Index at a critical period in the life of the Index and has given to the Bench and Bar one of the most important contributions in the field of legal bibliography. The Index has become a most important tool of the

legal profession, the use of which has grown yearly and with each year it has become of increasing importance.

Professor James has left a monument which will connect the memory of the past with the present and the future. In these troubled days it will be encouraging to him to feel assured that we will carry on that which he has so well developed. We salute him as our outstanding son.

Our Committee on the Index is planning for its future. The report of the committee, with its recommendations, will be presented to us a little later during this convention by the chairman of that committee.

During these days of uncertainty when the "status quo" is being rocked and rocked, it is my hope that the Index will not be too greatly disturbed for the present or until after the war. The success which we have had with the Index speaks for the work of this committee.

MEMBERSHIP

I am reluctant to report that I do not feel that enough effort has been made to build up the membership of the Association, particularly among librarians in private law offices, county and court libraries.

With the widening circulation and interest now manifested in the *Law Library Journal*, I feel that now is the time to consider a type of membership which would appeal more to the Bench and Bar. Many members of the Bench and Bar are life sustaining contributors of other library associations. I request the Association to provide plans to increase membership in the above mentioned groups.

Perhaps a large membership committee comprised of sub-committees of the various groups might do the job. I am certain there is plenty of opportunity to increase our membership rolls. This matter has been discussed during the existence of the Committee on the Roalfe Expansion Plan. Mr. William R. Roalfe may be able to throw some light upon this important matter.

EDUCATION FOR LAW LIBRARIANSHIP

One committee which has been of particular interest is the Advisory Committee on Education for Law Librarianship. We are particularly fortunate in having as chairman of this committee, a man practicing what the committee preaches. His course in Law Library Administration at Columbia University will be given again commencing July 7, 1942 and running until August 14, 1942, with registration on July 2nd, 3rd and 6th. We congratulate Mr. Miles O. Price in the work he is doing in this important field. A great many of our law librarians are testifying to the value of this course.

While on this subject of education for law librarians, as your President this past year I have been the recipient of this opportunity for a liberal education. A great many of you have done your best to assist in my education during the year. But I must warn you not to expect too much from your efforts in my behalf and remind you that education is what you have acquired after information has left!

OTHER COMMITTEES

I am looking forward with interest to the reports of all of our committees. I

am sure the Committee on Permanent Budget Plan will have a constructive program to offer which will further the financial stability of the Association. I feel the financial set-up of the Association should receive careful consideration and that a new allocation of funds should be made, that we may clearly see which phases of the work are self-sustaining and which are not.

It is particularly difficult to attempt to tell which committees are of supreme importance. The opportunities for work for all of them are unlimited. I could talk to you at length about committee work, but as the reports of the committees will tell you so much more than I can, you must wait for these for the information which I know you seek.

LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL

There is one more matter, however, I should like to discuss with you and that is the *Law Library Journal*. In this field of our endeavor I have not been charged with sins of omission but rather, perhaps, sins of commission!

There is no state in the union from which we could not obtain from five to ten new subscriptions if we made up our minds to do so. But that can only be brought about by the inclusion in the Journal of current legal articles such as have appeared in the last three issues. With the publication of these articles, our subscription list began to climb and without these articles, our subscriptions would not have increased, but would have taken a sharp decline. And, mind you, many other journals have been losing advertisers and subscribers much too rapidly. When I discovered that there might be an opportunity to publish lec-

tures given under the auspices of The Association of the Bar of the City of New York, I saw the chance to create more widespread interest on the part of the Bar in the work we are doing. We should attempt to increase this interest and I believe it can be done. I am sure we could get similar articles from members of the Bar throughout the forty-eight states; articles of particular interest within a given state, but upon subjects of a general character which would appeal to the Bar as a whole.

Then, too, we have just begun to scratch the surface in the field of legal bibliography, particularly bibliography relative to the war effort. We have a number of these about ready for publication (war legislation of Latin-American countries, Canada and some pertaining to our own country). Others will follow.

The law book publishers of the country have been most generous with us in helping to maintain the Journal through their advertising. When Mr. Joseph L. Andrews took over this department, the Journal had only a small amount of advertising. The publishers, who look upon the Journal as a joint venture with us—and who, at the present time, are perhaps doing more than we are to maintain it from a financial aspect—have given Mr. Andrews loyal and marvelous support.

Mr. Andrews has done a magnificent job and has given unstintingly of his time. The one hundred dollars paid him is no real remuneration, part of it goes toward the expenses which he must incur in connection with the work. I know that unless we continue the improvement which we have made, he

would not feel justified in making the sacrifice of effort that he has. He is particularly proud of the new kind of material which has been included in recent numbers of the Journal, its new format and the cooperation he has received from the advertisers. We cannot afford to lose his services.

He has found the advertisers more receptive to the Journal since we have made a wider appeal to the Bar, and that to maintain this advertising and increase circulation we must continue the policy inaugurated by the Journal committee this year.

The Journal has been successful this year even though only a small portion of membership dues has been allocated to its funds, and in spite of the fact that some members of the Association receive the Journal with their membership, and their dues are less than a yearly subscription to the Journal. If we properly allocate the funds of the Association and continue to improve the Journal, it can become self-sustaining, but this can only be done by the continued hard work of the Editor, the Associate Editor and those who have been helping them. Our progress should and can be much greater.

Your President has enjoyed the year in office and has received great assistance from the other officers and members of the Association. The assistance, ideas and suggestions from them are deeply appreciated. For the occasions when they have not been followed, it is hoped that you will be charitable!

To sum up, I feel that I may best express my feelings by quoting from a recent letter sent over to America by brother H. A. C. Sturgess, Librarian

and Keeper of the Records of the Middle Temple Library, London, England:

"With me it has simply been a job of work and I have done my best to do it."

PRESIDENT HILL: We shall now have the report of the Executive-Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Helen Newman.

[Miss Newman briefly sketched the statistical material bearing on membership, and subscriptions, this to appear in full in the printed Proceedings. Regarding the financial condition of the Association, she spoke as follows:]

MISS NEWMAN: I report to you in many capacities because I serve you in many capacities, but I feel that the most important consideration before the Association now and in the years that lie ahead until the war is over, as our President has said, is to study carefully our financial setup. The Budget Committee, of course, will report later in the meeting, but, as your Treasurer, for the last three years I have been urging that we keep a balance of the Carnegie Fund in the bank as a backlog against possible losses in current revenue. This fund was due to have been exhausted in January, 1942, but because of the fact that the Association accepted my recommendations of two years ago not to expand unduly, we still have in the bank \$1,078.12, which is the balance of the Carnegie money, but it is all the money that we do have in the bank. Our Index account is separate, and we have in that account about \$6,000. But our general operating fund, which includes disbursements for the publication of the *Law Library Journal*, is a general account and in that account our present balance is only the Carnegie balance.

I hope I will be given an opportunity to confer with the Budget Committee and recommend that we draw up a very conservative program of publication and other activities for the coming year so that we can operate, if possible, on current receipts, keeping this Carnegie money as a backlog, because we must have some money in the bank to meet current expenses if we lose subscribers and members, which we are likely to do during this period. My formal reports will be published in full in the Proceedings.

Before I close these remarks, Mr. President, I want to move that Professor Eldon R. James of the Harvard Law School, and Mrs. Gladys Judd Day, formerly of the Hartford Bar Library, who retired last summer, be made honorary life members of this Association. Both Mrs. Day and Professor James are known to all of you. They served the Association for many years and I think we should continue them on our membership rolls in an honorary capacity. I therefore make the motion.

[The motion was seconded by Mr. A. Mercer Daniel of the Howard University School of Law Library, voted upon and carried unanimously. The President instructed the Secretary to send a copy of the resolution to Professor James and to Mrs. Day.]

PRESIDENT HILL: I was very interested in Miss Newman's remarks about our finances. I think there will be some difference of opinion as to whether there will be a necessity for following her suggestion with respect to the Carnegie Fund. I think that with greater effort we really can make everything pay and I have hopes that when the Budget Committee reports it will be shown that

we can do so. I even feel that we can increase the membership of the Association right through the war; I feel that we can increase the sales of the *Index to Legal Periodicals* and of the *Index to State Bar Association Proceedings*; that we can increase greatly the sales of the *Law Library Journal*; I am optimistic enough to think that we can win the war. [Applause.]

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE- SECRETARY AND TREASURER 1941-42

These are war days, days of compulsory rationing of essential commodities, and days of voluntary rationing of time not expended in essential activities. I, therefore, report to you in much briefer fashion than I have done previously in the eight years I have served as your Executive-Secretary-Treasurer and Editor of the *Law Library Journal*. Heretofore, in my reports, I have included a full discussion of membership gains and losses, the subscription list and the *Law Library Journal*. These statistical reports I have prepared and appended to the reports of the chairman of the appropriate committees, the Committee on New Members, and the Committee on *Law Library Journal*. I give to you in this report a discussion of what seems to me to be the most essential and vital part of the Association work—that of its Treasurer who is charged with the responsibility of balancing a budget during war times.

At the outset I take pride in stating that, while the Budget for 1941-42 (which had been approved by the Association at the Annual Meeting in June, 1941) was modified by the Ex-

ecutive Committee at its mid-winter meeting in Chicago in December, 1941, to include certain reallocations to provide for additional disbursements on account of the *Law Library Journal*, our current receipts have been sufficient to cover current disbursements so that we have not incurred a deficit. To state this in simpler terms, we have "broken even" on receipts and disbursements for the current fiscal year, and in doing this we have not had to disburse any part of the \$500 of the Carnegie Fund which had been allocated to the *Law Library Journal* in the 1941-42 Budget. The entire balance of \$1,078.12 in the Carnegie Fund, which we had on deposit in June, 1941, remains intact.

Two years ago, in my Annual Report for 1939-40, I predicted that we might be able to keep the balance in the Carnegie Fund for use during the period January, 1942, to July, 1943, one year and a half beyond the date (January, 1942) when we expected the fund to be exhausted. It is indeed fortunate, in view of present conditions, that this sum of money is still in our bank account as a backlog. We shall need it, for I anticipate some loss in revenue from membership dues, subscriptions, sales of back numbers of the *Law Library Journal*, and possibly from advertising in the year which lies ahead. I anticipate loss in revenue from membership dues, because already some of our individual members have joined the armed forces and dropped their memberships, others may feel they cannot afford to continue Association memberships, and law school libraries which have Institutional memberships may, through curtailed budgets, be compelled by sheer lack of funds to drop these memberships. Likewise, the

smaller libraries which need complete files of back numbers of the *Law Library Journal* will not have the funds to purchase them.

In addition, I anticipate a loss of subscribers for while we have gained 80 new subscribers this year, on the debit side of the ledger we have lost 33 subscribers, making a net gain of 47. Our present subscription list of 250 numbers 27 less subscribers than we had in 1937 when the *Index to Legal Periodicals* accounts and the *Law Library Journal* accounts were separated and the Wilson Company turned over to me the list of 277 subscribers to the *Law Library Journal*. As stated by me in my Annual Report in 1938 (Sept. 1938 LLJ p. 181) the majority of the 59 discontinued subscriptions in 1937-38 (following the separation of the Index and the Journal and their publication as separate serials beginning with the January, 1936, numbers) were from law firms, interested only in the *Index to Legal Periodicals* and not in the *Law Library Journal*. Seventy-five of the 80 new subscriptions received during this present fiscal year have been from law firms, which subscribed because of the inclusion in the *Law Library Journal* of the Lectures of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. Is it not reasonable to anticipate that our experience of the year 1937-38, when law firms dropped subscriptions to the *Law Library Journal* after the Journal was separated from the Index, in which they were primarily interested, will be repeated in the forthcoming year if the Lectures of the Association of the Bar are no longer found within the pages of the *Law Library Journal*? In other words, I submit that the list of 1940-41

new subscribers is a false barometer of progress. Those new subscriptions, on the other hand, have saved us from incurring a deficit during this fiscal year. The printing of these lectures cost approximately \$500 (85 pages at \$6 a page) which was paid for by \$300 received from 75 new subscriptions at \$4; plus \$100 in excess of budget estimates from sale of back numbers (\$150 estimated and \$243 actually received), plus \$100 received from advertising in excess of budget estimates. But at the close of our fiscal year, as I have already stated, we have just broken even on current receipts and disbursements and we have no surplus. For this reason I have suggested to the Chairman of the Committee on *Law Library Journal* that the January, 1942, to June, 1942 salaries of the Editor and Advertising Manager (a total of \$250) which were reallocated in the Budget from salaries to printing costs of the Journal cannot now be paid unless the Carnegie Fund is drawn upon.

This brings me to the conclusion of the Report and to the point which I particularly want to emphasize. It is this: I respectfully urge that a conservative program of Association activities and publications be planned and adhered to for the fiscal year June 1st, 1942, to May 31, 1943, and that this program be provided for in a conservative budget to be prepared by the Budget Committee and administered by the Treasurer under the direction of the Executive Committee. This program should include consideration of the advisability of changing the publication schedule of the *Law Library Journal* from a bi-monthly periodical to a quarterly for the duration, and a budget computed on the

basis of current disbursements being made from current receipts keeping the \$1,078.12 of the Carnegie Fund intact in our bank account.

Respectfully submitted,

HELEN NEWMAN, *Executive Secretary and Treasurer and Editor of the Law Library Journal.*

TREASURER'S REPORT

Fiscal Year June 24, 1941, to May 31, 1942

Cash Balance in Hamilton National Bank 6/24/41 \$1,283.55

RECEIPTS (1941-42)

Dues:	
Individual	\$ 580.50
Institutional	1,328.00
Associate	430.00
Subscriptions	890.00
Advertising	1,089.00
Sale of back numbers of the Journal	243.25
Miscellaneous	7.38
	4,568.13
Total	\$5,851.68

DISBURSEMENTS (1941-42)

Affiliation Dues, A. L. A.	\$ 29.50
Bank Charges	1.15
Carolina Law Lib. Ass'n (Refund dues)	11.00
Committee Expenses	29.96
Freight and Express	36.54
Law Library Journal:	
Printing (5 nos. L.L.J.)	\$2,451.70
Copyright	10.00
Postage	38.61
Envelopes	49.21
Stencils (Mailing List)	20.01
Sorting back nos. L.L.J.	16.75
	2,586.28
Notary Fees	00.00
Postage	123.12
§Premium on bond for Treasurer	50.00
Printing, Supplies and Equipment	86.60
Telegraph, Telephone and Messenger	20.93
Reporting: 36th Annual Meeting	117.50

Salaries:	
Editor	200.00
Exec. Secretary and Treasurer..	300.00
Assistant to Exec. Secretary	
Treasurer and Editor	625.00
Advertising Manager	50.00
Traveling Expenses	169.22
Miscellaneous	27.20
	\$4,464.00
*Balance in Bank, May 31, 1942	1,387.68
Total	\$5,851.68

* Includes \$1,078.12 of Carnegie Fund plus \$309.56 of General Fund. Bills (\$501.68) for printing and mailing the May number of the Journal had not been rendered when the books were closed on May 31, 1942.

§ Eagle Fidelity Individual Bond No. F 53138 for \$10,000 for one year dated April 24, 1942. Agent, Hugh Murrell, Investment Building, Wash., D. C.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER, INDEX to LEGAL PERIODICALS ACCOUNT

Fiscal Year June 24, 1941, to May 31, 1942, inclusive

RECEIPTS

Balance, June 24, 1941....	\$ 604.00
H. W. Wilson Company..	7,000.00
Total Receipts	\$7,604.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Travel expenses (Mr. Poole)	\$ 50.00
Salaries:	
Miss Wharton, Indexer.	1,671.55
Miss Newman, Exec.	
Sec. Treas.	458.26
	2,179.81
Total Disbursements	\$5,424.19

Respectfully submitted,

HELEN NEWMAN, *Treasurer*

PRESIDENT HILL: We will next have the report of the Committee on Memorials. This was to be given by Ella May Thornton, State Librarian of Georgia. In her absence, it will be given by Mr. Harry Shriver, Reference Assistant in American Law, Law Library of Congress.¹

¹ Mr. Shriver is now in the Trade Practice Conference Division of the Federal Trade Commission—Editor's note.

[Mr. Shriver thereupon read the report of the Committee on Memorials as prepared by Miss Thornton.]

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MEMORIALS

Your Committee on Memorials has the sorrowful but not completely painful duty of commemorating the lives of those members of this organization who have been removed by death during 1941 and 1942 from association with us.

A certain satisfaction is mixed with our sadness because the record of the five whom we memorialize is such that we can point to each as a person of high purpose, shining accomplishment and living influence.

The Association bears the impress of their counsel and loyal support. Moreover, the institutions in which they labored are instruments, forged with fires of their intelligence and zeal, which have been and will continue to be the means of bringing enlightenment and of securing justice to thousands of people.

Briefly now, we offer citations of each and present the whole, asking the concurrence of our membership in an expression of pride in the achievement of these, our fellows, and in a message of sincere sympathy to their bereaved relatives.

HADDON IVINS was born near Hightower, N. J., and throughout his life served his state and his community well. The offices he held from time to time and the undertakings which he sponsored reflect a mind keenly alive to the values of the governmental, the educational and the cultural things of life. Among other honors bestowed upon him was the presidency of the New Jersey

Historical Society. He was Editor of The Hudson Dispatch and served as State Librarian of New Jersey from 1934 to 1941. His death occurred September 5, 1941.

WILLIAM MACK was born at Sumter, S. C., October 24, 1865. The degrees of A.B., A.M. and LL.D. were conferred upon him by Davidson College and an LL.B. and an LL.D. came to him from the University of Missouri. He passed away December 10, 1941.

He was human in the best sense of the word as illustrated by his high social and fraternal connections and honors. His abilities bore the mark of genius. The great legal works issued under his editorial direction, the last being *Corpus Juris* and *Corpus Juris Secundum*, can be truly said to have been produced by a master no less certainly than were the symphonies of great composers or the epics of ever-living poets.

LYNN W. McCANE was born April 24, 1884 at Louisiana (Pike County), Missouri. For forty years and until his death October 22, 1941, he served as Assistant Librarian of the Law Library Association of St. Louis. The following tribute serves as an eloquent testimonial to his fine and useful life:

"At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Law Library Association of St. Louis on October 24, 1941, it was unanimously resolved that in the death of Mr. Lynn W. McCane the Library has lost a most faithful assistant who made his first duty the welfare of the Association and its membership. His loss will be not only to the Library which he served faithfully for some forty years but particularly and personally to the large body of lawyers comprising the membership who enjoyed his friendship."

HELEN SARAH MOYLAN was born in Boston, Mass., in 1891. She graduated from Radcliffe College and later re-

ceived her B.S. degree from the Columbia University Library School. She headed the law library of the University of Iowa from 1922 to 1941. It is probably true that as a member of this Association she held the confidence, the admiration and the affection of her associates to a degree not ever reached by any of our number. Her Presidency of this Association in 1938-1939 was conspicuous for its constructive program. Her sudden death September 20, 1941, left the membership as a whole with a real and lasting sense of personal bereavement.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER RHEA, born February 14, 1874, at Rhea's Mill, Texas, reached the end of his noteworthy career in Dallas, June 2, 1941. He was a graduate of McKinney College in 1892 and earned a master of laws degree in 1895 from the University of Texas. A tribute received from his successor, Mr. Maximilian Friedmann, Librarian of the Law School of Southern Methodist University, is an impressive and inspiring encomium.

To conclude, as a successful practicing attorney, the founder and long-time instructor of the Southern Methodist University School of Law and Librarian of the School, as well, he had wide influence and a fruitful service.

Respectfully submitted,
ELLA MAY THORNTON, *Chairman*
HARRY C. SHRIVER
HELEN LITTLE

PRESIDENT HILL: Thank you, Mr. Shriner. We deeply feel the loss of these members, and that is particularly true because we are a small group and are so intimately acquainted with one another. As the years approach we

must be faced with these sad losses from our membership, we know; but, as I have said, these friendships that have grown through this close contact with one another seem like losses of a member of the family.

Our next report is the report of the Committee on New Members. In Mr. Hern's absence, I will call upon Miss Newman.

[Miss Newman thereupon read the report of the Committee on New Members prepared by Peter Hern of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.]

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NEW MEMBERS

The reports of the Committee on New Members for the past few years have indicated constant improvement. It can be reported that despite the war the fiscal year 1941-1942 is no less gratifying. This year the report on new membership is as follows: Institutional 5; Institutional Staff Members and Individuals 48; Associate 3; making a total of 56 new members for the year 1941-1942.

The Chairman, Peter Q. Hern, assisted by the following librarians who served on the Committee on New Members, Harry Bitner, William Stern, Alfred Beck, Marian Gould, Helen Snook, Dorothy Houghton, Margaret Van Cise, Adeline Clarke, Margaret Coonan, Leo Bush, Marjorie Coleman and Elmer Bolla, takes pleasure in submitting to the Association this list of new members.

Respectfully submitted,
PETER Q. HERN, Chairman.

New Members, June, 1941, through June, 1942

August, Sidney, Biddle Law Library, University of Pa., 3400 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.
Bagby, Ann, University of Maryland Law School Library, Baltimore, Md.
Bethea, Louise, Duke University Law School Library, Durham, North Carolina.
*Bernt, H. H. A., School of Law, University of Newark, Newark, N. J.
Beyer, Herman, Los Angeles County Law Library, Jergins Trust Building, Long Beach, California.
Burdett, Richard, Law Library, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.
Canada, Mrs. Helen, Federal Works Agency Library, Washington, D. C.
Carley, Sara Dunn, Librarian, Mercer Univ. Law Library, Macon, Georgia.
Christensen, Doris, Worcester County Law Library, Court House, Worcester, Mass.
*Clagett, Mrs. Helen, Los Angeles County Law Library, 703 Hall of Records, Los Angeles, California.
Clapp, Lewis A., Court of Appeals Library, 500 Court House, Syracuse, New York.
Clark, Mary S., Stanford University Law Library, Stanford, California.
Cole, Harold, Detroit Bar Association Library, Penobscot Bldg., Detroit, Michigan.
*Coonan, Margaret E., Baltimore Bar Library, 329 Court House, Baltimore, Md.
Dwyer, Thomas E., Boston College Law School Library, 441 Stuart Street, Boston, Mass.
Emmitt, Hilda, Cornell Law School Library, Ithaca, New York.
Finfrock, C. M., Western Reserve Univ. Law School Library, Cleveland, Ohio.
*Fiske, Arthur W., Cleveland Law Library Association, Cleveland, Ohio.
Fletcher, Elizabeth, Mississippi State Library, Jackson, Miss.
Frank, Harry, Ass'n of the Bar of the City of New York, 42 West 44th St., New York City.
*Friedmann, Maximilian, Law Librarian, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas.
Fritz, Ruth (Mrs.), Law Library, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.
Gilliom, Don, Supreme Court Library, Denver, Colorado.
Hall, Florence, Northwestern University Law Library, Chicago, Illinois.
*Hayward, Dorothy, Middlesex Law Library Association, Court House, Cambridge, Mass.
Hesse, Natalie, Duke University Law School Library, Durham, North Carolina.
Hill, Charles M., Baylor University Law School Library, Waco, Texas.

* Asterisk indicates Individual Membership.

Jensen, Edwin, Wisconsin State Library, Madison, Wisconsin.

*Jones, Dorothy, Social Security Board Law Library, 1025 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D. C.

*Jones, Raymond M., Ohio Supreme Court Law Library, Columbus, Ohio.

*Keeler, Mrs. Michalina, Hartford Bar Library, Hartford, Conn.

*Keller, Lena, New York County Lawyers' Association, New York City.

Kenna, Mary, W. C. Ruger Law Library of Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York.

Lashbrook, Mrs. Lora, Law Librarian, University of Notre Dame College of Law, Notre Dame, Indiana.

Lienhop, John G., Law Library Association of St. Louis, St. Louis, Missouri.

Lucas, Virgil H., Law Library, Lincoln University, St. Louis, Missouri.

McNamee, Tom, Los Angeles County Law Library, 509 First National Bank Bldg., Pomona, California.

Maguire, John, Law Librarian, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass.

*Mitchell, Dorothy S., Law Librarian, University of Miami School of Law, Coral Gables, Florida.

Moore, Daniel E., North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham, North Carolina.

Moore, Ermina G., Indiana University Law Library, Bloomington, Indiana.

Morris, Jack C., University of South Dakota Law Library, Vermillion, S. Dakota.

Morvant, Mrs. L. M., Louisiana State Library, New Orleans, La.

Norman, May N., Law Library, Tulane University, New Orleans, La.

Oppenheim, Leonard, Law Library, Tulane University, New Orleans, La.

Parks, Margaret, Stanford University Law Library, Stanford, California.

Peterson, Lloyd W., Law Library Association of St. Louis, 1300 Civil Courts Bldg., St. Louis, Missouri.

Pifer, Mildred, Biddle Law Library, University of Pennsylvania, 3400 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.

*Prince, Huberta A., Acting Law Librarian, U. S. Dept. of Interior, Office of the Solicitor, Washington, D. C.

Robert, Venie, Nevada State Library, Carson City, Nevada.

Siegel, Boaz, Law Library, Wayne University, Detroit, Michigan.

*Sigmon, Mrs. Lillian, Indianapolis Bar Association Library, Indianapolis, Ind.

Smedley, Theodore, Washington and Lee University Law Library, Lexington, Va.

*Stubbs, Marion, Legislative Reference Librarian, Maine State Library, Augusta, Maine.

Taylor, Margaret, Law Library, Louisiana State University, University, La.

* Asterisk indicates Individual Membership.

Wallach, Kate, University of Michigan Law Library, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Welling, Richard, University of Virginia Law Library, Charlottesville, Va.

Weltge, Ruth, Washington University Law Library, St. Louis, Missouri.

Wiener, Minnie, Federal Works Agency Library, Room 5013 North Interior Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Wiley, Gladys, Tennessee State Library, Nashville, Tennessee.

Williams, Ione, Law Librarian, University of Wyoming Law Library, Laramie, Wyoming.

Wilson, J. G., Oregon Supreme Court Library, Salem, Oregon.

Associate Members

Lewis W. Arkin and Company, 117 W. Harrison St., Chicago, Illinois.

Pelham Barr, Executive Director, Library Binding Institute, 501 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

I. & S. Glick, 1 Junius Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Institutional Members

Federal Works Agency Library, Room 5013 North Interior Bldg., Washington, D. C.

North Carolina College for Negroes, Durham, North Carolina.

Tulane University Law Library, New Orleans, La.

University of Illinois Law Library, Urbana, Illinois.

University of Maryland School of Law, Redwood and Greene Sts., Baltimore, Md.

Tables on Membership for 1941-1942

	1941	1942
Life	10	9
Honorary	1	1
Associate	42	45
Institutional	89*	93*
Individual:		
Personal Membership	132	131
Institutional Membership	211†	214†
	343	345
	343	345
Total	485	493
(Total net gain of 8)		

* Refers to number of libraries.

† Refers to number of persons on staffs of institutional members.

ANALYSIS

Life Members:	
Added	None
Dropped	1
	Net Loss of 1
Honorary	No Change
Associate Members:	
Added	3
Dropped	None
	Net gain of 3
Institutional Members:	
Added	5
Dropped	1
	Net gain of 4
Individuals—Personal Membership:	
Added (new)	14
Dropped (includ. 1 deceased)	20
Transferred from Institutional to Individual Membership..	5
	Net loss of 1
Individuals—Institutional Membership:	
Added (new)	48
Dropped (includ. 4 deceased)	40
Transferred from Institutional to Individual Membership..	5
	Net gain of 3
	(Total net gain of 8)

PRESIDENT HILL: We will next have the report of the Committee on Law Cataloging. Miss Lena Keller, Chairman of this Committee, is absent. Miss Karpenstein, of the University of California, Berkeley, California, will read the report to us.

[Miss Katherine Karpenstein thereupon read the report of the Committee on Law Cataloging prepared by Miss Lena Keller of New York County Lawyers' Association.]

REPORT OF THE CATALOGING COMMITTEE

The highly technical process of organizing a card catalog cannot be successfully carried on without the aid of a code, or set of rules. In spite of the strong individualism which has to date marked the era of law library cataloging, law catalogers as well as catalogers

in other fields, have leaned heavily on the ALA Code of 1908. The intervening era between 1908 and the present has witnessed the growth of libraries, particularly specialized libraries of which law is a unit, until the time has come when the old code is outmoded, and a new edition essential. With a realization of this situation, the American Library Association, some years ago, appointed a Code Revision Committee with power to draft a new code. This committee, although delegating responsibility, in many cases to subject specialists, seems not to have allocated like responsibility within the law field. Be that as it may, the Code Revision Committee has now compiled and published the catalog rules, second edition, in preliminary form. They are asking that librarians, both individually and by groups, make whatever suggestions seem advisable. Revision of the code in final form will not begin before fall of this year.

Under the guidance of our president, Mr. Sidney B. Hill, the newly appointed Cataloging Committee of the AALL, realized that there would yet be time to bring to the attention of the Code Revision Committee the many problems with which law cataloging had been faced, and the deviations from the code rules which had been admitted to general practice (at least insofar as law librarians are concerned). Had there been no national association during the past few decades, no publication through which law librarians could "get it off their chest and on to the record while they were in the mood for it", it is likely that the cataloging committee would not have been in a position to compile a report which would outline the problem

and suggest a remedy. Thanks to our annual meetings, to the Law Library Journal, there was enough evidence on record to convict the code of 1908 as not having met the needs of law library development, and to support the fact that a set of rules was needed.

The question which of course comes to mind is whether or not one general code can be drafted which will meet the needs of specialized libraries. Law catalogers are trained in "unspecialized" library schools. Attorneys who use law libraries have hardly escaped an orientation course in freshman English concerned with use of a card catalog. Must these two groups of people be retrained? There is one general source of supply for printed catalog cards, that of the Library of Congress. If law groups become a law unto themselves, they will soon cease to be able to reap any benefit from this time-saving, scholarly product. The age through which we are passing is now reaping the bitter fruits of isolation. Law librarians do not wish to add to this reactionary picture.

However, our problem becomes, not so much one of yielding to general cataloging practice on all points, but one of convincing the general cataloging authorities that it may be to their advantage, as it has been to ours, to adopt some of our methods. After due consideration, the cataloging committee decided to concentrate on what appeared to be the heart of the problem, and in its report to the Code Revision Committee, did not suggest changes which were out of line with cataloging theory. In the report which was published in the May number of the Law Library Journal, it will be noted that the recommendations made are those which the com-

mittee felt were in line with established cataloging theory. In other words, the ALA Code of 1908 began the practice of creating a uniform entry which would gather together in one place, the laws, treaties, constitutions, etc. of a jurisdiction. We are now asking that this theory be put into practice to the extent of including reports and court rules. We are not asking for basic changes in policy. Many other matters such as a form entry for bar associations could have been included, but after due consideration, the committee felt that the general rule which treats these publications as periodicals was preferable, even for law libraries.

Almost every point in cataloging is controversial. The committee used its own discretion in the points recommended for change and in the matters not touched upon. The membership has been asked to send in reactions to the report, but as yet very few libraries have availed themselves of this opportunity, or perhaps it could a little more pertinently be said, met this obligation. The committee has felt that if enough replies come in, that it could govern itself accordingly and make changes in the preliminary report, wherever the consensus of opinion indicated strong need for change.

There will not, however, outside this annual meeting, be another opportunity for the membership as a whole to support the work of the committee. The committee needs the support of the AALL if its report is to receive due recognition from the Code Revision Committee. If at all possible, the committee would be grateful, if the membership could, by motion, give its support to a matter which is as far-reaching and

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important, not only to law library cataloging, but to library cooperation in general. It is our hope, of course, that Library of Congress cataloging authorities will eventually follow new code rulings, so that law catalogers would soon be able to use these cards more extensively, without so much adaptation.

Respectfully submitted,

LENA KELLER, *Chairman*
KIRSTEN SARTZ
ELSIE BASSET
KATHERINE KARPENSTEIN
ELIZABETH FORGEUS

PRESIDENT HILL: Has Mr. Lindquist come in yet? He has a motion with respect to this report and we will defer it until Mr. Lindquist arrives.

It might be of interest to you to note that Miss Keller says: "In keeping with the situation, I have written this 'in blackout.' No light permitted where my typewriter is." It is pretty good typing!

Our next report is from the Committee to Study and Report on Pension Plans. Mrs. Keeler, Librarian of the Hartford Bar Library, the Chairman, will present the report.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO STUDY AND REPORT ON PENSION AND RETIREMENT PLANS

Our Committee was formed after the 1941 Annual Meeting at Old Point Comfort, Va., to study pension plans. This first report, therefore, is but a prelude to further studies which should be pursued assiduously toward a satisfactory conclusion.

At first, a year seemed a fairly reasonable time in which to accomplish

something. However, time has a stealthy way of slipping through the grates on the calendar. As the time for the meeting approached, your Chairman was first alarmed, and then chagrined that so little concrete information had been gathered. The one redeeming thought was: if this year's annual assembly considers our efforts worthy of further pursuit, then working from this juncture, the national organization may sometime in the not too distant future be able to sponsor or recommend pension and retirement plans which will meet with approval.

We should not be too easily discouraged, for there was a survey not so long ago, in 1930, which showed very little as to pensions being done at that time for librarians in general. Even salaries were still at a low level. We noticed during our study that in some instances it took 40 years from the birth of the idea to the happy culmination of a pension plan. We know of the work of A.L.A. in regard to pension plans. We will endeavor that A.A.L.L. be not very far behind.

It was early decided by this Committee that we would not seek information along insurance lines. We started our work by gathering informally whatever suggestions were offered along the line of pension or retirement plans. The first suggestion garnered by this Committee was that each individual library have a plan, working along the lines of pension plans in the state and municipal departments, wherein there is an equal contribution by both employer and employee, governed by the salary received by the employee. Age of retirement and disability provisions should be individually contemplated by each library under

this plan. Such a plan would call for considerable flexibility.

As was already known, some libraries provided pensions to staff members by act of legislature, either specifically for a named person, or collectively under state retirement plans. One library is known to have a pension fund set up by the will of a former member of the Library Board, and "loyal, devoted friend". We have also been asked to endeavor to obtain consideration by affiliation with the American Library Association.

An assertion was made that many private association libraries are contributing on behalf of employees to the Social Security Fund, and will be unlikely subjects for any plan we might submit. It was thought, therefor, that a compilation of pertinent data would be helpful, that it would indicate the degree of accord among our association members, and also that it would steer the course of possible further studies.

A questionnaire was directed to 32 libraries. Libraries selected were county law libraries and bar association libraries. University, United States court, and state law libraries were not considered at this time. The recapitulation of information appearing on the returned questionnaires is filed herewith, and hope is expressed that the study may continue.

Respectfully submitted,
 MICHALINA KEELER, *Chairman*
 LAURIE H. RIGGS
 LAWRENCE H. SCHMEHL
 CHRISTIAN N. DUE
 HOWARD L. STEBBINS

Recapitulation

A.A.L.L. Committee to Study Pension and Retirement Plans for Law Librarians.

32 questionnaires sent to county law libraries and bar association libraries.
 19 answers received.

Pension plans are set up for 5 libraries, all county law libraries, including one pension plan in preparation.

No pension plans in 14 libraries: 2 county law; 11 membership association libraries; 1 type not specified.

All contributions where plans are set up are each part from public funds and part from salary. One has Federal Old Age Benefit Liability. Four specified statutory provisions, under which pensions operate.

Maintenance funds derived from public appropriation in 6 libraries: 4 county law; 1 membership association; 1 not specified.

Maintenance funds derived from membership fees in 9 libraries.

Maintenance funds derived from court entry fees in 3 libraries.

Maintenance funds derived from trust fund in 1 library.

Those who want further pension information are: 3 county law libraries; 10 membership association libraries; 1 not typed.

Not interested in further plans: 2 county law librarians; 1 membership association librarian.

2 answers were filed after this compilation.

PRESIDENT HILL: Thank you, Mrs. Keeler. I am sure that a number of us will be glad to have the opportunity of reading this when it appears in print. There has been considerable interest in pension pay plans but little progress has been made. We seem to be the forgotten men and women of pension plans.

[At this point Mr. Gilson G. Glasier, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements of the Annual Meeting, announced arrangements made for a trip through one of the breweries during the noon recess; and Mr. Philip G. Marshall, Law Librarian, University of Wisconsin, asked that members who planned to make the trip to Madison on Thursday register for same at the close of the morning session.]

PRESIDENT HILL: Phil, do you have any Chamber of Commerce talk for Madison before you give up the floor?

MR. MARSHALL: It would be com-

ing from a prejudiced source because I think Madison is the finest place in the world to live. It is really worth \$5,000.00 a year for the privilege of living there. I think it is one of the most beautiful places in the state. The city is located right in the midst of five lakes which almost completely surround it. The University campus fronts on two of the lakes. You will get a chance to see most of the University buildings along the shoreline when you take the boat trip on Lake Mendota, which is a very beautiful lake. Wisconsin has been called the most beautiful campus in the Middle West by people who are less prejudiced than myself, and those as prejudiced as myself say it is the most beautiful campus in the United States. You can accept that for what it is worth.

PRESIDENT HILL: I am really surprised that Phil did not say something about the cheese, and I was very delighted to hear Mr. Glasier say that we are going to have Pabst for our "papies". If you girls don't like Pabst, perhaps we can get Pilsner for you.

MR. WM. S. JOHNSTON (Chicago Law Institute): As you know, I am from Chicago but I have friends and relatives in Wisconsin and make many trips there. Wisconsin is all that Phil says it is. It is one of the most beautiful states in the Union; the scenery of its kind is unsurpassed. I cannot compare it with the Adirondacks, the White Mountains, the Rockies, or places of that kind, but for wonderful scenic spots I know of no state in the Union that is more beautiful, and I have been in all of them except one. As far as the campus itself, Phil can stick to it; it is one of the most beautiful campuses in

the United States or Canada. I have seen perhaps twenty-five campuses and I don't know which is the finest. I am very fond of Cornell, I am very fond of Williams, I am very fond of two or three others, and of course the finest college in the United States is Amherst. [Laughter.]

That Capitol cost \$7,000,000.00 without any "grab". That building has stone in it from nearly every state in the Union. It has a wonderful dome, a wonderful view of Winona and Mendota Lakes. There are no finer two lakes in Wisconsin than those two, except Lake Geneva; or if there are, I've never seen them and I've seen a lot.

They have some grand buildings at the University of Wisconsin. You know the Agricultural School is one of perhaps the three finest in the whole United States. I guess Cornell is the finest, but there is a very fine one up there at Madison.

Let's all take that trip. It is well worth the \$5.00. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT HILL: It certainly does take in a lot of territory and I sort of feel now that Amherst has outstretched its territorial limits. Should there be anyone here who has ever had to leave Wisconsin upon request we would be very pleased to hear from them at this time. If not, I think Mr. Druker has a word to say.

MR. B. B. DRUKER (Iowa State Law Library, State House, Des Moines, Iowa): I had the idea that we were being asked to hold our annual convention in Madison next year, but I see it just referred to the trip. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT HILL: The next report is a report of the Committee on Legislation. The Chairman of this Commit-

tee is Mr. Carroll C. Moreland of the Michigan State Library.

[Mr. Moreland thereupon read the report of the Committee.]

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

Chap. 628, California laws of 1941, established a codification board, which is directed to publish the "California administrative code", to contain all rules of state administrative agencies in effect September 13, 1941, and the "California administrative register", to appear periodically and to contain all subsequently promulgated rules and regulations. President Hill appointed this committee primarily to follow up the California act.

One item can be reported which is possibly the result of the committee's activities. The Kentucky General Assembly, at its regular session in 1942, passed, and the Governor signed, Senate Bill No. 110. This bill closely follows the California act. The bill was drawn by an officer of, and was sponsored by, the Kentucky Bar Association. How much credit for this the committee can claim is uncertain: a letter, dated December 26, 1941, and addressed to the President of the Kentucky Bar Association, may have been like Shepherd's squib. In any event, full appreciation for our helpful suggestions has been expressed.

In the other seven states which held regular legislative sessions, there were no similar enactments. A bill was introduced in the New York legislature, almost identical in language to the one which Gov. Lehman vetoed in 1939. The New York bill failed of passage, although it had the support of the Leg-

islative Reporter of the New York State Bar Association (see its "Circular", No. 79, March 3, 1942).

In view of the action in Kentucky, it would seem that the most likely proponent of such legislation would be the state bar associations. Attorneys are directly affected by the chaotic condition, and bar associations are usually fairly effective in legislative proceedings. Direct presentation of the idea to the state bar associations by the local law librarians ought to be the most effective way of furthering such legislation. In some states that might not be true, but local librarians are best equipped to know what other avenues of approach are available.

The Council of State Governments is interested in the idea. At the suggestion of Mr. Hubert Gallagher, its associate director, the chairman of this committee prepared an article which appeared in the March issue of "State Government." The assistance of Mr. Gallagher and the Council of State Governments can be relied on in any efforts made by members of this association in the furtherance of similar legislation.

The committee recommends that the American Association of Law Libraries endorse the basic idea of the California and Kentucky acts, and urge its members to present the matter to their local and state bar associations in those states where such legislation is deemed necessary.

Respectfully submitted,

CARROLL C. MORELAND, *Chairman*
HERBERT V. CLAYTON
LAWRENCE H. SCHMEHL
VERNON M. SMITH
RICHARD WELLING

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PRESIDENT HILL: Thank you, Mr. Moreland. Apparently our administrative problems are still very open and we shall need a lot of legislative assistance if we are going to obtain the much needed legislation in the various states.

MR. SHRIVER: Mr. Chairman, we have with us today Miss Helen Boyd who I think has made some study of legislation of the states so far as publication of administrative rules and regulations and decisions of the states is concerned. Though I have not asked her whether she would say anything on this subject, I think that perhaps she could tell us something about the problems involved in relation to the publication of administrative rules and regulations in the states.

PRESIDENT HILL: I am sure we would be very glad to hear from Miss Boyd. I am a little angry with Helen because she was one of our members and for some unknown reason she resigned as a law librarian and did not retain her membership in the Association. Perhaps we should give her the "razzberry" but I am very glad to call on Miss Helen Boyd.

MISS HELEN BOYD (Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.¹): As many of you know, I am now a lawyer and much of my work has to do with the rules and regulations of the public welfare organizations of the states. We get these rules and regulations and go over them and study them to see that they are in conformity with the Social Security Act requirements. We find that the states are quite confused on what is a rule and what is a regulation and what is an instruction. When Cali-

fornia passed its little Federal Register Act I got a very interesting request from California: "What regulations and what rules should we publish, and what is a rule and what is a regulation?" I had a very interesting time digging into that and trying to decide just what to tell them. Among other things, I found that there is very little distinction now made between rules and regulations, but there is the distinction between them and instructions. So I wrote that up and gave it to them and since then it has been used for other states. I believe you said that Kentucky has passed an act, and I believe there is one other state that recently passed one.

MR. MARSHALL: Wisconsin just passed a similar piece of legislation.

MISS BOYD: We would be very much in favor of having such action passed; it would help us a great deal. We find that lots of people in the states complain that they don't know about these rules and regulations, and sometimes they are so voluminous that it is hard for poor people, and particularly the recipients of public assistance, to understand what they are all about when they are mixed up with these instructions.

To say one other thing, besides rules and regulations, I would like very much to see all of the states as well as the Federal Government publish the administrative decisions in something like the Federal Register, but I think that is going to be mentioned later today.

PRESIDENT HILL: Thank you, Miss Boyd. Helen told me this morning she was here and she just ran over to renew old acquaintanceships. We certainly are very happy that she did come in.

Our next report is that of the Presi-

¹Miss Boyd is now a Lieutenant (J. G.) in the WAVES.

dent of the Carolina Law Library Association. We will call upon Mr. Roalfe to render the report at this time for the President, if he will.

MR. WM. R. ROALFE (Duke University Law Library, Durham, N. C.): Mr. President, it will probably come as a surprise to some of you to know that even down there in the South we are very much preoccupied with the war effort. The result is that neither the President nor the Vice-President nor the Secretary, in fact, no other member could leave his pressing duties down there, and a pool of the membership revealed that I was the only person who could be spared so they sent me up to present the report.

I want first to call attention to the fact that the report of the Chapter this year has been prepared by the Secretary, Mr. Dillard Gardner, rather than the President, Miss Lucile Elliott. All of you will be interested in knowing that we have now completed our fifth year as a local law library association and that we do feel that this five-year experiment has demonstrated that even in an area like ours, without large cities and where the law libraries are necessarily scattered, it is possible to do an effective piece of work.

[Mr. Roalfe then gave a summary of the report and concluded his remarks with the following:]

As the report contains no recommendation, if the members will overlook the technical failing that I do not have it in my hand now and I may file it immediately after the meeting. I would like to recommend that the report be accepted and filed. I do so, Mr. President.

REPORT OF THE CAROLINA LAW LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Carolina Law Library Association, the first chapter of this Association, completed its fifth year with a meeting at Duke University Law School on April 8, 1942. For the coming year the following officers were elected: President, Miss Lucile Elliott, University of North Carolina; vice-president, Miss Marianna Long, Duke University; secretary-treasurer, Mr. Dillard S. Gardner, North Carolina Supreme Court Library. This was the second meeting of the year, the first one, as is customary, being held in the Supreme Court Library at Raleigh on the same date as the annual meeting of the State Bar.

During the year, in addition to the continuation of the work of the regular committees, one meeting was utilized to review the work of the national Association particularly as it affected and benefited the Chapter. Special emphasis was given the work of the various national committees on which Chapter members served. One project accomplished during the year resulted in the establishment in the office of the Secretary of State of a clearing-house for all State publications, including all departmental reports. As a result libraries may now write to a single office to secure any needed, available State publication. Also, the "model" North Carolina law library lists were revised and brought up-to-date, with suggestions as to the use of discounts and second-hand buying which make it possible to purchase this \$5,000 library at approximately \$3,000. This list has been incorporated in the Report of the Committee on Co-operative Law Libra-

ries of the Bar Association and will be published in the 1942 Bar Association Report. Another high light of the year was a demonstration, and discussion, of the use of microfilm in law libraries.

Efforts have been continued to make the members of the bar more library-conscious. As a step in this direction, the Chapter was instrumental in getting on the annual Bar Association program Mr. Harry Shriver, of the Law Library of Congress. His illustrated lecture was well received. From this beginning it is hoped that at each future meeting of the State Bar and of the Bar Association some phase of the subject of law books and law libraries will be discussed in an effort to keep constantly before practicing lawyers the value of adequate law libraries.

The five-year life of the Chapter has already demonstrated its usefulness in at least two distinct ways: the librarians themselves have materially benefited from the exchange of ideas and information while discovering very real and tangible ways in which they may better serve the legal profession of the two states. This year constitutes the beginning of a new cycle in the life of the Chapter, as Miss Elliott, the first President, returns to its leadership for another term.

Respectfully submitted,

DILLARD S. GARDNER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

PRESIDENT HILL: Thank you, Mr. Roalfe. We will order the report to be accepted and filed. It will be a pleasure. We are very glad to hear from the Carolina Chapter.

We will now have the petition for a

Chapter from the Law Librarians' Society of Washington, D. C.

MISS NEWMAN: Mr. President and Members of the Association: At the Mid-winter Meeting in Chicago, I, as a member of the Board of Directors of the Law Librarians' Society of Washington, D. C., presented a petition for a Chapter. The petition was unanimously approved by the Executive Committee at that meeting and I was asked to report that action to the Association and ask for a favorable vote by the entire Association on the establishment of a Chapter of the Association in Washington, D. C. I so move.

[The motion was seconded simultaneously by Messrs. Shriver and Due, voted upon and carried.]

MR. HILL: I am going to announce the Auditing Committee and the Resolutions Committee this afternoon instead of this morning. You will note that the Nominating Committee is announced in the program as follows: Oscar C. Orman, Director of Libraries of Washington University, St. Louis, to serve as Chairman. In the absence of Mr. Orman, Miss Helen Ross, Librarian of the Field Building Law Library of Chicago, will act as Chairman. Miss Ross will be here this morning. The other members are: Dennis Dooley, State Librarian of Massachusetts; William S. Johnston, Librarian of the Chicago Law Institute; William R. Roalfe, Law Librarian of Duke University and Mr. James Baxter of the Philadelphia Bar Association Library.

Unless there is some other matter that should come before the meeting, we will adjourn until two-thirty this afternoon.

[The meeting recessed at twelve o'clock.]

JOINT SESSION NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES AND AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

MONDAY AFTERNOON—JUNE 22, 1942

The Joint Session of the National Association of State Libraries and American Association of Law Libraries, held in the Wisteria Room of the Hotel Pfister, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was called to order at three o'clock by Mr. Sidney B. Hill, President of the American Association of Law Libraries.

PRESIDENT HILL: It is a pleasure to tell you, as you already know, that this is a joint meeting between the law librarians and the state librarians. Our eminent Editor of the *Index to the State Bar Association Proceedings* is President of the National Association of State Libraries, and it is with great pleasure that the meeting will now be turned over to Mr. Dennis A. Dooley, a member of our Association as well as President of that Association. Mr. Dooley. [Applause.]

[Mr. Dennis A. Dooley, Librarian, Massachusetts State Library and President of the National Association of State Libraries, assumed the Chair.]

PRESIDENT DOOLEY: Thank you, Mr. Hill. I shall enjoy meeting jointly the members of the National Association of State Libraries, of which I happen to be President this year, and my fellow members of the American Association of Law Libraries. I think it was 1937 when the last joint meeting between these two Associations was held in New York City. In working out our plans for a national meeting, we are saved much worry about where we will go when we think in terms of the interests

of the members of the National Association of State Libraries and their close affiliation as members of the American Library Association. And so we follow the crowd, and when we get to a city where the crowd meets so crowdedly in a headquarters hotel as the Schroeder we like to get apart by ourselves in some nearby and convenient location.

This year we are happy to have a joint meeting not only this afternoon but at our dinner tomorrow night with the law librarians. We think that there is much to be discussed which will be of value to both groups, that many of our interests are interlocking and that we can do much to favor each other.

I think we are benefited by the type of program which has been arranged for this afternoon. You will note, if you will look at your program, that the first part is devoted to law cataloging and the second part to library exchanges. It is my feeling that, on account of the war, paper shortages, and restricted budgets, libraries are going to have to depend more and more on what they can do for each other in terms of services to be rendered. We know in the State Library Association that, probably as distinct from the activities of librarians generally, we are depending upon one another, we are working for one another. I know that the State Library in Massachusetts does more than half of its work for the benefit of other state libraries requiring help on Massachusetts materials, and in turn I know that we are

constantly asking other state libraries for similar services. I know that activities of the National Association of State Libraries have pointed a way to co-operative enterprises in the Library of Congress which in the years to come will be of growing benefit to all of us.

And so we are assembled today for the purpose of getting the benefit of our acquaintanceship extended and the benefit of the discussions which are to be given by the discussion leaders. The first discussion is on the topic "Acquisition and Cataloging of Administrative Law Materials," and the leader of that discussion is Miles O. Price, our friend from Columbia University. Mr. Price. [Applause.]

PANEL DISCUSSION ON ACQUISITION AND CATALOGING OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW MATERIALS

*Discussion Leader: MILES O. PRICE,
Law Librarian, Columbia University*

MR. PRICE: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: The fact that I am to lead this discussion today is retribution, because last winter some of us had a meeting in New York City with Sidney Hill, the President of the American Association of Law Libraries, and he asked for suggestions. I told him that my chief difficulty was in taking care of the voluminous amount of material that the various administrative agencies exude in such vast quantities these days—not only getting the material but what to do with it after we get it. Well, it is very dangerous to make suggestions to Sid Hill, because the next day I received a letter from him asking me to serve as I am serving today. I imme-

diately sat down and I picked out four outstanding people in the United States that I knew could discuss a topic of this sort. I knew I was not one of them, for I was a man that wanted it done for him. I wrote to these four people, and three of them very graciously consented to give papers here today and the other one to come over and take part in the discussion.

So it is with a great deal of pride that I present this program today because I think it is going to be a first-rate program—one which is going to be of real honest-to-God utility to you people who have to deal with this sort of thing . . . and who doesn't!

Way back in 1836 the Patent Office with which I was connected (not at that time I wish to state) began publication of certain quasi-judicial proceedings; in the 1890's the I. C. C. came along, and now we have nothing else but these quasi-judicial tribunals which issue all sorts of orders, hand down all sorts of decisions, and our patrons have to know what goes on or they are out of luck. But these things appear in all sorts of shapes—they are printed, they are mimeographed, they are in the form of throw sheets—and how to get them on the shelves, how to index them in any decent shape is an increasingly important problem.

The first paper today will be given by a man who I think is outstanding in his field, James B. Childs, formerly Chief of the Cataloging Division of the Library of Congress, and for a good many years now he has been Chief of the Documents Division. I believe that there is nobody who has had the general experience from the library point of view with public documents that Mr. Childs has, and on

top of that he is an expert cataloger and he knows that point of view. Unfortunately, Mr. Childs was not able to be present and I have asked Mr. Dooley if he will read that paper to us.

[Mr. Dooley thereupon read the paper prepared by Mr. J. B. Childs.]

THE CURRENT OFFICIAL RECORD OF FEDERAL QUASI-JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS

JAMES B. CHILDS

Chief, Division of Documents
Library of Congress

While the *Federal register*, issued five times a week by the National Archives beginning with March 14, 1936, provides a means of publishing all administrative rules and regulations having general applicability and legal effect, there is no single medium for the prompt publication of the multitude of administrative adjudications, decisions, opinions, and rulings. The task of assembling a rather full current official record of such material¹ is considerable, and is increasing somewhat under the pressure of war tempo. Entries in the *United States government publications monthly catalog* give information about the publication of these administrative adjudications, etc., insofar as they are printed by the Government printing office or are issued in well-established official series. Even though we might risk splitting a legal hair the wrong way in the cataloging of such documents, the greatest problem is in ascertaining their form of publication, or lack of publication, and in securing them. In at least one in-

stance, we even find that commercial services such as the Commerce Clearing House, Prentice-Hall, and the Research Institute of America, Bureau of National Affairs, make available in convenient form material that is not published officially.

Beginning with a printed monthly number of January, 1942, the Department of agriculture has begun the publication of *Agriculture decisions, decisions of the Secretary of Agriculture under the regulatory laws administered in the United States Department of agriculture*. This takes into account particularly that the quasi-legislative proceedings as expressed in departmental rules and regulations of general applicability are printed promptly and regularly in the *Federal register*. For the first time, there is in addition a systematic and prompt publication of the quasi-judicial proceedings under the Agricultural adjustment act as amended and re-enacted and amended by the Agricultural marketing agreement act, the Commodity exchange act, the Federal seed act, the Grain standards act, the Packers and stockyards act, and the Perishable agricultural commodities act. These do not include decisions "issued under statutes which expressly authorize but do not require the publication of the facts and circumstances of a violation, unless the Secretary in his decision has specifically ordered or directed publication." *Agriculture decisions* is available from the Superintendent of Documents not only in monthly issues but later in annual bound volumes.

Practice in other agencies as regards prompt and regular publication, or non-publication, of their quasi-judicial proceedings varies greatly.

¹ For the functioning of the agencies themselves, one can do no better than consult *Administrative procedure in government agencies, report of the Committee on administrative procedure, appointed by the Attorney General* (Washington, 1941) and the accompanying monographs.

Let us turn to the Federal trade commission. Advance sheets of the *Federal trade commission decisions* are no longer issued. Currently, mimeographed copies of specific findings, orders or stipulations can be furnished by the Commission upon direct request. Digests of the cease and desist orders are printed in the regulation section of the *Federal register*. The Commission issues a weekly list of releases and a *Monthly summary of work*, both in processed form. And the *Annual report* gives an abbreviated record of the principal proceedings.

For the Securities and exchange commission now located at Philadelphia, the practice again varies. Findings, opinions and orders are issued currently in various series of mimeographed press releases for the following acts under which the Commission functions: Securities act of 1933, Securities exchange act of 1934, Holding Company act, and Investment company act of 1940. Usually each volume of the printed *Decisions and reports* previous to no. 8 have been issued in two paper covered parts before being published in bound form. Periodically the Commission issues a table of decisions and reports not included in the bound volume and available only in the mimeographed press releases.

For the Bituminous coal division of the Department of the interior, the record of compliance proceedings in connection with the minimum prices and marketing rules and regulations presents still other variations. Orders to cease and desist from selling or offering to sell below minimum prices, orders revoking, and cancelling code memberships as well as restoring code memberships, orders reinstating registration, etc., are

issued by the Division in processed form, and also printed in the section of notices of the *Federal register*. A full current summary of hearings, orders and other proceedings before the Division is issued by the National coal association in its mimeographed *Information bulletin*. Under *Maximum price regulation* no. 120 (April 28, 1942) for bituminous coal delivered from mine or preparation plant, the Office of price administration² has been granting some orders of exemption to individual companies and organizations. These orders granting exemption are printed in the notices section of the *Federal register*.

The National labor relations board has a procedure somewhat different from the Federal trade commission in regard to the day by day availability of its record. The board which was set up by the National labor relations act of July 5, 1935, carrying on the work of a board of the same name under the National industrial recovery act, has two types of cases. In unfair labor practice cases, the trial examiner upon the conclusion of the case prepares an intermediate report made available in mimeographed form, and served on all the parties to the cases. This intermediate report contains findings and recommendations as to the decision. On the other hand in the representation cases, no intermediate report is made, but the record of the hearing is transmitted to the Board for action. The Board's decisions as rendered are made available through its information division in mimeographed form, later collected in the bound volumes of the

² Attention may be called to the fact that the Emergency price control act of 1942 (Public law 421) provides for establishment of the United States Emergency Court of Appeals, and decisions of this court in complaints against the Price Administrator are being issued in leaflet form.

Decisions and orders of the National labor relations board. There are no printed advance sheets. A mimeographed weekly statement of activities of the NLRB, containing a summary of decisions and orders, of intermediate reports, of directions and elections, of certifications, etc., is distributed by the information division. An outline of important principles enunciated by the Board as well as lists of cases heard and cases decided is given in the Board's *Annual report*. The principal unofficial record of the Board's decisions is the weekly *Labor relations reporter* published by the Bureau of National Affairs, Washington, D. C.

The three-member National mediation board, set up under the Railway labor act (*U. S. Code, Title 45, ch. 8*) has still another attitude towards the current record. According to page 6 of the *Board's Seventh annual report* . . . *fiscal year ended June 30th, 1941*, "the work of the Board is carried on with the very minimum of publicity. It is a rule of the Board that its members and mediators refer the press to the railroads, air lines, or the employee representatives for any public statements or comments in respect of the specific matters in mediation." For the mediation cases themselves, a mimeographed *Mediation agreement* notice (without details of the agreement) is issued upon the closing of the file, and the Board's *Annual report* gives the disposition of each arranged by case number. For the representation disputes the action taken is also given in a table in the Board's Report, but the result in each individual case when completed or closed out is made available in mimeographed form as a *Certification* or as *Findings upon*

investigation. In disputes where differences persist, such as over class or craft representation, the Board holds a hearing, and these *Findings upon investigation* constitute its formal action. In event that the Board is unable to secure settlement by mediation it is required to endeavor to "induce the parties to submit the controversy to arbitration." A summary of the awards of such arbitration boards is included in the Board's *Annual report*. When a dispute has not been adjusted by mediation and arbitration, and when it threatens to interrupt interstate commerce, the Board is required to notify the President of the United States, who may create an emergency board to investigate and report within 30 days. The reports of such emergency boards to the President of the United States are printed separately for distribution as well as summarized in the Board's *Annual report*.

Executive order 9172 of May 22, 1942 established for the duration of the war and six months thereafter a National railway labor panel for emergency boards for the adjustment of railway labor disputes.

The report of the first emergency board selected from this panel was rendered under the date of September 14, 1942, and issued in a separately printed pamphlet.

Disputes arising from grievances or from the interpretation of agreements concerning rates of pay in the railway labor field are referable to the National railroad adjustment board at Chicago, Illinois. Awards of all four divisions of the Board are printed first in separate leaflets and then collected in volumes by division. For information as to the

distribution and sale of these Awards, one must apply to the Board itself.

Still another procedure is furnished by the National war labor board. It was set up in the Office of emergency management in place of the National defense mediation board by Executive order 9017 to adjust and settle labor disputes which might interrupt work contributing to the effective prosecution of the war. The Decisions are issued by the Board in its series of mimeographed press releases, and an unofficial record is given in the weekly *Labor relations reporter*, Bureau of National Affairs, Washington, D. C.

Even more elusive is the record of the Building trades stabilization board of review of the Labor production division of the War production board. This organization in connection with a stabilization agreement between certain government agencies engaged in defense construction and the Building and construction trades department of the American federation of labor, adopted as of July 22, 1941. The decisions that have been rendered in five cases are distributed in processed form by the chairman of the Board.

In complaints of violation of the Walsh-Healey act, administered through the Division of public contracts,³ Department of labor, the examiner's report is followed by the Administrator's decision, and then by the decision of the Secretary of labor. These documents are available only in mimeographed form from the Division itself.

For the Interstate commerce commission, decisions are first issued in mimeographed form, then in printed advance

sheets, and finally in collected volumes known as *Interstate commerce commission reports* with separate series for both motor carriers and valuation reports. Mimeographed decisions or reports which are not to be printed in full or which are not even to be printed at all carry a notice to this effect. For a current record of the work of the Commission, reliance may be placed in the weekly *Traffic world*, Chicago, and for motor carrier cases only in the weekly *Transport topics* of the American trucking association, Washington, D. C.

For the Maritime commission the decisions are issued first in mimeographed foolscap folio form as press releases, then in printed advance sheet form, and are being collected in a form similar to the Interstate commerce commission reports. Current proceedings of the Commission are noticed in the *Traffic world*. The Maritime commission has jurisdiction over the off-shore carriers by water in foreign commerce, while the Interstate commerce commission has jurisdiction over coastwise, intercoastal, inland waterway and Great Lakes traffic. In connection with the Maritime commission, there is at present a Maritime war emergency board, the record of proceedings being in release form.

For the Civil aeronautics board, a slightly different procedure seems to prevail. After the hearing of a case, there is first the mimeographed report of the examiner including recommendation for action by the Board. Next comes the mimeographed order of the Board followed in due course by a printed advance sheet. These are being collected as Civil aeronautics board reports.

³ Merged with the wage and hour division as of October 15, 1942, in accordance with Administrative order 103 (August 30, 1942) of the Secretary of Labor, the merger being designated the Wage, hour and public contracts divisions.

For the Federal communications commission, the decisions and reports are issued first in mimeographed form, and later collected in the printed volumes of *Federal communications commission reports*. In addition, there are a certain number of memorandum decisions issued only in the form of press releases.

In the Post office department, notices of fraud orders and of revocation of fraud orders are published in the *Postal bulletin* (three times a week) and in the monthly supplement to the *United States official postal guide*, since this information is likely to be needed for the guidance and use of many postal officials and others. Notices of the suspension of second-class mailing privileges for newspapers and other publications are made public only through mimeographed press releases, since this information might ordinarily be deemed to be a matter of concern only to a single post-office and to a single publisher. Opinions of the Solicitor of the Department having a more general application and more permanent status are at long intervals collected for official use in volumes of printed opinions.

For the Federal power commission, the formal opinions are first made available in mimeographed form. Usually they are digested for the press in the form of releases, and later collected in the volume of printed *Opinions and decisions*. The first volume covering the period January 1, 1931 to June 30, 1939, contains all formal opinions, but only a part of the orders, decisions and rulings. A mimeographed monthly calendar of proceedings is prepared by the Commission.

In the fiscal agencies we may start with the Bureau of internal revenue.

The *Internal revenue bulletin*, weekly, cumulative semi-annually, publishes "all rulings and decisions, including opinions of the chief counsel for the Bureau of internal revenue, which, because they announce a ruling or decision upon a novel question or upon a question in regard to which there exists no previously published ruling or decision, or for other reasons, are of such importance as to be of general interest. It is also the policy of the Bureau to publish all rulings or decisions which revoke, modify, amend, or affect in any manner whatever any published ruling or decision. In many instances opinions of the chief counsel for the Bureau of internal revenue are not of general interest because they announce no new ruling or new construction of the revenue laws but simply apply rulings already made public to certain situations of fact which are without special significance. It is not the policy of the Bureau to publish such opinions." The *Internal revenue bulletin* has also published the Treasury decisions pertaining to internal revenue matters as well as lists of acquiescence and non-acquiescence in decisions of the Board of tax appeals. Reporting of pertinent rulings of the Bureau of internal revenue is given by the Social security board in the *Unemployment compensation interpretation service, federal series*, quarterly. Unpublished rulings which are made available to the Bureau officials in mimeographed form are regarded as confidential.

Decisions made over the signature of the commissioner of internal revenue in refunds of more than \$20,000 due to overassessment and made available currently at the Bureau in mimeographed form are in no way to be confused with

Treasury decisions (regulations) issued with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

For the Board of tax appeals, individual decisions are issued in printed advance sheets, collected in monthly pamphlets, and finally in the bound volumes of the *United States Board of tax appeals reports*. Memorandum opinions, although listed in the *Reports*, are not printed on account of their lack of general significance, and are available unofficially through the loose-services of Commerce Clearing House and Prentice-Hall.

The Processing tax board of review, composed of employees of the Treasury department designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, functions after the pattern of the Board of tax appeals, but is transitory in character owing to its work in connection with claims for refunds of processing taxes collected under the Agricultural adjustment act. The *Decisions* have been issued and distributed by the Board itself in processed form, beginning with the issue for the period March 4, 1938—April 14, 1939.

For the Bureau of customs, rulings considered to be of general interest are abstracted in the weekly *Treasury decisions*.

For the Customs court which sits at New York City the classification decisions (both complete and in abstract) and the reappraisal decisions are included currently in the weekly *Treasury decisions*, and later collected in bound form as *United States Customs court reports*.

For the Court of customs and patent appeals the system of current reporting is somewhat more complicated. Custom decisions are included currently in the

weekly *Treasury decisions*. Some patent decisions are printed in the weekly *Official gazette of the United States Patent office*, the section also being issued regularly in reprint form, and also in the *Patent, trade mark and copyright weekly reports*, cumulative as the *United States Patents quarterly* (Bureau of national affairs). Trade mark decisions are printed in the monthly *Trade-mark reporter* (New York City). Patent and trade-mark decisions are given in the *Federal reporter* as well as occasional customs decisions of general interest. In the official edition of the *U. S. Court of customs and patent appeals reports* the patent cases are printed in volumes separate from the customs cases. Patent cases decided in this court also form the greater part of the annual volumes of the *Decisions of the commissioner of patents*.

For the Patent office, a few decisions of the commissioner of patents and of the board of appeals are included with court decisions in patent matters in the weekly *Official gazette of the United States Patent office*. This weekly decision section which includes once a month abstracts of the decisions in trade-mark matters is also issued separately. More extensive reporting of the decisions of the Commissioner and of the board of appeals is given by the *Patent, trade mark and copyright weekly reports*, cumulative as the *United States patent quarterly*. The annual volume of the *Decisions of the commissioner of patents* is compiled from the *Official gazette* and consists mostly of the decisions of the Court of customs and patent appeals.

For the General accounting office, the *Decisions of the comptroller general* are

issued first in mimeographed form, then collected in printed monthly pamphlets and finally in bound volume form.

For the Court of claims, the separate opinions are printed for official use, and are available for sale at the Court itself. These cases decided are later published in volume form as the *Court of claims reports*. A printed monthly *Calendar* is also available at the Court.

Under the Department of the interior, decisions of the secretary of the interior in appeals from the General land office and from the Grazing service are issued in mimeographed form. Some opinions of the Solicitor are also made available currently in mimeographed form. The leading decisions and the important opinions of the Solicitor relating to all activities of the Department are published in the bound volumes of *Decisions of the Department of the interior*. Volume 56 was issued only in bound form. Volume 57 is being issued in pamphlet parts.

For the Board of immigration appeals under the Department of justice, a certain number of the decisions are mimeographed for the official use of the board and of the Immigration and naturalization service. Under certain conditions the board must refer cases to the Attorney General for review. Such decisions and orders of the Attorney General would ordinarily be issued in mimeographed form.

For the Appeals council of the Social security board of the Federal security agency, some decisions seem to be issued in mimeographed form for official use. A digest of such rulings is said to be in preparation by the office of the general counsel of the Agency, for pub-

lication in the *Social security yearbook*, 1941 (to be issued early in 1943).

For the Veterans administration, the *Administrator's decisions*, promulgated separately in multigraphed leaflets (for observance by all offices and officers of the Administration) seems to be the only formal record of opinions of the Solicitor having more than merely individual application. No. 489 of March 26, 1942, deals, for instance, with continuance of policy under protection of Article IV, Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief act of 1940 (Public No. 861, 76th Congress) where insured is discharged and re-enters the active military service within one year from date of discharge.

For the Railroad retirement board, now located in Chicago, a digest of decisions is included regularly in its processed *Monthly review*. Mimeographed opinions seem also to be issued.

In conclusion, this varied and more or less extensive record of the current official publication, or lack of publication, of quasi-judicial proceedings of the federal government would seem to point the way to need for a companion publication to the *Federal register* to make available at least digests of this considerable body of material.

MR. PRICE: I think we will all agree that Mr. Childs has furnished us with a paper that really amounts to an invaluable manual of what is published in the field of federal administrative law and in what form it appears. This paper will of course appear in the Proceedings.

Mr. Harry Shriver, Reference Assistant in American Law, Library of Congress, will deliver a paper on another aspect of today's problem.

[Mr. Shriver's paper dealing with the subject of Administrative Law follows:]

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Sources and Acquisitions; Classification; Subject headings

HARRY C. SHRIVER

Law Library of Congress

I note from the program that I am sandwiched between the two greatest authorities on documents in the United States. Perhaps this is indicative of what is happening, at least in the administrative field, namely, the document sources are taking over the legal.

However, whatever the explanation, I think I am fortunate. Mr. Childs and Mr. Wilcox will tell you how to find the obscure items in the field of administrative law, leaving for me, among other things, the easy task of discussing the acquisition of the commonplace items in this field.

What I propose to do is this: I want to present some of the problems, in the field of administrative law (1) in relation to *sources and acquisition*, (2) in relation to *classification*, and (3) in relation to *subject-headings*.

There is one factor which constantly must be borne in mind when dealing with administrative law, that is, that the field is still in a state of growth and flux. It is still developing. It still faces, I venture to predict, a period of rapid change and development. It is not yet entirely crystallized. Evidence of this is found in the fact that until the past year when Vom Baur's¹ and Pike and Fischer's² books were published, there were no efforts to present the subject of administrative law for the practitioner. Moreover, all the case-books,

Freund,³ Frankfurter and Landis,⁴ Maurer,⁵ Stason,⁶ Sears,⁷ and Gelhorn,⁸ presented the subject in a different fashion.

Some of these casebooks emphasize constitutional limitations, others the doctrine of judicial review, and still others administrative agencies. One is reminded, in this connection, of the three blind men who touched different parts of an elephant and then described it. The one who touched the elephant's body said it was like a tree, another who felt his tail said that an elephant was like a rope, and so on. However, I do not mean to imply that the writers on administrative law are blind. What I mean to say is, that there is no agreement among them as to subject matter. For this reason, we should be wary against finality and premature generalization.

The state of flux in administrative law also manifests itself in the new agencies which are set up from time to time and in the publications which are issued by these agencies. During World War I, many new agencies sprang into existence.⁹ In the present war a good start has already been made¹⁰ and more are likely to follow before the war has

¹ Freund, Ernst, *Cases on Administrative Law*, 2nd ed. (1928).

² Frankfurter, Felix and Davison, J. Forester, *Cases and Materials on Administrative Law*, 2nd ed. (1935).

³ Maurer, Robert A., *Cases and Other Materials on Administrative Law* (1937).

⁴ Stason, E. Blythe, *The Law of Administrative Tribunals—A Collection of Judicial Decisions, Statutes, Administrative Rules and Orders and Other Materials* (1937).

⁵ Sears, Kenneth C., *Cases and Materials on Administrative Law* (1938).

⁶ Gelhorn, Walter, *Administrative Law Cases and Comments* (1940).

⁷ See, *Federal Commissions, Committees and Boards—List of Federal Commissions, Committees, Boards and Similar Bodies Created During the Period September 14, 1901 to March 4, 1929*. Sen. Doc. 174, 71st Cong., 2nd sess., U. S. Gov. Printing Office (1930) at p. 65 et seq.

⁸ See, Schmeckebier, L. F., *Organization of the Executive Boards of the National Government of United States: Changes Between July 16 and November 15, 1941* (1942), 36 Am. Pol. Sci. Rev. pp. 78-85.

¹ Vom Baur, F. Trowbridge, *Federal Administrative Law* (1942), 2 vols.

² Pike, James A., and Fischer, Henry G., *Administrative Law Reporter Service—Text* (1941), 2 vols.

terminated. The tempo of war times, the temporary character of some of these agencies, and the rapid changes in personnel, bode no good for the librarian in his efforts to secure their official output.

Only a few days ago, I was talking to a well known Washington lawyer who enjoys a large federal practice, and he told me that one of his recent cases was based almost entirely on the press releases of one of the administrative agencies. In the course of our conversation he put to me two questions, (1) Is there any one place in the Law Library of Congress where all legislation, committee reports, regulations, documents, and hearings in a particular field such as taxation, banking, labor law, or securities law are kept? (2) Is there any publication or book which contains all references to all the sources of administrative material of this character—in other words the complete history of legislation? I had to answer both these questions in the negative.

Now there may be some doubt as to the practical wisdom of building up collections in this manner, rather than following a comprehensive acquisition policy of securing the documents and hearings on all subjects thought to be of value. However, it must be admitted that there is considerable merit to this scheme. It is a functional approach. It is the approach of the lawyer aiming to secure a complete history of the legislation and materials in a given field. The merit of it is, that by this method it is much more likely that the collection will be more thorough, at least in the particular fields covered. Perhaps, a general acquisition policy in addition to a periodic effort of securing all the

materials in particular fields would be the most satisfactory.

However, until a comprehensive bibliography of this source material is published, a great deal of research would be required by any librarian before he could complete his collections in this respect.

One of the first problems for the law librarian in securing administrative materials, it seems to me, should be to determine his library's objectives. In other words what is a particular library's present or anticipated wants or needs? With this in mind the librarian should draw a plan or lay down a policy and act accordingly. I mean by this, shall a library secure only the legislation, reports, and a few selected texts on administrative law, or, shall all the texts, documents, hearings, and committee reports and allied social and economic materials be secured?

If the former course is decided upon, the task is rather easy. All that is necessary is, for the librarian to acquaint himself with the titles or checklists of the primary source materials on administrative law and then set about to obtain it.

He should of course want the *Federal Register*, the *Code of Federal Regulations*, and the principal reports of the administrative agencies. In addition selected text books would be needed. In selecting texts, the same principles of book selection in general, should be applied.

On the other hand, if a comprehensive acquisition policy is adopted then the *Congressional Record*, and the *Monthly Catalogue of Documents*, the *Library of Congress catalogue cards*, the *current book lists*, the *Index to Legal Periodicals*, and the *current bibliogra-*

phies should be closely examined in order to keep abreast with all this material. There is some uniformity in the publication of Federal subordinate legislation in the Federal Register and later in the Code of Federal regulations. But there is no one publication containing all the administrative reports. Indeed the reports of some agencies are not published at all (Veterans Bureau) and only abstracts are published of others (Internal Revenue).

CLASSIFICATION

I have already alluded to the subject of library classification of administrative materials. In the smaller libraries the documents and hearings relating to particular fields of legislation might be grouped chronologically with the legislation and reports relating to that field.

I now want to discuss briefly the juridical classification of administrative law in the hope that this may be of some value if not for law librarians perhaps for editors and publishers.

Already there are demands in some quarters that the subject of administrative law should receive a separate treatment in the legal encyclopedias and digests. In an address before the National Legal Institute on Practice and Procedure before Administrative Tribunals, in Washington, D. C., in November, 1939, Justice Justin Miller, of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, complained that the work books did not collect under one title the material on administrative law. He said, "Neither the Cyc-corpus Juris system, American Jurisprudence, United States Code Annotated, Federal Code Annotated,

American Law Reports Annotated, Lawyers' Reports Annotated, Ruling Case Law, or the American Digest System, use administrative law as a title, or make any effort to collect the rapidly growing mass of material in this field; although they continue to collect material under subjects of much less importance."¹¹ He went on to state that administrative law material is scattered under a wide variety of titles such as Actions, Appeal and Error, Army and Navy, Constitutional Law, Courts, Evidence, Injunctions, Internal Revenue, Licenses, Mandamus, Master and Servant, and a host of other subjects.

Now I hold no brief for the law publishers. However, as I have already shown, if the case book compilers and text writers have not yet agreed on the classification and delimitations of administrative law, how can it be expected that the law book publishers should venture into this new field.

As you all know classification is one of the most difficult and perhaps one of the most neglected subjects in the study of law. As Mr. Justice Holmes once said, "the end of all classification should be to make the law knowable".¹² However, I dare say that no scheme has ever been achieved which would enable a lawyer, by mechanically going through an analytical table, to put his finger on a legal precept applicable to his problem.

This does not mean that efforts at classification should be deprecated. A good classification scheme is helpful, but is not an absolute solution. The justification for classification is utility, and it therefore, depends on the law and not

¹¹ *A Judge Looks at Judicial Review of Administrative Determinations* (1940) 26 A. B. A. J. 5, 64.

¹² See, *The Arrangement of the Law—Privity* (1872), 7 Am. Law Rev. 46, note 2.

the law on an analysis. Any scheme must be a compromise between logic and experience.

Most authorities agree that administrative law is a part of the general field of public law.¹³ Some contend that it complements or supplements constitutional law; others contend that it is more encompassing and includes the subject of constitutional law.

With this background, I shall venture in, where angels fear to tread and submit a brief outline or tentative classification of the subject. It is as follows:

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW CLASSIFICATION¹⁴

- I. General
 - I-A Constitutional Limitations
- II. Rule-making
 - I-A Judicial Review
- III. Adjudication
 - I-A Judicial Review
- IV. Judicial Review
 - I. General
 - II. Statutory
 - III. Non-Statutory
- V. Federal Control of State Administration.

The first main heading covers the general phases of administrative law, including constitutional questions, delegation of powers, types of agencies and the like. The second, subordinate legislation and judicial review of such legislation. The third encompasses trials before administrative agencies. The fourth, the enforcement of administrative determinations. And the fifth, Federal supremacy and due process under the fourteenth amendment.

¹³ Goodnow, Frank J., *Comparative Administrative Law* (1893), p. 8; Berle, A. A., *Expansion of American Administrative Law* (1917), 30 Harv. L. Rev., 430, 438.

¹⁴ For a more complete and detailed classification of the subject of administrative law see appendix I to this paper. This scheme was drawn and furnished by Carl McFarland, Esq., of the firm of Cummings and Stanley of Washington, D. C.

SUBJECT-HEADINGS

Another problem in the field of administrative law which is of importance to law librarians is that of subject-headings. This interest for the law librarian is primarily a professional one, but for the student and lawyer the interest is primarily as a time-saver and an aid in finding the law.

In discussing subject-headings, it should be remembered that they should not be confused with juridical or with library classification, which is an entirely different problem. This error can be avoided by keeping in mind the purpose of each.

Subject-headings should express the content of books. They are in a sense labels for the purpose of describing the materials in a library. They might be characterized as generic descriptions of existing literature. They should fit an individual book and at the same time not be limited to one book but should apply equally to a group of books in a given field.

At the present time most law libraries have but one general heading: Administrative Law, without any subdivision. The present schemes content themselves merely with cross references, perhaps to Constitutional Law, Courts, Public Officers, and the like.

In recent years the growth of administrative law has been very marked. For this reason the time has arrived when it has become necessary to consider the problem of subdividing the field.

In the field of administrative law no hard and fast rule can be established in the choice of terms. Just as in any other field of knowledge, the literature

and, therefore, subjects change as the field advances. Indeed, as I have already shown in the discussion of sources and classification, this is particularly characteristic of this field. The growth and change cannot be stopped by fixing arbitrary headings. A certain degree of flexibility must be anticipated, but as the literature grows, new headings must be devised.

With this in mind I have endeavored to draw a tentative scheme of subject headings in administrative law. In order to be brief, I shall not try to defend but merely present the list for consideration, in the hope that it may prove of some value.

For list see Appendix II.

APPENDIX I

CLASSIFICATION OF THE FIELD OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

I. General Considerations

- A. Materials of Administrative Law and Procedure
 - 1. In General
 - 2. General Government Publications
 - 3. Traditional Legal Materials
 - 4. Orders, Rules and Regulations
 - 5. Agency Opinions or Decisions
 - 6. Agency Reports, Studies, or Investigations
 - 7. Agency Bulletins, Journals, and Descriptive Pamphlets
 - 8. Unofficial Materials
- B. Primary and Concurrent Jurisdiction as Between Administrative Agencies and Courts
- C. History of the Administrative Process
- D. Nature of the Administrative Process
- E. Organization of Administrative Agencies
- F. Types of Administrative Agencies
- G. Types of Administrative Regulatory Procedures
- H. Types of Administrative Functions
- I. Attorneys and Agents
- J. Federal Officers, Agents, and Agencies in Litigation
 - 1. In General
 - 2. Suits Against Federal Officers or Agencies

- K. Sub-delegation, Decentralization, and Segregation of Administrative Functions
- L. Administrative Subpoenas
- M. Reporting by Private Parties to Federal Agencies
- N. Administrative Investigations
- O. Administrative Sanctions, Remedies, or Relief

II. Constitutional Limitations

- A. In General
- B. Constitutional Power or Right
- C. Separation of Powers
- D. Delegation of Authority
- E. Due Process of Law and Private Rights

III. General Rule Making Procedure

- A. Nature of Administrative Rule Making
- B. Agency Authority to Prescribe Rules or Interpretations
- C. Extraordinary, Emergency, and Presidential Rule Making
- D. Form, Contents, and Types of Rules
- E. Rule Making Procedures
 - 1. In General
 - 2. Initiation of Rule Making
 - 3. Preliminary Investigations
 - 4. Public Notice of Rule Making
 - 5. Consultations and Conferences
 - 6. Public Hearings
 - a. In General
 - b. Informal Hearings
 - c. Formal or Adversary Hearings
 - d. Post-Hearing Procedures in Rule Making
 - 7. Agency Decision Upon Rules
- F. Deferred Effectiveness of Rules
- G. Submission to Congress
- H. Publication of Rules
- I. Amendments to Rules
- J. Effect of Rules
- K. Judicial Review of Rules

IV. Adjudication Procedures

- A. Nature of Administrative Adjudications
- B. Parties and Intervenors
- C. Preliminary and Informal Procedures
- D. Notice, Pleadings, Moving Papers, and Responses
 - 1. In General
 - 2. Initial or Moving Papers
 - 3. Answers and Other Forms of Responsive Pleadings
- E. Prehearing Conferences and Stipulations
- F. Hearings and the Submission of Evidence
 - 1. Nature of Administrative Hearings
 - 2. Presiding Officers

- 3. The Submission, and Rules, of Evidence
 - a. The Methods of Submission of Evidence
 - b. Rules of Evidence in Administrative Proceedings
 - c. Cross Examination and Rebuttal Evidence
- 4. The Record
- G. Post-Hearing Procedure and the Process of Decision
- H. Reconsideration, Reopening, and Rehearing of Decisions
- V. *Judicial Review and Enforcement*
 - A. In General
 - 1. Nature of Judicial Review
 - 2. Availability of Judicial Review Generally
 - 3. Requirement That Administrative Remedies First Be Exhausted
 - 4. Parties
 - 5. Reviewable Acts or Orders
 - a. In General
 - b. Negative Order Doctrine
 - 6. Record for Review
 - 7. Stay Orders, Temporary Injunctions, and Funds in Court
 - 8. Scope of Review
 - a. In General
 - b. Constitutional Power or Right
 - c. Fair Procedure
 - d. Interpretation of Statutes and Agency Jurisdiction
 - (1) In General
 - (2) Administrative Construction
 - (3) Legislative Construction
 - e. Findings and Conclusions of Fact
 - 9. Judgments and Instructions of Reviewing Courts
 - B. Statutory Review and Procedure
 - C. Non-Statutory Review Actions and Procedures
 - 1. In General
 - 2. Particular Types of Non-Statutory Procedures
 - a. Reparation Trials
 - b. Declaratory Judgments
 - c. Injunctions
 - d. Actions in Tort for Damages
 - e. Actions Upon Officials Bonds
 - f. Prohibition
 - g. Certiorari
 - h. Habeas Corpus
 - i. Mandamus
 - D. Judicial Enforcement (Criminal and Civil) Provisions and Procedures
 - VI. *Federal Powers Over State Administration*
 - A. In General
 - B. Federal Supremacy
 - C. Federal Constitutional Limitations Upon State Administration
 - 1. In General
 - 2. Due Process Under the Fourteenth Amendment
 - 3. Procedure

APPENDIX II
SUGGESTIVE SUBJECT HEADINGS IN
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

- Administration and the Rule of Law
- Administrative Adjudication
- Administrative Agencies
- Administrative Control
- Administrative Legislation
- Administrative Justice (See, also Administration and the Rule of Law)
- Administrative Law—Comparative
- Administrative Law—Judicial Review
- Administrative Law—Study and Teaching
- Administrative Law and Local Government
- Administrative Powers
- Administrative Procedure
- Administrative Remedies
- Administrative Decisions
- Administrative Responsibility

MR. PRICE: Has that subject-headings list which you just read had any tryouts in the Library of Congress or elsewhere?

MR. SHRIVER: No, it hasn't.

MR. PRICE: I was wondering whether you found it adequate or not or whether the breakdown has been subject to a revision. In my own library I have probably two trays full of cards under the general heading of Administrative Law, which is to say it is possibly meaningless, and before long I am going to break that up. One reason why I suggested to President Hill that we discuss it at this meeting was that I hoped that somebody had had an inspiration and had had some experience and given it some thought, as Mr. Shriver has, and that we might have the benefit of the discussion here.

Are there any questions or suggestions to Mr. Shriver about the matter of subject headings for Administrative Law? I know there are some catalogers here from state libraries and from law libraries and I would be very grateful if any of those who have had experience in breaking down this troublesome subject of Administrative Law would give us the benefit of their experience.

I might say that in my own studies as far as I have gone I have made considerable use of the outline in vom Baur's new book on *Federal Administrative Law* published recently by Callaghan and Company. It is considerably too detailed for our purposes but it does contain suggestions which I think will be found useful.

MR. SHRIVER: That is what I felt, too, when I consulted this book.

MR. PRICE: All of you who have not seen the book—which is really the first book on administrative law from the practitioner's point of view, I think—would find it quite profitable to look at it.

Thank you, Mr. Shriver, very much.

Mr. Jerome Wilcox is Associate Librarian of the University of California; also, Chairman of the Documents Section of the A. L. A.; also, author of the only and very good manual on the use of state publications, and he has published articles and pamphlets too numerous to mention, but all very good, on the subject of government documents in various aspects. We should all be grateful to Mr. Wilcox for consenting to come over today from the A. L. A. to talk to us about some aspects of labor publications, both federal and state. Mr. Wilcox. [Applause.]

[Mr. Wilcox prefaced the reading of his prepared paper by the following remarks:

I want to say before reading this paper that what remarks I have to make are entirely confined to official material. Secondly, I have made no attempt to trace the history of agencies or orders, or of policy procedures; and thirdly, I have tried to write these brief remarks from the viewpoint of actual use rather

than from actual cataloging. Then I have felt, too, that since this is such a large field it might be well to take one subject group, particularly one where we have that federal-state tieup. The field I am going to take is the labor relations field.]

ACQUISITION AND CATALOGING PROBLEMS OF PUBLICATIONS OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW AGENCIES AS EXEMPLIFIED BY THE LABOR GROUP

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In presenting acquisition and cataloging problems of publications of administrative law agencies, it seemed desirable to select one group which might furnish rather extensive examples—the publications in the labor field. First, I shall present, rather briefly, the important publications in this field, with statement of the form of issue. From there, I shall proceed to a discussion of the problems presented in acquisition and cataloging.

While the administrative agencies pertaining to labor problems may not present all the difficulties with respect to acquiring and cataloging this type of material, nevertheless, they furnish a good sample for presentation. Within the labor group, I propose to discuss, in rather brief form, the publications emanating from the federal agencies (National Labor Relations Board, National Defense Mediation Board, National War Labor Board, and National Mediation Board), and the new state agencies thus far created pertaining to state labor relations (Division of Conciliation of the

Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry, Wisconsin Employment Relations Board, Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board, New York State Labor Relations Board, Utah Labor Relations Board, and Massachusetts Labor Relations Commission).

Of the federal group, the oldest is the National Mediation Board and its adjunct, the National Railroad Adjustment Board, located in Chicago. The National Mediation Board has published an Annual Report from 1934-35 to date, which includes the report of the National Railroad Adjustment Board. Although the Annual Report is the only printed publication, the Board has issued from the beginning, in mimeographed form, case decisions as well as mediation agreements in three series, A, C, and M. None of these mimeographed series are issued in consecutive order, which is due to the fact that the final decisions of the cases and agreements do not occur in their consecutive order number.

There are now published printed volumes of awards for the four divisions of the National Railroad Adjustment Board, these divisions being jurisdictional and not geographical. The awards of the First Division, which has jurisdiction over train and yard service, now total more than those of the other three divisions combined. These printed volumes of awards, originally published by the Government Printing Office,¹ are now handled by an outside contract through the Suburban Printers and Publishers, Inc., La Grange, Illinois. Fortunately, so far, this is the only federal

agency in the group which has contracted for publication outside of Washington and which does not distribute directly.

The National Defense Mediation Board, during its brief period of existence, issued most of its information and decisions on cases through the press release series "PM", issued through the Division of Information of the U. S. Office for Emergency Management. After it became the National War Labor Board, a mimeographed Summary Report was issued. The National War Labor Board, up to the present time, has issued most of its information, also through the press release series "PM", and now its own series, designated "B". In addition, it has published Rules and Regulations of the National War Labor Board with Amendments and Administrative Regulations No. 1 and No. 2.

The second National Labor Relations Board has published an Annual Report from its beginning, the first covering the period 1935-36. In mimeographed form, monthly, was issued a record of cases handled from 1936 to October 10, 1940, when it was discontinued. The Board also issues weekly, on Mondays, in its press release series designated "R", "Activities of N.L.R.B.", which briefly states cases of the week. Twenty-five volumes of the printed decisions of this Board have now been published by the Government Printing Office. Specific decisions were formerly also printed and available at five cents per copy through the Superintendent of Documents, but this practice was discontinued, beginning with Volume 26. Press release series designated "J", "R", and "Z" are available on a limited scale. No complete mailing list is maintained for any

¹ The U. S. Government Printing Office published v. 1-15 of the First Division; v. 1 of the Second Division; v. 1-4 of the Third Division and none of the Fourth Division.

of these series because of the confidential issues. This policy precedes the war.

Turning to the state labor relations boards, that of New York is the best organized with respect to publications. The New York State Labor Relations Board published a cumulative report for July 1, 1937—December 31, 1939, and one for 1940. It also has issued a pamphlet of Rules and Regulations. This Board mimeographs its decisions, which are mailed to the parties concerned as well as to a limited mailing list. At the end of the calendar year the decisions are prepared for printing in volume form. So far, three printed volumes have appeared, and the fourth is now in press. The mimeographed publications and releases are distributed to a limited mailing list without charge, but the printed volumes are for sale (Volume 1, \$3.00; Volumes 2 and 3, \$2.25 each).

The Boards in Massachusetts, Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania all issue Annual Reports and make available their decisions in mimeographed form. The first Annual Report of the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Board was for 1937; the first Report for the Massachusetts Labor Relations Commission covered the year ending November 30, 1937; and the first Report for the Wisconsin Employment Relations Board was probably for 1939. The Annual Reports of the Massachusetts Commission are published as parts of the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industry's Annual Reports, and reprints are available. The decisions of these three Boards are mimeographed and all parties involved receive copies immediately upon issue. However, all three are definitely attempting to restrict their mailing

lists for the decisions as much as possible, especially since the declaration of war. So far, none of the three have printed any decisions or, presumably, have any plans to do so in the near future.

The Division of Conciliation of the Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry publishes Annual Reports, the first being for 1939-40, and Rules and Regulations for Proceedings under the Minnesota Labor Relations Act. This Division, however, does not issue any reports or decisions of cases other than Orders for Election and Certification, which are issued only to the parties concerned, this meaning no mailing list distribution. Copies of the reports of fact-finding commissions reporting to the Governor are run off in sufficient quantity to supply all of the directly interested parties and, occasionally, other parties not directly involved in the dispute.

So far, the Utah Labor Relations Board, operating under the Industrial Commission of Utah, has not published any separate annual report, nor has it issued any mimeographed list of cases before the Board. In reporting decisions of the Board, they hand down an "Order" or "Findings of Fact and Order". So far as I have been able to discover, they are not made available for distribution at the present time.

Having briefly discussed the chief publications of the various agencies and their form of issuance, we turn to acquisition problems. It is not possible to place subscriptions with an agent or through any one government agency with the hope of acquiring everything. The chief difficulty here lies in the fact that a large part of the publications are mimeographed and, therefore, are available only through

mailing lists maintained directly with each agency. Now, because of the war and paper shortage, the state agencies are definitely attempting to decrease the size of mailing lists; and in most cases are reluctant, or refuse, to forward complete sets of all mimeographed decisions, etc. For law libraries in particular, this increased tendency to mimeograph is gradually becoming a serious problem—not only because of acquisition difficulties, but also because the mimeographed edition is harder to preserve; and only in the case of one state (New York) do there exist any volumes of printed decisions. Furthermore, none of the other states contemplate any printing of decisions. Could not some pressure be brought upon the state administrative agencies to induce them to print or to process in bound form, with index, their own decisions; or, possibly, for a nominal charge, contract with a publisher to do so, as is done in the case of the Awards of the National Railroad Adjustment Board?

Fortunately, so far, most of the federal administrative law agencies publish in some form cases and decisions.

In addition to the unreliability of mailing lists for bringing to any one institution every publication or release (printed or processed) issued, is the fact that there exists no complete catalogue or index to the publications and releases which might be used as a basis for acquisition. However, these same conditions exist in the entire public document field. Therefore, with no complete catalogue to use, and mailing lists inadequate, the librarian has to use a good bit of ingenuity in maintaining even reasonably complete collections. The only solution under present conditions is

persistence. When negative responses are received, try another angle and keep trying. Success usually results.

One of the chief cataloging problems is caused by the lack of bibliographical tools for the processed publications. In many instances even Library of Congress catalogue cards are not available. But then, we probably spend too much time looking for authorities, and not enough examining the material itself. As far as use is concerned, many cross references and all possible added subject entries are more important. For instance, what difference does it make whether a publication's main entry is under author or title as long as cross references take care of all possible entries, irrespective of the main entry? Also, why spend hours on exact classification where a fairly general classification number might be assigned with multiple added entries for all conceivable subject approaches? The added entries do seem to be the layman's approach. When official publications in the administrative law field are cataloged, therefore, put the main entry under issuing agency, make multiple added author and subject entries, and assign a general classification number. In libraries where these publications are not cataloged, they may be alphabetically arranged on the library shelves, first by issuing agencies, then alphabetically by title under each agency. The chief aid to use, in either instance, is an index to the cases and decisions. Although some of the annual reports of the agencies do attempt to index, at least partially, the cases and decisions of the year, none do a complete job. How simple all the problems would be with a complete catalogue of publications and a case and

subject index to all decisions rendered!

MR. PRICE: Mr. Wilcox has certainly posed a very interesting problem which would be quite profitable if it could be worked out. Of course the way to get a problem worked out is to pose it and get somebody to start to think about it. I was interested to get his approach to cataloging because that has not been touched upon much this afternoon and it is one of the most important aspects of this problem. It is a problem that I have myself in my own library, which is one reason I am greatly interested in this.

I have always maintained throughout my library career, which is a long and nefarious one, that it made no difference whether Harper or Bobbs-Merrill or the U. S. Government Printing Office or Prentice-Hall published a book or a pamphlet: their publications should be treated just alike. Because of the amazing flood that we librarians have to stand every morning when we open our mail from Washington, I am beginning to weaken very much upon that opinion. For that reason I asked Mrs. Cabeen, who is our Documents Librarian at Columbia University, who she thought was doing probably the best job of solving this problem of getting this administrative and other documentary material on the shelves. I have a library committee chairman who says that every book received in the library ought to be cataloged and on the shelves the same day it is received. Well, that is hardly possible but it does seem to me that this administrative material should be made available in some way before, under our normal cataloging procedure, it can now be done.

Mrs. Cabeen told me the best system she knew was one in vogue at Northwestern University under the direction of Mr. Robert Scudder, who is Assistant Librarian of that University. So I took the day off last Friday and went out to visit Mr. Scudder's collection and I must say that I felt considerably more than amply repaid because he has worked out a scheme which, while I do not think it is perfect, is certainly better than the one I have and I imagine it is better than the one most of you have for getting a document on the shelf, getting a main entry into some sort of a catalog and getting a subject entry into some sort of a catalog.

Mr. Scudder has very kindly consented to come over here today and join in this discussion, and while it is getting late and we do not want to take all of Mr. Keator's time, I think this is important enough that we ought to hear from Mr. Scudder as to what his scheme is and its essential points. Will you talk to us, Mr. Scudder?

MR. ROBERT SCUDDER (Assistant Librarian, Northwestern University): I really did not expect to have to say anything this afternoon so I am afraid my remarks will be very simple. Mr. Price came out and looked at our collection last week. He did seem to be impressed with the fact that we were able to get a large quantity of material through our various processes, which are quite simple, and on to the shelves in a fairly decent space of time after they have first been received.

In effect, what we use is a sort of modification of the Superintendent of Documents' classification without using the notation system; in other words, on all materials received from the govern-

ment, including processed materials and printed materials, we use the government entry that he has established, that is, putting the bureaus under the departments and running independent agencies in between the bureaus as they are listed in the various numbers of the monthly catalogs—not as the classification runs because, if you remember, the classification brings a great many agencies under the Y and Z classifications at the end. However, he puts the classifications in one alphabet, with the bureaus subordinated to agencies; or in some cases, as in the case of the federal security agencies, under the more important unit.

We do this: as we receive the material a checking card is made for each item, and we use a red and black ribbon on the typewriter on which these cards are made. The key words are done in red and then the publication is underlined in red in the same way; in other words, a publication of the Department of Agriculture, the Agricultural Adjustment Bureau would have the "A" done in red on the typewriter and the publication underlined twice in red, and whatever the title with which the particular thing is concerned, the first word or the first important word underlined on the publication three times in red and brought out with the red letter on the typewriter. Then the material is shelved according to the way these cards are done, and we include all unbound pamphlet material on the shelves right along with bound volumes. We do not attempt to put pamphlet material in boxes or handle it in any other way.

Our subject approach is an entirely separate one from the author approach. For the most important materials that we receive we make subject cards, and

our subject file is a completely separate file. We use for our authority for subject-headings not only the older established lists, such as those of the Library of Congress, but we also use the various Wilson lists and Public Affairs Information Service so as to keep that material as much up-to-date as we possibly can. We do not hesitate to use the name of the bill or name of a piece of legislation as sufficient authority for an entry of that sort in our subject catalog which, as I say, is completely separate from the author catalog.

Does that give a fairly good idea?

MR. PRICE: I imagine that somebody here would like to ask some questions. I am sure that Mr. Scudder would be glad to answer them. The scheme as outlined is extremely simple and it seemed to me in my arduous search for "bugs" in it the other day that it works. Mr. Scudder has charge of all the documents, not merely the kind that we are talking about today; that is to say, he has a great many of them. I looked at them and I asked Mr. Scudder to find me certain things and he found them right off the bat without any trouble; I asked from various points of view, and there they were!

It seems to me that a scheme which will get the document on the shelf the same day as received and some sort of an entry into the catalog is a decidedly worth while affair. I do not know if in my own library I shall use it exactly, but certainly I am going to use it or a modification of it because it is certainly the quickest and simplest and most effective scheme that I have seen.

Incidentally, Mr. Scudder did not say so, but his index and catalog are entirely separate from the general catalog except

for certain publications of a limited kind; it is a document catalog of its own, and he types his own cards—he doesn't use L. C. cards at all because he doesn't have time to wait for them. I think the really ingenious part of the scheme is the scheme of making a red letter on his card for the first letter of the department, the bureau and the title exactly corresponding to the same thing marked upon the book itself so that you know exactly where to find that on the shelves; there is no necessity for any call number or anything of that sort and any person of the average intelligence that we employ in our libraries could find a book from it.

I know that Mr. Scudder will be glad to answer any questions that any of you have if you will pose them to him.

MR. ARIE POLDERVAART (New Mexico Law Library, Santa Fe): I would like to ask you, Mr. Scudder, whether you have been able to pattern your state administrative materials that come in after this national pattern as to your classification and your subject-headings.

MR. SCUDDER: No, we have not tried to do this with state materials. They are still being handled under the Dewey system which is the system in use in the library.

MISS NELLIE COATS (Indiana State Library): Where did you begin with this? Did you have to wait for the classification numbers?

MR. SCUDDER: They are on the shelves in that arrangement. One of the advantages of this system over the Superintendent of Documents' notation system is that you do not have to wait for invoices to take care of separate publications or to take care of new publications. If you are reasonably sure

that a certain publication has been issued by an agency or a bureau under a department it is not necessary then to wait for classification numbers for it; or in some cases, as the person may know who works with that, you often have to make up your own because the Superintendent of Documents does not have the correct form that you can get. In this way, with certain reasonable assurance that a certain publication came from a certain agency, you can immediately make out both your main record card, or what we call our checking card, and proceed from there to your subject card.

MISS COATS: What do you do about changes of title from some agencies?

MR. SCUDDER: We try to keep material under its latest form. If the bureau loses identity in a consolidation or reorganization, we leave the separate publications under the old headings but move the serials to the new.

MRS. VIOLET CABEEN (Documents Librarian, Columbia University): You moved all the Weather Bureau?

MR. SCUDDER: We moved all the Weather Bureau. However, that hasn't caused much trouble either with shelving or finding material on the shelves even though we have not in all cases attempted to cross out the old heading or write in the new one. We have tried to train the students to take care for the most part of the old material under the new heading.

MR. PRICE: Mrs. Cabeen, I believe you have some points of difference. Mr. Scudder seemed to indicate to me on Friday that you did not see altogether eye to eye in this disposition of government publications. I wonder if you have any specific points of difference that you would like to bring out.

MRS. CABEEN: I really haven't very much to add because I classify for the catalog and classify for the Columbia University Library and we have our documents classified throughout the entire collection of the Library. We do not regard it as a document; it is a book or periodical with a corporate author. If we numbered the documents as a unit, we would do what he does.

MISS HELEN HARGRAVE (University of Texas Law Library, Austin): I wanted to ask about the shelving. I should think it would be not as difficult to find them, but I think it might be more difficult to train your students to shelve.

MR. SCUDDER: We have not found it so. You must remember that a collection of documents gathered together turns out to be about 90% unbound material. People have visited my shelves and have said, "You don't bind anything at all." We do bind a great deal. If you have your documents gathered together you find that your pamphlet material, even if you put them in temporary binders, so far outweighs all the rest of the material that this business of marking the publications in this way makes that shelf look very simple since most of the material can be marked in a manner which makes it easy to see. Of course with the bound volume you generally have to look inside, but most of the publications, as you know from the outside covers, can be keyed in this way and it really is no more difficult to teach the student to find that material than it is to teach him some of the intricacies of L. C. or Dewey classification numbers of shelving.

MR. RAYMOND C. LINDQUIST (New York Law Institute): I wonder about

the shelving of this material. Government documents are so terribly irregular in size; for instance, take the press releases which are just held together by staples—it is so easy for pages to come loose on them; and then the little State Department Register, and so on—do you have any difficulty with that type of thing?

MR. SCUDER: Our press release material we gather together in groups of two or three hundred and have them put in a pamphlet binder, not actually bound in cloth. We still have room enough to keep everything on the shelf with the possible exception of Atlases or something of that sort. It is just a ring binder and not an over-size ring.

MR. LINDQUIST: When do you bind?

MR. SCUDER: When we have them large enough to make a volume two inches thick.

MR. PRICE: It is essentially a shoe-string binder that he uses.

MR. LINDQUIST: I meant more particularly other documents. For instance, you mentioned the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, which I think you would put under the Agricultural Department, A.A.A., and then title, and eventually after a number of years you might have a tremendous string of documents in that one category put out by that one agency, and those documents are in order by title so that the letter is on there as a guide, but it is sort of an alphabetical arrangement by title then, isn't it?

MR. SCUDER: Yes, it is entirely. The current unbound numbers would simply follow the unbound volume on the shelf.

MR. LINDQUIST: Don't you think the materials would have greater permanent use if they were bound together when you get enough of them from the agencies?

MR. SCUDDER: You mean to bind different titles together?

MR. LINDQUIST: Not necessarily different titles, but I wonder about binding chronologically rather than by titles of the documents; for instance, everything published by the A.A.A. during 1939 and '40, or whatever period you had.

MR. SCUDDER: We have never considered doing such a thing but I suppose it would be quite possible. On unnumbered press releases on which you have to file the issue and date that would have an advantage.

MR. LAURIE H. RIGGS (Baltimore Bar Library): How do you keep them together until you bind them? Let's say that you have three or four hundred pages.

MR. SCUDDER: We don't hesitate to punch holes in them. It is just a very simplified method of using two covers and, as Mr. Price has pointed out, a shoestring arrangement to hold them together. I don't claim to have originated this particular system—it was beginning when I came to that department, and I have more or less elaborated on it and carried it out.

MR. WILCOX: Mr. Price, it might be well if I interject here a statement of the scheme undertaken in California. It is quite similar to Mr. Scudder's, but it has, in some respects, a simpler modification and it also takes care of the mass of material already cataloged. The treatment is actually three years old. Instead of bringing together all docu-

ments in the University Library, we have made a Union Catalog of the documents, that is, author entries for all the documents in the General Library catalog. We are now in the process of adding departmental and bureau collections not in the General Library catalog, as well as "P" slip entries for all of the unbound and uncataloged documents. All of these entries have ignored departments and have been made directly under the issuing bureau or agency. We have arranged the material into three large groups: foreign, state, and federal. We go direct to bureau under federal and file the material under the key word name of the bureau, then under the state by agencies, then under Federal Government in the same way. Then the material is kept together under each agency in pamphlet boxes, so far as possible by titles of series or by press release numbers or notations, and then at the very end is a miscellaneous box. Every year or so we go through that material, bind it up and send it through for the permanent files. Then the union catalog at all times has a complete record of the documents of the University. It will tell everybody that it is in the General Library collection, in the department collection, or it is in the room. We have a separate catalog, but it is an agency list, not a subject list.

MR. PRICE: You don't find any difficulty in having the bureaus representing various departments mixed together?

MR. WILCOX: No.

MR. PRICE: All you are trying to do is to find a specific document; you are not bothered with the publications of a department as a group.

MR. WILCOX: That's right.

MR. POLDERAART: Mr. Lindquist made reference to a problem which I very much appreciate. It is the irregularity in the size of these different government publications. Down in New Mexico we have a state law which requires all the state departments and agencies when they prepare or publish any publication to have it of uniform 6 by 9 size. Since that law has been put into effect it really has simplified that question a great deal. I just wondered if perhaps the gentleman from the Library of Congress might not be of some help in getting Congress to make provision for getting the Federal Government to do something like that.

MR. PRICE: You seem to have reached the millennium down in New Mexico. We certainly could hope for that elsewhere. It would save trouble, save shelf space, save tempers.

I am personally very grateful to all of these people—Mr. Childs, Mr. Shriver, Mr. Wilcox, Mr. Scudder—for their very great contribution to this discussion today. I believe that the material which will appear later in the Proceedings will furnish a very valuable manual for this sort of thing—one which has been needed and which will be exceedingly useful.

MR. LINDQUIST: I wonder if I could bring up just one question before this part of the program ends. Mr. Childs, I think, pointed out very well the danger about the reduction in the number of copies available for circulation of press releases and other publications. It seems to me that the time is coming soon when it is going to be increasingly difficult to get all of these releases and all of the publications that were mentioned in Mr. Childs' report. I wonder

if it would be possible to work out some sort of scheme whereby certain libraries in each state or in certain regional areas would make an arrangement with various agencies to be responsible for getting everything that they issued that would be available at all, and then be able to lend those materials to other libraries which might need them from time to time. For instance, in the Securities & Exchange Commission there are so many releases and it seems to me it would be foolish for every library to try to cover completely all of these releases, but yet they might need certain ones and if they could borrow just the ones that they needed from some library in their vicinity it seems to me it would be a good idea.

MR. PRICE: Do you think that would be feasible short of some compulsory legislation?

MR. LINDQUIST: I wondered if either the National Association of State Libraries or the American Association of Law Libraries, or perhaps jointly, could have a committee to investigate the problem, to contact each federal agency and present the problem to them and try to make arrangements to get a certain number of depository copies to be placed in strategic places throughout the country.

MR. PRICE: Mr. Dooley, do you care to take that over?

PRESIDENT DOOLEY: I think we have indicated in another field something of how this can be done because of the experience that we are having with the New England Deposit Library in Boston. It is an association of existing libraries in the Boston area, and last year we erected a building at a cost of \$250,000.00 to house little used library

materials owned by the participating agencies. We are, in effect, consequently marking off certain fields of interest which we will pledge to maintain for our own purposes and for the purposes of all of the cooperating libraries.

Now something of the same sort in the field of administrative law could be worked out in an area like the city of Boston or in New York or in Chicago or in the whole state of New Mexico and apportion the collections to respective libraries, charging them with the responsibility of keeping them up to date and complete in that field and making their copies available on inter-library loans with other libraries which would require them.

I think it is merely a matter of doing what in spotty cases is already the practice in many fields of acquiring materials for libraries. I think we can say that as the result of our experience with this New England Deposit Library we have all lost ambitions which were earlier possessed by ourselves or our predecessors to make our library the largest in the land; that we are going to be satisfied to participate wherever we are needed, and to do it without undue expense for growth and development. The building cost, for instance, of this Deposit Library figures at the rate of 25 cents a volume. The average library cost is \$2.00 per building for each book it contains. So we have a very economical plan, and we are working out the joint procedure by means of a union author catalog which will give any library complete control of all the material that is going into this building. The building was erected without windows (on the type of a factory, but it is a little prettier than a factory because of the lines that were given to

the exterior walls) with concrete reinforced construction, five stories high, air-conditioned to the extent that the air is cleaned as it is admitted, and the winter temperature is kept down to approximately 45 degrees in the stacks, with a workroom and reading room adjacent which will be kept at normal temperature.

We have already shelved over 500,000 volumes in the first two months since this Deposit Library has been opened. I have utilized it already for the purpose of securing a research collection of three copies of each publication issued by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts going back to 1780—this for the security that comes from the type of building that we have here and for the reason that it is located in a suburban area. It is remote from any other building and is as near a bomb-proof and fire-proof structure as you will find anywhere.

I am convinced that something could be done in this field of administrative law materials. Greater dependence might be placed upon the state library by the law libraries in the state if it were understood that they would each help in the procurement of materials or in the setting up of the collection in its initial stages so that then, upon call, the state library could supply as a depository library all of this federal material and a very considerable amount of the administrative law material issued by the various states.

PRESIDENT HILL: Mr. Dooley, I understand that it is impossible for many of the libraries to obtain a check list of the material that is deposited in the depository libraries. If you write the Superintendent of Documents and ask him if you

may obtain this information, you get a polite letter that they will not give you the information. We are losing sight of a great deal of valuable material in many of our libraries which we would like to have because of this ruling of the documents office. I don't know whether we will have to wait until we have a new Superintendent of Documents to correct this, but for the present that seems to be the situation.

Then again I would like to ask what you are doing about the many releases that come from the various departments which do not reach the Superintendent of Documents' office; I mean by that releases which are not printed. Many important releases are going out during this war period which other departments within the government itself are not receiving and which they should have. Interdepartmental releases are not being distributed properly.

PRESIDENT DOOLEY: Speaking for one state library, I can say that we are getting a great amount of mimeographed materials from a number of agencies in the field in which we have a special interest. I don't believe one library is getting all of that material unless it started back before the flood and has been able to grow at a phenomenal rate so that it is able to house and shelve the cumulative material. But I think that even in that field—extending the plan of cooperation to the mimeographed issues of ephemeral material—great good could be accomplished through the medium of the law librarians and the cooperation that would be given, I am sure, by the respective state libraries in each of the forty-eight states.

PRESIDENT HILL: Do you think, Mr. Wilcox, that there is any particular rea-

son why the Superintendent of Documents should not give us the information concerning the material that is being deposited with the depository libraries?

MR. WILCOX: That information actually is available through this monthly depository invoice. There is published each month and sent to all the depository libraries a list of the documents sent out each month.

PRESIDENT HILL: I understand that depository libraries are the only ones that can obtain this list. Therefore, we would have to go to them to obtain the information.

MR. WILCOX: Next to that, if you take the monthly catalog and omit the processed items and omit the printed items, which are asterisk indicated, you have the contents of the depository collection. The processed items are only those issued since January, 1936; as a matter of fact, these might just as well have been left out because the list is not complete.

The thing you have to remember about the Federal Government is this: that, first of all, the Government Printing Office is the largest printing establishment in the world. On top of that, there are the various agencies which triple the output—the regional, state and county agencies. If anybody wanted to have a complete document collection today of just federal material alone, he would have to hire a warehouse and I don't think it would hold it.

The other problem raised by Mr. Poldervaart I have been trying to work out. There are at the present time 500 depository libraries but there are only 124 that are all-depositories. All that means is that they get everything that is

printed by the Government Printing Office through the Superintendent of Documents' disposition. What I am trying to do now is to work around all depositories as a basis that they would have the original intake to see how they would fit in in respect to metropolitan areas with the large concentration of population; then how to fit in to library centers, that is, where there are 500,000 volumes or more. By using those as a means of determining what might be a reasonable depository system, I have about 100 libraries pretty well scattered over the United States.

I am working at the present time on the idea of proposing it for war agency distribution. If we can get anywhere with that, I am hopeful that it might lead to the whole story. I have a strong feeling that there are a great many of these depositories located in small, rather isolated places. For instance, in California the Eureka Public Library is an all-depository library. Little Rock, Arkansas does not have a depository.

MR. PRICE: A great many of the libraries receiving that material have it down in the basement and have not taken it out of the original shipping sacks.

MR. WILCOX: I hope we can have a system whereby this material can be loaned to the libraries in the region.

MR. ALFRED D. KEATOR (Director, State Library and Museum, Harrisburg, Pa.): The Union Bibliographical Institute has now organized the war information group and perhaps some of you have been circularized about subscription to their catalog cards on war documentation. Have you had that? I don't know how complete it is—perhaps somebody else can tell—but that is a start in the right direction.

MR. WILCOX: I suppose I can best answer that. So far they have issued some 200 or 300 cards and they have been mostly non-governmental entries. The entries have not been consistently good. They are proposing to issue 1,500 cards per year. I just issued a third supplement to my war material which has 1900 entries in it for four months. I think that answers it.

MR. SHRIVER: I just wanted to raise the point of whether it would be feasible to propose an amendment to the Federal Register Act to include some of the press releases, particularly those which have a legal significance. There are some cases that attorneys have been dealing with and others involving administrative agencies in which the cases are based almost entirely on press releases. Attorneys have told me that. If press releases are that important, perhaps it might be well if they were published in the Federal Register.

MR. PRICE: That would be a job for Mrs. Long's coming administration to work out.

MR. LINDQUIST: It seems to me that if possible we ought to take some action at this meeting about this whole matter because I think that it will be very difficult to get Congress to appropriate more money for increasing the size of the Federal Register or increasing publications of any kind, and in the meantime we are going to be in danger of not getting a lot of this material, especially this stack of material that has already been mentioned that is not listed.

If we had a joint committee of these two organizations and if that committee could contact each of the federal agencies and present the problem to them, possibly as an economy measure, that all

material be preserved since it will be impossible to get copies of it to all libraries; restrict the distribution of it, but at any rate see that some systematic way is worked out that files are preserved for libraries, it would be helpful.

MR. PRICE: Mr. Dooley, do you have any suggestion about that? It is your meeting.

PRESIDENT DOOLEY: Mr. Lindquist's suggestion appeared to be in the form of a motion. If there is a desire on the part of the National Association of State Libraries and the American Association of Law Libraries to consider this as a joint meeting for the purposes of transacting business, we might ask if anyone wishes to second the motion.

(The motion was duly seconded.)

PRESIDENT DOOLEY: Does the mover of the motion wish to indicate the size of the committee?

MR. LINDQUIST: I have no preference as to that, possibly a committee of three or five.

PRESIDENT DOOLEY: We will consider that a committee of five will be adequate. We will have two state librarians and will ask the President of A.A.L.L., if the motion is passed, to designate the three law librarians to serve on the committee to cover the field of the discussion of administrative law materials, developed by the remarks of Mr. Wilcox that many of the existing depository libraries probably are not worthy of the attention they are getting, in order that we may make the whole study more inclusive; and study then at the same time the possible separation of the wheat from the chaff, and to reduce the quantity of federal publications by including in the Federal Register the material which would have a value as

legal materials for precedents in trial of cases in the law courts.

You have heard the motion and the Chairman's elaboration of it; those who are in favor will respond by saying "Aye"; opposed, "No". The motion is carried and we will have the joint committee.

MISS EWART: Mr. Dooley, to whom does this committee report, and when?

PRESIDENT DOOLEY: That poses a problem. Probably we can consider that our committee would report to our meeting, or that joint action might be secured by referring the report to the Executive Committees of both organizations in order that some progress might be made before another year would come around.

MR. PRICE: Mr. Dooley, with your permission, I will now close my part of this meeting.

PRESIDENT DOOLEY: Thank you, Mr. Price.

PRESIDENT HILL: Mr. Dooley, while we are in joint session I think perhaps we should hear again from Mr. Moreland about the administrative rules and regulations and the work that is attempted to be done in obtaining legislation throughout the states to have these printed so that they may be available. I think perhaps we should have a joint committee of both Associations to co-operate in this matter as well. Will you call on Mr. Moreland?

PRESIDENT DOOLEY: Mr. Moreland, will you explain the state administrative registers and codes?

MR. CARROLL C. MORELAND (Michigan State Library): This morning I made a report of the Special Committee on Legislation that Mr. Hill appointed. We are interested in the forced publica-

tion of rules and regulations, and one of our recommendations was that the American Association of Law Libraries endorse the idea of the California and Kentucky Acts which call for that kind of publication. I thought that if the American Association of Law Libraries would endorse it, it would carry some weight with the forty-one states which will be holding regular sessions next year. It occurred to me that further weight would be given to it if the National Association of State Libraries would also endorse it.

I move that this joint session endorse the basic idea behind the California and Kentucky Acts which call for a codification and publication of the administrative rules and regulations within each state.

(The motion was seconded by Mr. Daniel, was voted upon and declared carried.)

PRESIDENT DOOLEY: When this program was in its formative stage and I was in communication with Mr. Hill and Miss Newman about it, we were considering enough material to fill a session on this beautiful afternoon, little realizing that we probably had enough in the material which was assigned to Mr. Price and so carefully worked out by the members who assisted him. However, there is another subject open for discussion now and, although it is late, I am sure it will be worth our while to hear it through and to provide such discussion as is possible for the assistance of the next speaker, who is Vice-President of the National Association of State Libraries and Director of the State Library and Museum, Harrisburg, Pa., Mr. Alfred D. Keator, who will talk on

the subject of library exchanges and what is new about them.

[Mr. Keator thereupon presented his prepared paper.]

INTER-LIBRARY LOANS AND NEW METHODS OF CONDUCTING LIBRARY EXCHANGES

ALFRED A. KEATOR

Director, Pennsylvania State Library and Museum

To avoid the disappointment of any listener who expects a complete historical, bibliographical, or even factually mechanical treatment of the subjects in question, may I remind him at the outset that I am merely the leader of the discussion. Who has ever heard of a drum major being able to substitute for the entire band? So even if I make only a few feeble intellectual passes with the baton of speech, yet I trust the outburst of discussion will be conversely spontaneous and terrific.

The announced title, "Interlibrary Loans and New Methods of Conducting Library Exchanges," is double barrelled, both angles covering wide fields. To discuss them together would be I fear to commit topical bigamy, and although "I could be happy with either, were the other dear charmer away," yet I am still monogamous when it comes to presenting two such active and ever-troubling phases of library administration whose techniques need constant reviewing.

Let us look first at the matter of interlibrary loans. Ever since the day mother discovered that papa's old pants could be used for little Willie's sartorial needs, or our friend Jones found he need not buy a lawnmower as long as he could borrow neighbor Smith's, the principle of augmenting the resources of one institution

by borrowing from another has been established. It is sound economy. Why should a library tie up an investment in a particular book when it is needed very seldom and can be obtained temporarily from another source? This principle is sound enough but must be modified in practice. Years of experiment finally resulted in the drafting of a Code of Practice for Interlibrary Loans, presented originally as a committee report to the American Library Association at Louisville in 1917. This code was revised in 1939 and adopted in 1940 by the Association of College and Reference Librarians. It covers the field so well that little need be said except to cite a few of the points covered:

1. Purpose is to aid research calculated to advance the boundaries of knowledge by the loan of unusual books.
2. Libraries should go as far as they reasonably can to loan desired material. Photostatic or microfilm reproduction should be suggested as a substitute.
3. Librarians ought not to attempt to borrow current fiction, current magazines or other material for which there is a natural demand in the lending library.
4. Useless correspondence should be avoided by ascertaining where the desired material may be found.
5. Applications for loans should state the name and status of the person who needs the material.
6. Time of loan may vary. Lender reserves right of summary recall.
7. Receipt of book should be acknowledged at once.
8. All expenses to be borne by borrowing library. These in turn may be charged to individual user.
9. Utmost precautions to be taken by receiver in matters of wrapping, insurance and other safety measures.
10. Complete responsibility must be assured by borrowing institution.
11. Disregard of any of foregoing provisions will be considered sufficient reason for declining to lend in the future.

For those who desire to consult the detailed code, see the A.L.A. *Bulletin*, 1939, v. 33, pp. 321-25, 354, and the *Library Journal*, October 1, 1940, pp. 802-803.

It is true of course that the burden of furnishing most interlibrary loans falls upon the group of large university and reference libraries. It is part of the feeling, we might call it the educational missionary spirit, that knowledge is a universal heritage. Any one of us can name some great American libraries that are particularly generous in this service. The John Crerar Library, the University of Pennsylvania Library, almost any of our state university libraries may be cited as examples.

Besides this aid to scholarship, however, there are other ideals of interlibrary loans. For example, the book to reader system set up in Great Britain. A request for a book in a British local library, if it cannot be filled there, is relayed to the regional library; and finally to the central reservoir collection in London. Theoretically, if the book exists in Great Britain, it is available to any reader in any local library. The nearest analogy in this country is the service the state library renders the local public libraries. Although none of our states have a formal library system on this basis, yet such service is recognized in those states having general or extension libraries. There are loan limitations of course, but in most cases the question is seldom raised whether the local library should purchase the particular volume or not.

Interlibrary loans of course are only one form of library cooperation. Among others are division of the field of purchase, the exchange of card holders and the exchange of publications and documents. The rest of my baton waving therefore is directed to the presentation of a few points about the latter.

This question of book exchanges antedates the renaissance of the library movement in 1876. As early as 1811 (several years before its state library was officially established) the Commonwealth of Massachusetts memorialized its Secretary of State to correspond with the proper officers of the several states for the purpose of securing an annual exchange of statutes. Thus commenced the system of exchanges between our state libraries. South Carolina in 1844 proposed extending the exchange to the reports of judicial decisions, and the other states approved the plan. The Smithsonian system of exchanging publications of learned societies was instituted in 1850, and later extended to include U. S. documents. The distribution of state documents, and their exchange with other state libraries, has occupied the discussions of the National Association of State Libraries since its organization. Some of these make interesting reading and are as pertinent today as then. Coming down to recent times the American Association of Law Libraries book exchange organized in 1938 is a successful example of what special groups of libraries can do.

The problem of exchange of documents and official publications between state libraries is of course primarily one of correspondence. A central exchange bureau would not be practical in my mind for several reasons. We deal with a fairly small number of libraries, usually around fifty; most of the state governments already have excellent systems of distributing publications; the floor space and staff needed to handle such a bulk of publications would be too large to be an economical charge on the several cooperating libraries. It is different in

the case of public libraries exchanging an infinite variety of publications. No doubt where the supply of any particular work is limited to a very few copies, and the number of different titles is large, a centralized library exchange would be practical.

There are two or three principles in library exchanges that apply to all types of libraries. Exchange could be on a concise piece for piece basis, an "eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, a 'teesis' for a 'teesis'", etc. Or on a price basis, dollar for dollar. It is doubtful whether either of these methods are financially profitable when one considers the overhead of detailed record and the full time of one or more assistants. The small library with few publications and few duplicates is chronically debtor to the large one. Somehow I think there should be a *noblesse oblige* attitude on the part of the larger libraries in exchanges and distribution of publications, the same as is characteristic of their philosophy of interlibrary loans. The State Library has a definite responsibility to the libraries in the state; the large university library has and usually accepts a similar responsibility in aiding the smaller college. Sometimes the smaller institution can aid the larger one; or the more general, the specialized one.

I am thinking of a case in point. One of our Pennsylvania libraries acquired through a large gift a fine specialized collection of some twenty-five titles dealing with electrical storms and lightning rods. There was no need for this library to compete with the Franklin Institute Library in Philadelphia in building up a rival collection. The Institute was offered its choice and selected some fifteen titles which it did not already pos-

sess. The result was a strengthening of resources of the specialized library. The dead hand in legacies prevents many libraries from exchanging books not especially needed by them for more practical ones. Of course, certain small libraries like certain small people are greedy. They want to keep everything. There is no question that the most important problem before the administrators of any library is to determine the basic policy of its future growth and then build in that direction. Our governmental and special libraries have a comparatively easy time doing this, but pity the poor universities! The University of North Dakota had a biology professor once who had a special interest (justified, too) in fish. A very respectable specialized collection was built up with much trouble and some expense. The professor was called to another university, but the fish books stayed. Here is a problem for the university libraries. Why not arrange to ship the special collections around with the university specialists?

How about an exchange on that tremendous scale?

Well, the leader of the discussion has (or rather *is*) finished. Now let the cussing begin.

PRESIDENT DOOLEY: Are there any questions for Mr. Keator, or any contributions to the subject which he has so nicely developed?

MR. WM. JOHNSTON (Chicago Law Institute): Mr. Chairman, I am very much interested in everything that has been said here this afternoon and on this particular point I am likewise interested. I don't suppose that I have been asked six times in six years to make a loan. I am Scotch and careful, and it may be

that people hesitate; but I don't think so. I am wondering if my situation is unusual or whether all of you people are being called upon constantly to make loans and to take your chances perhaps on getting them back. I have never had any difficulty that way, but I would like an expression from those who have had a different experience from mine.

MR. CHRISTIAN N. DUE (Connecticut State Library): Mr. President, the Connecticut State Library has had very good luck in lending books. We have only lost one book in about five years.

PRESIDENT DOOLEY: It seems apparent that the discussion has covered the subject and we will now close. Before we break up I want to make an announcement that, through the courtesy of the Commerce Clearing House and our friend Dorothea Blender, you may get the *List of Law Libraries in the United States and Canada*, published in this very beautiful blue cover, by coming up to the table in the front of the room. This is the most recent compilation, dated June 1942.

PRESIDENT HILL: I wish to announce the appointment of the Auditing Committee as follows: Mr. Francis Dwyer, Mr. Ervin Pollack and Mr. George Johnston.

Mrs. Laurie Riggs, Chairman of the Committee of Hostesses, has asked me to announce that it would give the hostesses pleasure to greet the members and guests on the mezzanine floor near the registration table after dinner this evening. They do not wish to miss seeing old friends and meeting new ones and having the pleasure of presenting old and new to each other.

[The meeting adjourned at five-thirty o'clock.]

TUESDAY MORNING SESSION—JUNE 23, 1942

The meeting was called to order at ten-thirty o'clock by President Hill.

PRESIDENT HILL: I am going to appoint on the Resolutions Committee Mr. George A. Johnston, Mr. Druker and Mr. Poole.

We have one or two announcements which should be made at this time.

[Mr. H. M. Wisland, representing the Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Co., announced that his car and driver were at the convenience of any of the members upon request, and that his son, Henry, Jr., was available for any services that he might render in the way of hospitality. Mr. H. J. Brandt, of the West Publishing Company, invited all members of the American Association of Law Libraries and their friends and all publishers' representatives as guests at a luncheon on Wednesday.]

PRESIDENT HILL: For more than a year I have had the fortunate pleasure of meeting a very charming individual and associating with her from time to time in matters of mutual interest, particularly in matters dealing with the co-operative movement which brought forth the Council of National Library Associations. I made trips down to that beautiful city of Baltimore, and I have had most cordial and pleasant associations with her in developing the cooperative movement among the national library associations. She has been one of the hardest workers in this movement. At a time when it seemed that nothing might develop with respect to this enterprise, Miss Woodward, our guest speaker this morning, Mr. Brown, and many other numbers of the various national associations again took up the cudgels for our

Council. She has given unstintingly of her time in the past year seeing that we would not fail.

Now that the war is upon us, we know that it would have been almost disastrous if we had failed in uniting the various associations into a common effort. Miss Woodward is hopeful that we will carry on after the war. We have so many common purposes in our various associations that there is a great job ahead.

I am sorry that I cannot introduce Miss Woodward as President of the Special Libraries Association. Within the last week she has been made the Immediate Past-President of that Association; so it is with great pleasure that I introduce Miss Laura Woodward, of the Maryland Casualty Company and Immediate Past-President of the Special Libraries Association. She is known to many of our group. Miss Woodward. [Applause.]

**COOPERATION BETWEEN
SPECIAL LIBRARIES AND
LAW LIBRARIES**

LAURA WOODWARD

*Immediate Past-President of Special
Libraries Association*

Thank you, Mr. Hill. It certainly is a real pleasure to be with you this morning, but, I declare, after that introduction I feel a wee bit like going out the door and sneaking back in. I am hoping, Mr. Hill, that now that I am a "has been" I will be able to find some excuse for your trips to Baltimore and my coming to New York so that we can continue the pleasant relationships that we have had.

It is comforting that someone has said that the law is a "special branch of the science of transcendental common-sense." We all hope we know something about common-sense. But, ordinarily, "the law" is something clothed with majesty and power; it sits in judgment upon our sins; its decrees are final and often consist of an endless number of "whereases" and "therefores" in the maze of which we are helpless and awed.

So it was with some fear of the consequences that I accepted your President's request to speak on "The Cooperation between Special Libraries and Law Libraries." I shall try to confine myself to a very few observations on this relationship and shall test each by the acid test of common-sense.

Such a relationship is, of course, a two-way affair. It is quite probable that special librarians in general need more aid from law librarians. New government regulations pour forth in practically all fields and any librarian would welcome expert service in interpretation and application, as well as in information on sources. My impression is that law "services" commercially issued are appearing with great frequency—and sometimes disappear quite suddenly. Some sort of regularly sponsored list of such services would certainly save time and worry for the special librarian. Otherwise, one must examine the various known services and try to select the best, with representatives of various publishing companies hard on the trail.

Another service which law librarians could undoubtedly render the special librarian lies in the field of lists of essential documents in various categories. Lacking a law service which presumably provides very promptly for the receipt of

important regulations—such as that from Mr. Henderson's office on price ceilings—how can the special librarian know what to get and how to get it? Most of us know and keep in touch with government sources of information, but I imagine we all have had the experience of missing something vital. Law librarians could very probably teach us what can and what cannot be done to minimize these difficulties. In any case, a regularly published check list of essential texts of laws and amendments, carefully selected, would be a boon.

Successful relationships between groups involving an interchange of information depends largely on personal contacts. I am much more likely to write to Mr. Hill, since I have come to know him personally, asking for advice or opinion, than I should have been previously. That is, of course, also true within the American Association of Law Libraries. But, while it is stimulating to establish such contacts with one's own professional colleagues, it may be just as valuable to establish them with other professional groups who have, nevertheless, similar techniques and objectives. It is at this point that the Special Libraries Association offers unique opportunities.

I should like to tell you just briefly a little bit about the history of the Association and our organizational setup. Many of you probably know about it; others may not. The Special Libraries Association was organized in 1909 at the American Library Association convention which was held in Bretton Wood, N. H. Mr. John Cotton Dana, about three months before that meeting, together with a man from the Merchants' Association of New York decided that

we needed an association whereby the librarians, research workers and statisticians of business organizations and government bureaus could meet and exchange their views and discuss their problems. They sent out a letter to some 60 or 70 people at that time and invited those interested to attend the meeting at Bretton Wood, N. H., and it was at that time that the Special Libraries Association was organized.

The first annual convention of S. L. A. was held in November of that year in New York City and there were 57 charter members of the Association. Today we have almost 3,000 members.

It was quite evident that Mr. Dana right at the very beginning had in mind that S. L. A. should be divided into groups and chapters because his first duty shortly after he was elected President—which he was at the July 1909 meeting—consisted of naming committees, such as the Technology Committee, Insurance Committee, Municipal Reference Committee, and several others; and about six months later he named six or eight Responsibility Districts. So we feel that the birth of our groups started with the appointment of these committees, such as Insurance and so on, and that the formation of our chapters, of which we now have twenty, started with the Responsibility Districts, because out of the original six or eight I think there are five in the cities in which we originally started and, as I mentioned before, we have twenty today, two of which are in Canada.

The members of our Association feel that the privilege of meeting locally with the members of the Association and exchanging ideas, having meetings with speakers on common interests, is prob-

ably one of the very best things about the Association. It means that we come to know each other. There are many of us who cannot get to annual conventions and do not have the privilege of knowing the other members of the Association except by meeting with them locally.

Of course our groups—we have ten in number—are specialized groups. We have an Insurance group, a Biological Science group, Museum, Science Technology, Social Science, University and College, and several others, so that all of those groups are primarily subject groups. We do have, too, the University and College and Public Business Librarians groups that are forum groups, but they have been organized by the librarians in those particular fields because of the fact that they have certain interests, although they do have subject interests and it is pretty hard sometimes to decide which group meeting you want to attend when you go to the conventions. They felt that they had interests of their own and should have their own group.

Although my feeling is that a sprinkling of law librarians in our subject groups would be of great benefit to special librarians, yet it may be true that this also is a two-way relationship. Subject specialists might very easily be of service, through subject tools and knowledge, to law librarians. There are many problems, as you can realize, that come up and are discussed by our groups which undoubtedly the law librarians many times could use to advantage.

In general, the Special Libraries Association offers a splendid opportunity for personal contact, the value of which

is in direct ratio to its comparatively small membership. This means a greater possibility of meeting others at meetings and of working with them on committees. It is true that we have published bibliographies in special fields, such as: Trade-names Index, Bank and Financial Subject Headings List, War Subject Headings, Microfilm Directory, and U. S. Government Periodic Publications—A Descriptive List. This particular publication is what we refer to more commonly as a discard list. We admit that it is not complete because nothing is complete in Washington tomorrow if it were complete this afternoon, but we have tried to get a record of all publications, such as mimeographed and multigraphed publications emanating out of Washington from the various bureaus. We have given you a very brief description of those publications, and I am speaking now of weekly and monthly publications, not books, and just ordinary releases. We have tried to tell you whether or not to keep those publications and whether the same material is published elsewhere or whether it is safe for you to discard them after a week or after a month or just when to discard them.

Such tools may or may not be of service to law librarians. But there is one tool which we feel is especially interesting to law librarians and all other types of librarians. The latter part of last year we got out one volume of a special publication—a series known as *Special Library Resources*. While a great many surveys have been made throughout the country of regional or city resources or those in a particular field, there never had been a survey on a national scale endeavoring to get together in one place

a record of all libraries and a brief description of their holdings. So the Special Libraries Association, because of the great demands by bureaus in Washington and by our own organizations as a result of the defense work and later the war work, decided to try to get the information together about our own members and about the special libraries that were not members of S. L. A.

We thought at the time that we would publish only one volume. We sent out questionnaires to every member library, and in addition to that we selected possibly 400 or 500 non-member libraries which we knew had a great deal of material of value. The questionnaires came in so fast and furiously that we could only publish 765 of them in this first volume, so that we knew immediately that we would have to publish a second volume in order to make the service complete. The Board approved the publication of the second volume and we started immediately to get the material because we already had 400 reports which we could not include in the first volume. We sent out questionnaires to other libraries and we started to compile a list of libraries in the country which we had collected from many sources until the list grew to include the names and addresses of over 3,000 libraries or organizations having research collections. Then the Board decided that at least four volumes would have to be published because of the large number of libraries to be included. We got up a new form of questionnaire and sent it out and they are coming in daily by the dozens. We already have nearly 1,000 and the editorial work is under way and we hope to publish the book by the end of the year.

We will have a cumulated index to all four volumes. We will have a rather extensive subject index, and we will have also a special collections index, so that the book should be very, very valuable. There will be a fourth index, a personnel index. We are putting in the name of the person in charge of the library or the research department, but not the entire personnel because the personnel changes too rapidly, but we also feel that it is too bad not to be able to have an individual to write to. Just how that will be kept up to date is another problem for us to work out as soon as we get the entire series completed.

About a year ago we decided that we wanted to work with special libraries in Latin America, so our Committee on Co-operation between Special Libraries Association and Special Libraries in Latin America got busy and sent out letters to 100 or 125 known special libraries in Latin-American countries. The response was great. Not only did they write in and tell us about their own libraries as we asked them to do, but they gave us the names of other special libraries, and many of them asked for professional help, information about subject indexes and the solving of certain problems. The Committee then decided to extend its work and the Association offered any of its publications to the special libraries in Latin America free of charge, so that we have sent hundreds and hundreds of S. L. A. publications to the special libraries in the various countries. We now have practically 500 libraries on the list and it is particularly interesting to find how similar they are to the libraries in this country.

The Committee handling the *Special Library Resources* data felt that that

material was much too valuable not to publish, so the Association has decided to include in the last volume—which we hope is going to be the fourth but may have to be the fifth volume of this series—the reports on all of these Latin-American libraries. We give a description of the library, we give the holdings: the number of volumes, the number of magazines subscribed to, and the indexes. It is a very complete book, we feel, and more particularly so because the questionnaires that are coming in now are far more complete than those from the libraries included in the first volume.

As it stands, Volume I opens up a number of potentialities, as for example, a huge staff of professionally trained special librarians (5,198 in 766 libraries); millions of books, maps and charts; thousands of patents, and the services of subject experts (not librarians) and translators.

These are a few of the advantages of our two-way relationship. Dr. Howard T. Hoode, as president of the American Marketing Association in 1941, wrote an article published in *Industrial Marketing* in April of that year. He called it "A Plan for Uncovering Market Data Through Cooperative Effort," with a sub-title which suggested the tapping of pertinent facts by joint effort. Dr. Hoode conceives of business as a "living organism." He notes that successful marketing campaigns are "solutions to a set of conditions which may never have existed before and may never exist again." That this is not peculiar to marketing campaigns every one of us can testify.

In special libraries of all sorts, including law libraries, the solution of any problem results from prompt and intelli-

gent acquisition of essential information; by purchase of indexes, bibliographies and tools; by contacts so strengthened by personal acquaintance among librarians that by letter, by wire or by telephone each one of us feels sure of adequate cooperation at the other end. Only by such flexible and cooperative effort can librarians meet the demands made upon them. Dr. Hoode says there are "no patent rights on knowledge," but the librarian must be able to marshal the "ones who know" quickly and effectively if all strategic, critical and essential information is to be directed to the point at which there is greatest need.

In closing I would like to add also that the libraries represented in the Special Libraries Association are noted for their great amount of reference work. We do very, very little lending of books, as you probably do because your books are used right in your libraries, but most of our work is reference work and research work on problems of today and tomorrow.

Thank you. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT HILL: Miss Woodward said that she is very happy to state that she is now a "has been". Miss Woodward will never be a "has been." I can vouch for that, because when the Council elected an Executive Board, designating me as Chairman and Miss Woodward as Vice-Chairman and Mr. Milton E. Lord as Secretary and Treasurer, at the first meeting of the Board Miss Woodward apparently had conferred with Mr. Lord and she immediately informed me that I was only the third member of the Committee. I took them at their word and, therefore, when any problem comes to me concerning the National Council I immediately turn the

matter over to the Vice-Chairman for attention, and the Vice-Chairman, like a good Chairman, immediately turns it over to the Secretary for attention. Therefore, having satisfied the vanity of all of us, we still retain our cordial relations.

Perhaps someone might like to ask a question or two. I am sure Miss Woodward would be glad to answer any questions.

MR. WM. JOHNSTON: I would like to ask the name of that four-volume work.

MISS WOODWARD: The name of it is *Special Library Resources*.

MR. RIGGS: How many libraries in Latin America were interested?

MISS WOODWARD: We have a record now of 483 to be exact.

MR. RIGGS: Do you include both Central and South America?

MISS WOODWARD: Yes. That does not include any of the colleges or the public libraries; only the special libraries.

MR. POLLACK: What efforts are being made to get the various larger law libraries included in the *Special Library Resources* volumes?

MISS WOODWARD: As I mentioned, we have tried every possible source to get the names and addresses of librarians that have any kind of special collections and many of those are law libraries. We have one more final check that we shall make after we get more questionnaires in, or probably after I get back to Baltimore because the material is all there at the present time being worked on by a special committee. If there is a membership list of the American Association of Law Libraries that we might borrow . . . [Copy of the re-

cently published *List of Law Libraries in the United States and Canada* was handed to Miss Woodward.]

PRESIDENT HILL: I think Mr. Pollack is particularly interested in the large law office libraries.

MR. POLLACK: What I was thinking of was primarily the various law school libraries. I happened to have occasion to look at your first volume and I did notice that some of the large law school libraries were not included in it and, knowing the particular types of collections which these institutions have, I thought that you might be interested perhaps in utilizing the resources of that list.

MISS WOODWARD: We definitely would be. We hope it will be as complete a work as possible. Of course if the library or company or school, whatever it might be, does not send us information following three or four letters, there isn't much that we can do about it.

MR. PRICE: I never received one.

MISS WOODWARD: They have gone to Columbia.

PRESIDENT HILL: To whom should this information be sent?

MISS WOODWARD: It should be sent in to Mrs. K. C. Stebbins, Secretary of the Special Libraries Association, and the address is 31 East 10th St., New York City.

If any do not have questionnaires and would like to have them, and if you will jot down your name on a slip and hand it to me I will see that you get questionnaires because we do want to get all of your libraries included.

PRESIDENT HILL: Who is Chairman of your Budget Committee?

MISS WOODWARD: Our Finance Committee takes care of our budget and Miss Jean Norcross, of Dun & Bradstreet, is the retiring Chairman. That is a permanent committee but it does not carry a permanent chairman; there is a new chairman each year.

PRESIDENT HILL: Do you have a certified public accountant audit your books?

MISS WOODWARD: Yes.

PRESIDENT HILL: Do they act as an audit committee over that certified public accountant?

MISS WOODWARD: The Finance Committee is the Audit Committee; it is all handled by the Finance Committee.

PRESIDENT HILL: Some of these people might like to know whether they are eligible for membership in the Special Libraries Association.

MISS WOODWARD: We have five types of membership at the present time, one being an honorary membership—and we have no honorary members. We have a life membership which is \$100.00, payable at one time and no other payments throughout the person's life; the institutional membership, which is a membership taken out usually by an organization or an institution, is \$15.00 a year and carries with it the magazine, affiliation with whatever chapter you wish to affiliate with, affiliation with as many groups as you wish to affiliate with, and the receipt of all publications issued by the Association free of charge unless the Board votes otherwise. In the case of this particular series, *Special Library Resources*, Volume I was sent free of charge and is still being given free of charge to all institutional members, but it cost us more than \$5,000.00 to publish Volume I so we felt that with present

conditions—shortage of paper and increased costs—we could not give the three additional volumes free of charge. Therefore, the Board voted that they would be sold to institutional members at a price of \$7.50 if they were ordered before June 30th; after that the regular price will be \$15.00 a volume. We are offering the three volumes to other than institutional members at \$12.50 until June 30th, or \$15.00 after that. That of course is being done in order to try to get the advance orders, and we want to publish only the number that are ordered because of the paper and binding costs.

We have an active membership which is designed for individuals in libraries, and that is \$5.00 and carries with it the subscription to the magazine, at the present time affiliation with five groups, one chapter, but no publications; and the associate membership, which is just for clerical help or junior assistants in libraries, is \$2.00 a year and carries only affiliation with the group and the chapter. Of course all types of membership carry voting privileges in the Association. Anyone connected with libraries or interested in libraries or research work and statistics is eligible for membership in S. L. A.

PRESIDENT HILL: We certainly are very grateful to you, Miss Woodward, for coming here and addressing us and giving us all this pertinent information. On behalf of the Association, I invite you to join us in our beer party in compensation for your services. I also extend to you a personal invitation.

Our next speaker on the program is from this glorious state of Wisconsin. I am sure that he is not going to talk to us about beer, cheese and cows, the dairyland and the lakes, because I note

that his subject is "Wisconsin Statutory Materials." I know we are going to be delighted to hear from Mr. Philip Marshall of the University of Wisconsin. Mr. Marshall. [Applause.]

WISCONSIN STATUTORY MATERIALS

PHILIP G. MARSHALL

Law Librarian, University of Wisconsin

Prior to statehood Wisconsin was consecutively a part of the Northwest Territory, the Territory of Indiana, the Territory of Illinois and the Territory of Michigan, before becoming, in 1836, the Territory of Wisconsin. Limits of time and space demand that the writer forego any extended discussion of statutes that antedate 1848, the year Wisconsin was admitted into the Union. Furthermore, as observed by Lyman J. Nash, Wisconsin's first permanent Revisor of Statutes, any review of territorial legislation for the period from 1787 to 1848 "easily discloses its sameness."¹ An examination of the enactments of any territory of the period would disclose a fair sample of the acts adopted by all the territories.

Territorial Codes and compilations of general laws during this period were limited, mainly because the needs of the primitive community life were limited, and also because "there was a general understanding that the territorial governments would be temporary."²

At the first territorial session a proposal for the creation of a commission to codify the laws was advanced; and at the second territorial session the governor also recommended a codification of laws. The idea of a codification of

¹ *Wis. Annotations* (1914), p. 1830.

² *Ibid.*

the general laws found favor at neither session. However, in December, 1838, at the first session of the second territorial assembly the legislature named a committee of three from each of the two branches to undertake a revision of the general laws. The committee consisted of Morgan L. Martin, Marshall M. Strong and James Collins of the council, and Edward V. Whiton, Barlow Shackelford and Augustus Story of the house of representatives. Strong, Whiton and Martin were distinguished lawyers; and Whiton later became the first chief justice of the first separate supreme court of the State.

The committee was given only thirty days to complete its work, being ordered to report its results at an adjourned session which convened on January 21, 1839. The committee reported its results in the form of a number of separate acts, which after amendment by the legislative assembly, were ordered to be printed, in an edition of 1500 copies, on March 11, 1839. The act authorizing the printing also named Edward V. Whiton to carry out the provisions of the act and "to prepare the proper marginal notes and index to accompany such edition."

The acts that comprised the 1839 *Statutes of the Territory of Wisconsin* were largely copied from the territorial laws of Michigan and from the statutes of New York, Massachusetts and Ohio. As the laws that constituted the revision were to take effect on July 4, 1839, a scant four months was all the time allowed to Mr. Whiton to prepare the manuscript for publication. Consequently, the volume produced left much to be desired. The arrangement of the separate acts followed no logical pat-

tern; they were not arranged into parts or titles; the volume contained no table of contents; and the index was very inadequate. Nevertheless the *Statutes of 1839* served Wisconsin for the balance of its territorial life.

Wisconsin became a state in 1848. On July 13 of that year an act was approved calling for a new revision. A commission was appointed consisting of Charles M. Baker, Charles S. Jordon and Michael Frank. Baker was one of the leading lawyers of the state and greatly admired and respected for his wide learning, his industry and his personal traits. Jordon, while a lawyer of ability, was known more for his wit and conviviality. Frank, the third member, was not a lawyer; his principal contribution to the *Revised Statutes of 1849* was his work on the preparation of a school code.

Lyman Nash has stated that in some respects the 1849 *Revised Statutes of Wisconsin* is the most interesting one in her history; and it is generally conceded to form the basis for the most thorough-going and highly respected work of all, that of the *Revised Statutes of 1878*. The most remarkable feature of the 1849 revision was the fact that one man, Charles M. Baker, was given the sole responsibility of "arranging the chapters into parts and titles as he thought proper, rearranging the order of the sections or transposing them from one chapter to another . . . to unite or divide chapters and distribute them into subdivisions, and frequently to rearrange and transpose the sections . . ."³ This was indeed a remarkable grant of power to confer on a single man to be exercised *after the legislature had adjourned*.

³ *Wis. Rev. Stat. (1849)*, preface.

And, as pointed out elsewhere, "the classification of Wisconsin statutes by Mr. Baker, whether the result of his own analysis or the application of a model found elsewhere, entitles him to a more prominent place in the legal annals of the state than he has hitherto enjoyed."⁴

In this regard it may be interesting to quote from a memorandum in the original handwriting of Mr. Baker which the writer found in the manuscript collection of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin:

"Let Col. F. or myself be appointed by the state to make an index and marginal notes and superintend the publication and the correction of the proof sheets, at so much per diem or generally. Then Col. F. and myself will make a private arrangement to do the work together and divide the pay."⁵

Before leaving the discussion of the 1849 statutes, it should be pointed out that not all of the volume was the work of the revisors.⁶ They were unable to attempt, in the time allotted, any revision of the general laws relating to real estate, courts and crimes and punishments. The laws on these subjects were compiled (not revised) by a special joint legislative committee. The legislative committee confined itself to a verbatim reporting of the many acts passed by the territorial assembly, with some few changes copied from the Michigan statutes. Also, it is generally conceded that much of the work of the revisors was adopted from the *N. Y. Revised Statutes of 1829*. New York was Mr. Baker's native state; he had practiced there for a number of years before coming to Wisconsin in 1838.

⁴ Lyman Nash, in the introduction to *Wisconsin Statutes* (1911), p. 11.

⁵ Charles Minton Baker papers, Oct., 1847-Apr. 1849 (State Hist. Soc., Wis. MSS. E K, Box 5).

⁶ The authority for the statements in this paragraph is an original, undated letter of Mr. Baker addressed to the editor of *The Argus*, *ibid.*

The adoption by the legislature in 1856 of a new code of procedure, which completely changed the old laws relating to pleading and practice, brought about an insistent demand for a new revision, culminating in the revision of 1858.

The *Revised Statutes of Wisconsin, 1858* was a disappointment, in view of the very able lawyers who served as its revisors. The reason for its inadequacy was not only because of the short time allowed for the completion of the work—about twenty-eight weeks—but because, as stated in the prefatory note of the volume, "Owing to the absorbing interest taken in matters then pending in the legislature, the report of the revisors was left unacted upon until a late day in the session. Several of the amendments recommended by the revisors were lost in the legislature, and many amendments were made, some of which were not sufficiently considered in their bearing upon the whole revision. The late day at which the revision received the sanction of the two houses, left but a short time for its enrollment, and consequently some errors have crept in from that source." The classification and general arrangement of the 1858 revision followed closely that of the 1849 revision.

Taylor's Statutes of 1871 was a private enterprise. It was in no sense a revision, being a mere compilation and consolidation. David Taylor, the compiler, had served on the 1858 revisors committee and also on the bench of the state supreme court. Taylor's Statutes are noted because they represent the first effort in Wisconsin to include annotations: notes giving the legislative history of the various sections, citations

of cases arising under the various provisions, and references to decisions of other states having similar statutory provisions.

The writer feels wholly inadequate to the task of discussing the *Wisconsin Revised Statutes of 1878* in the short space that this paper will permit. This painstaking and thoroughly competent revision is a great book in Wisconsin legal history. The revisors who cooperated in its production were among Wisconsin's most distinguished lawyers and judges: David Taylor, William F. Vilas, Jedd P. C. Cottrill, Jairus H. Carpenter and Harlow S. Orton. These men did much more than lend their names and an occasional word of advice, as is so often true of revision committees; the final result was the product of their efforts, and theirs alone. The revisors held their first meeting on April 21, 1875, and reported their completed work shortly after the opening of the 1878 legislative session, which convened on January 9. In addition to the submission of the revision in bill form, the committee also submitted to the legislature a formal report, together with notes indicating the source of each section, and the reason for any substantive changes recommended.⁷ This formal report and the notes accompanying it were printed separately. Its value for use in conjunction with the revision soon became evident, and the general demand for it by the legal profession resulted in its going out-of-print within a year after its release. The notes contained in it were reprinted in the *Sanborn and Berryman Supplement to the Revised Statutes*, published in 1883, and

in abridged form in the 1914 and 1930 *Wisconsin Annotations*.

The four general objectives of statutory revision, as stated by the revisors in their formal report, could well serve as a present-day guide for any attempted revision. They are:

"1. A correct analysis and intelligent arrangement of all the general laws, in proper principal divisions, and subdivisions, and subdivisions of chapters and sections, as harmonious and consistent parts of an entire whole.

"2. To embody such additions to, and corrections of, the various parts, both in smaller details and more important particulars, as a clear analytical collocation and comparison should demonstrate the necessity or propriety of recommending to the legislature.

"3. To amend the phraseology in which the statutes are written, whenever needful, so that every provision shall be expressed in clear and perspicuous modern language, comprehensible by every person of whatever avocation, capable of reading with intelligent understanding the American English tongue.

"4. To consolidate statutes relating to the same subjects, reconciling incongruous provisions, and purging them of redundancy and tautology."⁸

The revision of 1878 followed substantially the classification and arrangement of the 1849 revision. In fact, the broad general outlines of the 1849 classification are still distinguishable in the *Wisconsin Statutes of 1941*. The 1878 statutes also employed for the first time the system of sectionalizing consecutively throughout the whole of the volume. It also was the first official revision which contained annotations.

The *Sanborn and Berryman Supplement to the Revised Statutes*, published in 1883, as well as the *Annotated Statutes of 1889* by the same compilers, were the results of private enterprise even though the 1889 statutes were "authorized" by the legislature. The State assumed no responsibility for their compilation or issuance and did not author-

⁷ Report and explanatory notes of the revisors of the statutes, accompanying the bill to revise the general laws of Wisconsin, submitted to the legislature of 1878 (1878), 337p.

⁸ *Id.* at p. IV.

ize any revision. The latest of these two works made available for the first time the previously unpublished notes of the 1858 revisors, as well as reprinting the previously mentioned revisors' notes of 1878. These volumes were also the first to appear anywhere with full legislative history notes and complete annotations of interpreting decisions appended to the text of the respective sections.

In 1895 the legislature authorized another revision of the statutes and appointed Arthur L. Sanborn and John R. Berryman, the compilers of the two previously mentioned unofficial compilations, to proceed with its preparation. It was reported in the form of a single bill at the 1897 session, was approved, and became the *Wisconsin Statutes of 1898*. It left undisturbed the classification and arrangement of the 1878 revision, and continued to make full use of historical notes and annotations as had been done in the 1889 compilation.

One of the recommendations contained in the report of the 1898 revisors is of especial interest:

" . . . many of them [laws] are enacted without regard to their relation to or effect upon the body of the law to which they relate or the legal system or policy of the state. The result is conflicting legislation, overlapping provisions and uncertainty as to the state of the law. This produces so many and important consequences that it is well worth while to consider whether a remedy can be found.

" . . . We may perhaps be allowed to suggest that the remedy lies in providing for a small body of men to whom shall be entrusted the duty of passing upon the form and validity of measures . . . and whose duty it shall be to put such measures in proper form, as well as to suggest the amendment of other provisions affected by them, regard being had to what is already enacted on the subject.

" . . .

This recommendation was substantially realized when shortly after the

⁹ *Revisors' report*, printed as an introduction to, A Bill to Revise the General Statutes of Wisconsin, Prepared and Reported to the Legislature of 1897.

creation of the Wisconsin legislative reference library in 1901, a bill drafting service was inaugurated.¹⁰ While the use of the service was not made mandatory, it was not long before the legislative reference library was drafting over 90 per cent of the introduced bills.

Another substantial contribution toward easing the work of subsequent revisors, and helping to eliminate the confusion of conflicting legislation, was the increased use of the device of incorporating new general laws immediately and directly into the statutes. By this method every new general act either repealed, amended, or created a specifically numbered section of the statutes. This was a vast improvement over the older method of enacting new general laws which were divided into sections numbered solely with reference to the acts containing them, and leaving until the time of the next revision the task of assigning them to their proper and logical place within the statutes. This method of direct and immediate incorporation of general laws into the statutes was used to some extent beginning about 1890. During the period immediately after the approval of the Wisconsin Statutes of 1898, it became the general practice, and after the inauguration of a permanent bill drafting service a few years later, it was used without exception. In this regard it should be pointed out that *all* of the Wisconsin revisions, past and present, have been absolutely and conclusively the law, not just *prima facie* the law, as is true of the statutes of so many

¹⁰ Wisconsin was the first state to establish a public bill drafting service. At the 1903 and 1905 sessions bill drafting was more or less an "extra-curricular" affair; the legislative reference library would recruit the assistance of university faculty members and others; no bill drafters were employed by the state. The 1907 legislature appropriated \$6,000 for employing draftsmen, and it was during that session that bill drafters were placed on the state payroll for the first time.

states and of the Code of the United States. Thus direct repeal or amendment of statutory and code provisions has been possible in Wisconsin, and has eliminated many of the vexing legal problems encountered in many other states over questions of qualified, limited or restricted repeals.

In the year 1909 the legislature created the office of a permanent revisor of the statutes.¹¹ By the act creating the office, the revisor was directed to "formulate and prepare a definite plan for the order, classification, arrangement, printing, and binding of the statutes and session laws." In his first report to the legislature, made during the 1911 regular session, Mr. Lyman J. Nash, Wisconsin's first permanent revisor, proposed a plan that Wisconsin has used from that time forward. The essentials of the plan were that a single volume, containing all the general statutes in force, together with a table of all the live special, private or local laws, and a complete alphabetical index, should be issued as soon as possible after the close of each regular biennial session. This single volume was also to contain all new enactments of general laws at each such session, and such revisions as the revisor would be able to complete during each two year period. He also proposed to issue from time to time, as the need should arise, a volume containing historical notes, and notes of court decisions and other supplementary matter. This volume would be supplemented, until the need for a new edition would arise, by including similar up-to-date material in the volume containing the statutes themselves. Mr. Nash stated that he believed his plan would accom-

plish the following ends: make unnecessary printing more than a very small edition of session laws to meet the requirements of exchange agreements and to supply the few who might desire them; eliminate the need for expensive and inadequate periodic revision, and substitute instead a system of continuous revision; eliminate the need for a number of volumes of statutes, supplements and session laws which clogs and encumbers both the practice and administration of law, and substitute instead a single handy, efficient volume; provide complete freedom to the revisors to choose for revision such titles or chapters, wherever located, that are most in need of revision; enable the bench and bar to obtain, at intervals of only two years, a complete and up-to-date compilation of all annotations of court decisions and historical notes; make possible an approach to the ideal, of a statute book clear of errors and defects, by the correction in each biennial volume of all errors discovered in any of its predecessors; effect substantial economies over the older and costlier periodic revision system.

The first biennial edition of the Wisconsin Statutes was issued at the close of the 1911 legislative session. In the introduction to that edition the revisor said:

"This volume is the first of a series of consolidations—the bringing under one cover of all the sections of the statutes in force, and the arrangement of them in the order required by the numbers now or hereafter assigned them, including all unrepealed sections of the statutes of 1898, of the supplement of 1906, of other new sections added directly by the legislature since 1898 and some scattering general laws not previously given a place in the statutes. . . . It is believed that the bulk of the successive volumes will be steadily reduced for a long time by revision, [as indeed they were] more than it will be increased by new

¹¹ Wis. Laws (1909), Ch. 546.

legislation. Actual experience demonstrated that the large features of the work and the order of performance must be, first, consolidation, then reclassification and lastly revision. Consolidation was prerequisite to a study of the statutes in their entirety and in detail. That step has been taken. Reclassification and revision will follow as time will allow."

As more and more chapters were revised, with each succeeding biennial edition, a decimal system of citation rapidly supplanted the unwieldy system employed in the previous total revisions. The decimal system has now, and for some time past, completely superseded the older method. It is undoubtedly simpler; and permits the expansion of sections in any part of the statutes without disturbing the order or decimal designation of other sections unchanged by law.

A recent law review article has said, "Wisconsin is perhaps the only state that has a reasonably complete, scientific system of permanent statute revision."¹² In Wisconsin the constant revision system and the biennial publication of the statutes is viewed as a complete success. Not even a small voice has been raised against it. The low price of the statutes—five dollars—has placed it within the reach of all. In addition, it is distributed free of charge to all public libraries within the state.

The 1939 Wisconsin legislature directed the revisor of statutes to prepare (with the aid of the legislative reference library) and ordered the publication of an annual supplement to the statutes. They also directed that this volume "shall contain the procedural rules and standing orders and regulations which shall have the force of law and which have been promulgated by any state

¹² Wheeler and Wheeler, *Statute revision: its nature, purpose and method* (1942), 16 Tulane L. Rev. 191.

agency . . . together with a digest of official interpretations of such rules, regulations and orders."¹³ The first edition of this supplement made its appearance in 1940 and is now known and cited as the *Wisconsin Red Book*. The format used was such as to permit the convenient printing of separates for use and distribution by the various state departments, boards and commissions.

Unfortunately, and in spite of the fact that the law specifically provides for a revised edition to be published annually, the administration officials charged with the responsibility of its editing have said that they "think that it will be found advisable to publish the book biennially." They undoubtedly found it "advisable" to do so, as no volume appeared during the year 1941 in spite of the fact that the 1940 volume was admittedly incomplete. A second edition was published this year. While the idea of producing such a volume is excellent, the two editions published thus far call for no special commendation. In fact, the revisor's decision to substitute his own judgment for that of the legislature, in publishing the supplement biennially instead of annually as called for by statute, has resulted in some criticism.

PRESIDENT HILL: We are very grateful to you, Mr. Marshall, for this paper. You said that we would not be particularly interested in the statutory information about Wisconsin because most of us were not from Wisconsin, but information about source material is always difficult for us to obtain in our own local jurisdictions, and your troubles here about keeping the compilation printed as provided for by statute is not just a local problem of your own. We

¹³ Wis. Stat. (1941) 35.93.

were supposed to have had the Administrative Code of the City of New York recompiled within one year after the Code was adopted and ratified. We are still waiting for the first copy of the Administrative Code to be published in full, so you are not alone in those worries.

Does anyone have a question to ask Mr. Marshall?

MR. WM. JOHNSTON: Mr. President, I have been thinking for two years about the excessive cost of statutes from various states. Perhaps I ought not to name those states because I may not remember correctly and therefore do an injustice. We in Illinois for four years obtained the so-called Bar Association Statutes for \$4.00, and there was an agreement made, I think, that after four years we were to buy the same thing for \$7.00, and it is a bully good production. Now you can buy the Wisconsin one for \$5.00. Why on earth should we pay three, four, five times as much for statutes from other states that are not, in my judgment, as important as the statutes of Illinois because it is about the second or third state in the Union today, and we do a good job and we get them out biennially.

That is my complaint: that is my plea. I don't suppose anything can be done in this room in the next half-hour or hour, but perhaps Mr. Marshall may have a suggestion that would be helpful to all of us. Anyhow, I want that matter discussed sometime, Mr. President. I must not say when.

MR. MARSHALL: I just want to say this: I obviously can make no suggestions for solving the problems of all the states. We haven't got it completely licked in Wisconsin; but I know that

those in Wisconsin more intimately connected with getting out the revision feel that you can do nothing until it is done under state auspices and until each one is a complete and total revision. It is interesting to note that after 1911, when we had the first permanent revisor, the statute book shrunk each biennium, despite the terrific amount of legislation which passed through those years when Wisconsin was interested in a great many of those social reforms which began in 1910 and went on through the first World War. It continually shrunk because there was a revisor on the job constantly in submitting those bills through the legislature.

PRESIDENT HILL: It wouldn't be fair to comment on any individual problem, Mr. Brandt, but could you offer anything on the general subject? I know that you people always do such thorough jobs in estimating your costs.

MR. BRANDT: I think the price of statutes will be determined largely by the amount of editorial work that has to be done on them. If, for instance, a statute will be sold for \$5.00 or \$7.00, that is probably because a good deal of the editorial cost has already been absorbed some place, and that is probably true of Wisconsin; it is probably true of Illinois. If I remember correctly, the statute that Illinois now has is based upon the compilation of 1878, is it not? That is sufficiently far back to indicate that a great deal of accurate editorial work was done at that time and the job of keeping it up to date is largely one of intelligent allocation.

MR. MARSHALL: I want to say this: in fairness to publishers of other states, I did not mean to present criticism. As Mr. Brandt says, it is a question of when

you absorb your cost. In the publication of 1941 statutes you should include the cost of revision from 1911 up to date, and those states who have done no revision for the last 40 or 50 years are bound to pay through the nose for any publication that comes out today or tomorrow.

MR. JOHNSTON: Mr. Chairman, I did not mean to give out any idea that a private publishing house like the West people should never have anything to do with the publication of the Illinois Statutes or any others. I simply say this: that what West can do for Illinois, West can do for some other state, and if West doesn't want to do it, there is somebody equally competent somewhere who can do that kind of work so we won't have to pay tremendous sums of money for statutes. Anybody can do that work at a great deal less than \$30.00 or \$40.00 for one single volume. That is my thesis.

MR. DUE: Connecticut goes you one better, they issue three volumes for \$7.50.

MR. JOHNSTON: How often is it published?

MR. DUE: Once in twelve years.

MR. JOHNSTON: That is not very often.

MR. DUE: No, but it's cheap. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT HILL: I certainly feel that Mr. Due, coming from Connecticut where they have all that Connecticut thrift, is justified in his remarks.

I am sorry to say that the Report of the Joint Committee on Cooperation between the A.A.L.L. and the A.L.A. has not been filed. We hope to have it filed a little later.

REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES AND THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, 1941-42

The principal activity of this committee for the past year related to the conferences held by the two Associations. For the first time in several years the two groups met in the same city at the same time. Commencing shortly after the Mid-Winter conference the committee's efforts were directed toward the utilization of the forthcoming annual meetings for the fostering of mutual understanding and cooperation between the two Associations. The committee was hopeful that a joint general session could be arranged for the Milwaukee conference so that the two Associations could be brought closely together in conference, and this proposal was made to President Brown and President Hill. However, the plan did not appear feasible for several reasons. Negotiations resulted in the scheduled address of President Charles H. Brown before the American Association of Law Libraries.

Respectfully submitted,

OSCAR C. ORMAN, *Chairman*

JEAN ASHMAN

ALICE DOUGLAS DASPIR

FREDERICK C. HICKS

ALFRED B. LINDSAY

CARROLL C. MORELAND

OLIVE C. LATHROP

PRESIDENT HILL: The next committee report will be a Report of the Joint Committee on Cooperation between the A.A.L.L. and the A.A.L.S. Mr. Roalfe will give us this report.

MR. ROALFE: Mr. President, I cannot produce a copy of the report but I do think I have a valid excuse since our committee meets each year at the same time and met yesterday and I thought it would be slightly unethical for the chairman of the committee to prepare the report in advance—it looks like railroading. Consequently, I have it in rough draft and will submit it, if I may, as soon as I have opportunity to submit it in final form and secure approval of the committee. I can summarize. [Mr. Roalfe summarized the report, the full text of which is printed below.]

REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON COOPERATION BETWEEN THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES AND THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN LAW SCHOOLS

Following its established practice this Committee has held two meetings during the past year, the first in Chicago on December 29, 1941, during the annual conference of the Association of American Law Schools, and the second in Milwaukee on June 22, 1942, during the annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries. While the Committee as a whole has continued to be principally concerned with the task of formulating interpretations to the library requirements in the Articles of Association of the Association of American Law Schools, several members have individually made inspections of law school libraries and others have performed special tasks related to the Committee's work as will hereafter appear. This Committee's last annual report to the Association of American Law Schools is printed in that

Association's Handbook for 1941 at pages 182 and 301.

A summary of the work of the past year is as follows:

1. At the request of the Executive Committee of the Association of American Law Schools members of the Joint Committee have participated in the inspections of the libraries of three law schools, namely, the Detroit College of Law, University of Toledo College of Law, and Willamette University College of Law. Library problems involved in the case of a fourth school, namely, the University of Miami Law School, were of such a nature that they are being disposed of by correspondence. In addition, a member of the Committee has visited the Dickinson School of Law, for the purpose of conferring with the Dean and members of the faculty concerning the library, and a memorandum outlining suggestions for the further development of this library has been submitted to the Executive Committee and to the School.

2. The Joint Committee has continued its work on the series of interpretations to the library requirements in the Articles of Association of the Association of American Law Schools by submitting to the Executive Committee of that Association drafts of interpretations concerning (1) the librarian, (2) housing and equipment, and (3) administration. A number of suggestions offered by members of the Executive Committee have already been incorporated in a revised draft, and others are now being considered. It is hoped that a final draft will soon be ready for submission to the Executive Committee for its formal approval. As interpretations relating to the contents of the collection were approved by the Executive Committee in

March 1941, final approval of those now under consideration will bring this particular undertaking to a successful conclusion. Special mention should be made of Miss Jean Ashman, Miss Alice Daspit, and Miss Marian Gould, members of a sub-committee which made a preliminary study of some of the important problems involved.

3. A series of questions, concerning the library, has been prepared and submitted to the Executive Committee of the Association of American Law Schools for its consideration in preparing its comprehensive questionnaire used for the purpose of securing information from schools seeking admission to membership, so that adequate information relating to the library may be secured at the same time. It seems altogether likely that most if not all of these questions will be approved and embodied in this questionnaire.

4. It is gratifying to be able to report that a suggestion made jointly by this Committee and the Sub-committee on Law School Library Statistics, namely, that the annual law school library statistics be gathered at the same time as the other law school statistics are secured, has been adopted and this year, for the first time, the appropriate forms have been distributed by Dean Bernard C. Gavit, Secretary of the Association of American Law Schools. However, the Sub-committee on Law School Library Statistics will continue to compile this information after it has been secured.

5. Immediately upon the adoption by the Association of American Law Schools of Emergency Resolution No. 3 (see 1941 Handbook of A. A. L. S., 213; 35 Law Library Journal 10) granting to the Executive Committee, among

other things, emergency powers to suspend the library requirements, this Committee turned its attention to the task of formulating some statement that might serve as a general guide in dealing with the libraries of member schools during the war. A "Statement of General Policy Regarding Relaxation of Law School Library Requirements During the National Emergency" was prepared and submitted to the Executive Committee and has since been published in Volume 35 of the Law Library Journal at page 109. It is believed that this statement has been helpful to the Executive Committee in dealing with the several petitions for relaxations already received and in formulating a policy for dealing with similar problems in the future. In addition to this cooperation in dealing with the problem in general, the Joint Committee has on several occasions been consulted in connection with the library problems of a particular school and, as has already been indicated, a member of the Joint Committee has visited the Dickinson School of Law for the purpose of conferring with the Dean and other members of the faculty concerning their library problems. To date the Executive Committee of the Association of American Law Schools has permitted a temporary relaxation in the library requirements in two schools, namely, Dickinson School of Law and Vanderbilt University School of Law.

6. The question of whether the tenure policy of the Association of American Law Schools should apply to librarians arose in connection with a school which petitioned for a relaxation in the requirement relating to the librarian and the Executive Committee has referred this matter to the Law School Associa-

tion's Committee on Tenure and to the Joint Committee for their consideration. This matter is now being studied by the Joint Committee and it will in due course communicate suggestions or recommendations to the Committee on Tenure and the Executive Committee.

7. Mrs. Bernita J. Long, a member of the Joint Committee, has prepared a supplement to the article written by Miss Helen Moylan entitled "Selected List of Books for the Small Law School Library" (32 Law Library Journal 399, 9 American Law School Review 469 [1939]) in order to bring this useful contribution down-to-date. Mrs. Long's supplement will appear in the July, 1942, number of the Law Library Journal. The Joint Committee plans to keep this information down-to-date by periodic supplementation and through the occasional publication of a complete revision of the original article.

8. The Joint Committee has responded to many inquiries regarding the library requirements and other matters of interest to those concerned with the administration of law school libraries, either by supplying the desired information or by directing the inquirer to the proper source of such information. It has, therefore, to a limited extent, acted as a clearing house for such information but it has strictly adhered to its announced policy of not concerning itself with any matter which has been "assigned to other committees of either or of both associations" (see Report, 33 Law Library Journal 332, 333).

9. It is with profound regret and a deep sense of loss that the Joint Committee records the untimely death of Miss Helen Moylan. Her standing as a law librarian and her interest in the prob-

lems of the smaller law school libraries made her a most constructive factor in the Committee's deliberations.

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM R. ROALFE, *Chairman*
JEAN ASHMAN
ARTHUR S. BEARDSLEY
ALICE DASPLIT
FORREST DRUMMOND
MARIAN GOULD
BERNITA J. LONG
LEWIS W. MORSE
ALFRED A. MORRISON
HELEN NEWMAN
LAYTON B. REGISTER
HENRY E. SPRINGMEYER

MR. ROALFE: Mr. President, I move that the report be accepted and filed.

(The motion was seconded by Mr. Wm. Johnston.)

PRESIDENT HILL: I think we can accept that report as summarized by Mr. Roalfe. If there be objections, please so state them. I know that this committee has trained the administrators and the Executive Committee of the Association of American Law Schools. Upon numerous occasions in talking with the President of that Association I find them reluctant to consult with anyone else until they have consulted this committee. You certainly have done excellent work, and the cordial relations which we have with officers of the Association of American Law Schools is very gratifying to us as a result of the work of your committee in cooperation with them. I will call that motion adopted.

As I have stated before, I hoped Miss Elliott would be able to get here. We find that she is unable to come, so Mr. Price of Columbia University will pre-

sent the Report of the Joint Committee of the A. A. L. L. and the A. A. L. S. on Classification and Pay Plans for Law School Libraries.

MR. PRICE: I understand that that report was to go over until tomorrow because we are having a meeting this afternoon with Miss Timmerman of the A. L. A. about it.

PRESIDENT HILL: I thank you for reminding me of that.

The next report will be given by one of our members who has been very faithful in attendance the last few years, and regardless of where we meet nowadays he always comes out of the West and brings a little of that New Mexico sunshine to us. We are always happy to have Mr. Arie Poldervaart with us. I will call upon him for the Report of the Committee on Local Law Library Service. Mr. Poldervaart. [Applause.]

[Mr. Poldervaart thereupon presented the prepared report as follows.]

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LOCAL LAW LIBRARY SERVICE

Activity of your Committee on Local Law Library Service during the year 1941-42 has been somewhat restricted, partly because of the narrowing down of work yet to be accomplished but more particularly because of events beyond its control. The committee was continued for another year at the request of Miss Helen Moylan, a member of last year's committee. Her sudden death last fall deprived the committee of the benefit of valuable ideas she had in mind. Illness prevented Miss Frances D. Lyon, appointed to the committee by President Hill, from participating and she asked as

a result to be dropped from the committee. Extra work brought on directly or indirectly by the outbreak of war reduced the time of other members available for committee work.

In accordance with the suggestion made and approved at the Old Point Comfort meeting, and with the help of Miss Newman, a copy of the September, 1941, number of the *Law Library Journal* containing last year's report of the committee was sent to those secretaries of local and state bar associations who cooperated with the committee by furnishing data and suggestions with reference to local law library service. Some replies that helpful suggestions were obtained from the report have been received. However, no effort has been made to check back on each copy sent out to determine what actual use was made of the material and suggestions made in the report.

Need for a complete list of local and state bar associations next became apparent. No complete list was found. Partly, therefore, to make a roster of these local associations available to the bar and to the law libraries of the country, and partly as a necessary medium for its own work, the committee undertook the task of preparing as complete a list of local bar associations as possible. This list is presented as an Appendix to this report.¹ Most names and addresses gathered were obtained by contacting secretaries of the state bar associations: in some instances special methods requiring considerable correspondence were necessary. The American Bar Association has a substantial list of the local groups and cooperated with mem-

¹ The list is printed in the back of this number of the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL* at page 433. Editor's note.

bers of the committee. Likewise, the Commercial Law League, which, it was learned after the committee started its work, was in the process of preparing a similar list, has cooperated with your committee.

While a start was made in publicizing results of the committee's work by sending copies of last year's report to cooperating local bar associations and all state bar association secretaries, the next step in the committee's work will be that of preparing a combined report or summary of the studies made by the committee during the past several years, possibly in mimeographed form, and arranging for the distribution of the combined report to each local bar association in order that it may adopt or promote suggestions therein contained as media for improving the law library service in its own locality. Suggestions as to means of accomplishing the printing or otherwise duplicating the combined report and of distributing it to the local bar associations listed herein at the least possible expense will be welcomed by the committee.

The suggestion has been made that greater cooperation between local bar associations and the state library or state law library in each respective state would be helpful in improving local law library service. As one member of the committee put it, "Someone, qualified in all phases of law library work, employed by the state library (and the various bar associations), during part of the year, at least, could help the county law libraries clean house, plan an efficient arrangement of books, initiate adequate catalogs, and make suggestions as to materials to be added. Though the first round would be the most difficult,

such supervision should be continued to keep the libraries in order."

The importance of this suggestion can scarcely be overestimated. It is true, obviously, that periodical visits from someone trained in the technique of law library science to local law libraries can never take the place of a resident full-time librarian. Nevertheless, even if a librarian is employed in a local law library, funds are but seldom sufficient to permit employment of a fully trained, and qualified law librarian. In any event, assistance, supervision and suggestions that could be given by a trained law librarian from the state library would be of extreme value to local bar associations in maintaining proper and well-balanced libraries. Cooperation of this kind will lessen unnecessary overlapping and duplication in little used materials, which could perhaps be kept up by the state library and sent out to local libraries on interlibrary loan when needed and thus permit the local libraries to utilize their limited funds more advantageously for extensively and more frequently used materials. The plan may well result in purchase of better quality materials in the smaller libraries.

Your committee wishes, therefore, to point out the possibility of local bar associations undertaking as association projects sponsorship of perhaps annual (or more frequent, where funds permit) visits by a trained and qualified law librarian from the state library as a means of improving local law library service. It appears probable that most state libraries will gladly cooperate with such a plan by lending a qualified member of the staff, if the local bar association can arrange for the cost of trans-

portation to and from the capital and for subsistence for the state's trained librarian while in attendance at the local library. While in some states legislation may be necessary to legalize such cooperation by the state library, in many cases sufficient authority already exists therefor.

In closing this report, I wish to recommend that this committee be continued for another year, for the purpose of preparing a complete summary and final report for distribution to all local bar associations, together with a letter suggesting to these local associations their study of the problem of local law library service as it applies to their own localities. When this task has been accomplished the committee will have served its purpose.

Respectfully submitted,

ARIE POLDERAART, *Chairman*
HERBERT V. CLAYTON
ANNE FREEMAN
HELEN HARGRAVE
HELEN SMITH HELMLE

PRESIDENT HILL: Thank you, Mr. Poldervaart. This has been a hardworking committee and they still have a great deal additional work to do. I have some material which I have obtained through the American Bar Association and also some from the Wilson Company with respect to local associations which may not be on some of the other lists. Some of the publishers may have some check lists which, if this report is printed, may be sent to them for checking and they may be able to give us a little additional information about some of the municipal bar associations from which we have not heard.

We have heard the recommendation from Mr. Poldervaart that this committee be continued. I presume, Mr. Poldervaart, you would desire the membership as it now stands.

MR. POLDERAART: They are very willing to cooperate and I certainly feel grateful to every member of the committee for the loyal cooperation which I have received. I have felt that some of the requests have been almost unreasonable but they have never failed me yet.

[Upon motion by Mr. Daniel, it was voted that the committee be continued for another year, the membership to remain as it now stands.]

PRESIDENT HILL: I have been trying to get Miles Price up here and at last I am going to succeed. I will ask Mr. Price to give us the Report of the Editorial Board on Monographs.

REPORT OF THE EDITORIAL BOARD ON MONOGRAPHS

Due entirely to the inactivity of the chairman of this committee, there is no report. [Laughter.] I was out of the country for several months and in preparing for that trip and recovering from it I haven't done anything about preparing a formal report. I did make some efforts, as a matter of fact, to get some qualified people to write some things that I thought would be interesting for us so that I could propose that to the committee, but I got no cooperation there because what I asked was too ambitious, I think.

I wish to state that the Model Catalog¹ in book form is either out or about

¹ A CATALOG FOR A LAW LIBRARY OF 15,000 VOLUMES, compiled by Miles O. Price, copyright 1942, by School of Library Service, Columbia University, New York City, 305 pp., \$15.00. Editor's note.

to be published. Edwards Brothers of Ann Arbor who are doing the job promised to have an advance copy here so I could show it to this meeting, but so far it has not arrived. I hope it comes by tomorrow so that I can show it to you. Of course I am prejudiced—it has my name on the title page—but I think it is a really very important contribution to certain aspects of law library work.

Furthermore, Miss Basset's long delayed manual on cataloging, which is an excellent job, will be out I think before long.² We have been working very hard getting it ready for publication, and Columbia University is going to underwrite its publication the same as it has underwritten the publication of the Model Catalog.

That is all I have to report, much to my regret.

PRESIDENT HILL: Before you leave, would you tell us now what is the price of the Model Catalog?

MR. PRICE: I think it is going to be \$15.00. It is costing us more than we thought, but I think the price is still \$15.00, and if I do say it myself, it is a

good piece of work. I wish to put myself on record here as stating that I did not want my own name to appear on it, but Dr. Williamson, Director of Libraries at Columbia, insisted that it be there. I am not a competent enough cataloger to have compiled this catalog. I was responsible for having it compiled and was more or less director of the job, but the actual work was done by a first-rate cataloger who, unfortunately, has since died, and I have done what I could to disavow my own part of it in the preface to the work. I emphatically do not wish to sail under false colors. It was my idea and I saw it through, but I did not do the work; it was done by somebody who really knew how to catalog law books.

PRESIDENT HILL: We have found Dr. Williamson right so far in whatever he has done so we will take his word for it instead of yours. This work of this committee has been a real job—not just a report.

I am going to defer the next report until two o'clock this afternoon, but as we are going to have a heavy afternoon we must begin our proceedings promptly at two o'clock.

[The meeting recessed at twelve-ten o'clock.]

² A CATALOGING MANUAL FOR A LAW LIBRARY, by Elsie Basset, New York, H. W. Wilson Co., 1942, 350 pp., \$5.00. Editor's note.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION—JUNE 23, 1942

The meeting was called to order at three-ten o'clock by Mrs. Bernita J. Long, President-elect.

PRESIDENT-ELECT LONG: We have one report that was not given this morning, the report by Mr. Pollack, Chairman of the Committee to Compile a Bibliography of Legal Bibliographies.

MR. ERVIN POLLACK (Hays, Podell and Shulman, New York City¹): Might I suggest that we file this report in order to expedite matters and save time, with the recommendation that the Committee be continued for another year?

PRESIDENT HILL: I move that this Committee be continued for another year. I have great respect for the work the Committee has done, and particularly for Mr. Pollack who has been slaving on this throughout the winter. He has been checking the libraries in the East and I know that he wants to go to the Library of Congress, to Harvard and to some of the other libraries. It is going to be a long task and an arduous one and I think we should grant his request.

[The motion to continue the Committee for another year was seconded by Mr. Daniel, voted upon and carried.]

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO
COMPILE A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
LEGAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES**

Our American system of jurisprudence, at its inception, had little need for co-ordinated guides to legal research and study, for the scope of its literature was limited to several hundred volumes, most of which were English reports.

The twentieth century has seen many changes in its growth and development.

¹ Mr. Pollack is now chief of the Special Services Branch of the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C. Editor's note.

Today the legal scholar has hundreds of thousands of volumes of treatises, monographs, casebooks and services, as well as encyclopedias, statutes, digests and reports available for his use.

This development of the resources of Anglo-American law has created many research problems the solutions to which have been contributed by some of our leading law librarians. Professors Hicks, Beardsley and others have prepared noteworthy treatises on legal bibliography and the use of law books. The search for materials in legal periodical literature has been met by the *Index to Legal Periodicals* of the American Association of Law Libraries and others. Many check lists have been compiled by Mr. Lewis Morse and others as technical aids to collectors and cataloguers.

A need has arisen for a comprehensive guide to the bibliographic literature of the law. It has become the function of this Committee to attempt the compilation of these sources.

The Progress Report of the Committee, which appeared in the January 1942 issue of the *Law Library Journal*, outlined, in some detail, the scope, search and limitations of the proposed bibliography.

After surveying the bibliographic resources in the Columbia University Law Library, it was found that some bibliographies were repetitious or exceedingly brief and contributed little to the information offered by the other bibliographies on the same subjects. The value of listing these limited bibliographies therefore was questioned, and a selective, rather than a comprehensive, approach seemed in order. The selective method allowed for the evaluation

of the holdings and required the elimination of questionable entries.

This selective approach was followed in the listing of bibliographies in the Library of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

The search has been confined to bibliographies in treatises in all languages on Anglo-American law, separate bibliographies, bibliographies in Anglo-American periodicals, foreign and domestic dissertations on Anglo-American law, government documents and foreign and domestic sources which covered the non-Anglo-American subjects.

The magnitude of the field necessitated a natural limitation of the scope to Anglo-American, Roman, primitive, ancient and medieval law. It eliminated modern foreign law, ecclesiastical, comparative and international law.

At the outset, it was thought that the Bibliography would be limited to material published prior to 1937, the publication date of the *Bibliographic Index*, the current, general bibliography of bibliographies and that the *Bibliographic Index* would supplement the Bibliography of Legal Bibliographies. However it was learned that the editorial policy of the *Bibliographic Index*, in relation to legal sources, was limited and could not adequately supplement the Bibliography of Legal Bibliographies. Therefore the search was carried through materials published in 1941.

No final decision has yet been made as to the arrangement of the Bibliography. The possible systems of arrangement are: (1) author, (2) subject or (3) a combination of (1) and (2). The author or combined arrangement will allow for a comprehensive subject-index which has many advantages over

the other system. Under any arrangement, the subject-matter of the bibliographies, and not the treatises in which they appear, will be indexed.

The resources of the Columbia University Law Library have been examined and the bibliographies have been listed on cards. This survey necessitated the examination of thousands of volumes. Over 2000 entries have been made; however some of these will be eliminated from the final list where the information is repetitious or inadequate.

At the present time, the bibliographies located in the Library of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York are being examined, compared and listed.

Mr. Alfred A. Morrison of the University of Cincinnati and a member of the Committee, is compiling a bibliography of check lists, which will be a section of the Bibliography of Legal Bibliographies. He has listed on cards most of the check lists in the *Law Library Journal* as well as others.

The Bibliography will also contain guides to special subjects. Among these will be Civil Law and Trade-Mark bibliographies.

Respectfully submitted,
ERVIN H. POLLACK, *Chairman*
ALFRED A. MORRISON
LEONARD OPPENHEIM
MARÉCHAL NANTEL

PRESIDENT-ELECT LONG: I know that you have all heard of the boy who was born with a silver spoon in his mouth: I have it from good authority that Mr. Roalfe was born with a book in his hand and I think he has had one there most of the time since. In fact, I know of no person who is more of an authority on book selection than Mr.

Roalfe. So I feel we are very fortunate in having him to lead our panel discussion this afternoon. I am going to turn the meeting over to him for a discussion of book selection.

PANEL DISCUSSION ON BOOK SELECTION

PANEL LEADER:

William R. Roalfe,
Duke University Law Library

PANEL SPEAKERS:

Mrs. Michalina Keeler,
Hartford Bar Library
Alfred A. Morrison,
University of Cincinnati Law Library

MR. ROALFE: The origin of this discussion is something like this: Mr. Hill wrote and asked me if I had any suggestions for the meeting this year. It happened at that time I was working over the section on book selection in a staff manual for our library. I was very much impressed in setting out the details to discover how many factors we really take into account when we select books for our library, although as a matter of fact, like all of you, the decision is reached rather quickly sometimes and we do not analyze the processes through which we go in arriving at a given conclusion. I made the suggestion to President Hill to include this discussion in our program. In the next mail I was told that I was leading the discussion, so here I am, the victim! However, we are fortunate in having two other persons to participate in this discussion, and I want to explain that our object is merely that of exchanging views, of comparing policies as to book selection, and we have no intention of necessarily arriving at any final conclusions today.

Now as to method, we want to make this discussion just as informal as possible; therefore, it will be altogether conversational and there is no prepared manuscript of any kind. Participation by the audience is something that we regard as essential, and as soon as we get started if any member wants to get into the discussion at any point he is entirely welcome to do so.

In a discussion of this kind it is obvious that we are going to have to have a few rules. The first rule is that we speak to the point. It is very easy to get off on a tangent and presently not be talking about the subject at all. By book selection we mean not only what the term implies but for the most part we are interested this afternoon in dealing with contemporary publications; in other words, an exchange in views as to how we buy books as the notices and announcements come over our desk.

Now we will proceed, and we will proceed just as concretely as we can. I am simply going to present to my colleagues certain books, either because I have the data here that has come from some listing service or because I have a circular, and I am going to ask one or the other to tell whether or not he or she would buy the book and so on.

We will start on a recent publication by Ralph Hillis Baker, the title of which is *The National Bituminous Coal Commission Administration of the Bituminous Coal Act*, a book that was published by the Johns Hopkins press, contains 356 pages, costs \$3.50, and was published in the current year. Mrs. Keeler, as the program indicates, represents the Hartford Bar Library, a bar library with a very specialized type of clientele; Mr. Morrison represents a law school library,

and we feel—particularly after the preliminary discussion that we have had—that our points of view are quite diverse, but we are relying upon you to make them even more diverse.

Mrs. Keeler, I would like to know what you would do with a title like that when the information comes over your desk. Is it something that you would buy for your library?

MRS. KEELER: The title, *The National Bituminous Coal Commission Administration of the Bituminous Coal Act*, would control our decision as to purchase of that book. The library committee which has the final word in the selection of our books would immediately say that it is not for us. Connecticut has no coal mines, and administration is such a small part of that book that it would be useless for us to invest \$3.50.

MR. ROALFE: That would be a final decision in your case? You would not buy the book next year or at any other time?

MRS. KEELER: We would not buy it.

MR. ROALFE: Mr. Morrison, in your library would that book be of interest to you?

MR. MORRISON: A book of 356 pages for \$3.50 is a pretty good volume as law books go, and it has the Johns Hopkins imprint, but today we would not buy it as we have no particular use for it. If some member of the faculty who was teaching constitutional law wanted it, then we would buy it immediately; otherwise, I would file the notice of it. If we have a request for it, we would buy it; if we have no request, we probably would not buy it at all.

MR. ROALFE: Mr. Lindquist, you represent a cosmopolitan library made up of practitioners. As I understand your

library, it also has a large circulation service which distinguishes it from some others. Can you tell us what you would do with a title of this kind?

MR. LINDQUIST: My first reaction would be the same as Mrs. Keeler's, that it isn't an important title for most law libraries. But I do think that in a library of our size it would be worth having because it is quite likely that some law firm might want to consult the book. However, there is one other factor about it that may make me hesitate very much. I haven't checked this to make sure yet, but I think that this particular book was published in the Johns Hopkins series of pamphlets,¹ so that we would have it in another form, and although there may be changes in the material printed in book form, still I imagine it is almost the same thing.

MRS. KEELER: You mean something similar to the Brookings Institution which publishes chapter by chapter in pamphlet form before the entire book comes out?

MR. LINDQUIST: No, these are more like theses. If this book originally was a thesis at Johns Hopkins and was published in their studies, which I am quite sure it was, then we already have that publication in that series; but if we did not have it, I think that we might well buy it. We would consider the factor of price. If it were a very expensive book—say, if it were \$20.00—I am sure we would not buy anything on that particular commission, but for a low price like that I think we would.

MR. ROALFE: I want to comment on that last remark. You do not feel a bit embarrassed about giving some weight to price, do you? In other words, if you risk \$3.50 on a publication it takes a little

¹ Studies in historical and political science, vol. 59, no. 3. Editor's note.

less of the load of responsibility off your shoulders than if it were \$20.00.

MR. LINDQUIST: Yes.

MR. ROALFE: I have heard librarians criticized because they watched the price angle. I, myself, think it is very important. We are taking risks every day; we cannot be infallible and we would rather risk, as you say, \$3.50 than \$20.00.

PRESIDENT HILL: Mr. Roalfe, I might throw this thought in here. We would be expected to have that book because it relates to administrative agencies, and even though I knew it was published in the Johns Hopkins studies, I would check the footnotes and citations and see whether or not these appeared in the Johns Hopkins studies. The next thing is that when a book comes out and it is cheap, that is a danger signal and an enticement. I have found a number of books seemingly reasonably priced, but upon a careful scrutiny I have said to myself, "Price or no price, I don't want it."

MR. LINDQUIST: There the publisher should be considered. A book for \$3.50 published by some private printing company, you might be suspicious of, but something from Johns Hopkins I don't think that you would.

MR. ROALFE: Yes, I suppose a book sponsored by an agency like this might very well be underwritten so that the price is much less than the cost of production.

MR. LINDQUIST: It seems to me that in New York, where there are other libraries that might have it, either the Association of the Bar or the public library, it would be less important for us to have it. Similarly, I think that would hold true for all law libraries. If the

book were quite likely to be available in some other library in their vicinity, then it would be less important for them to purchase it.

MR. ROALFE: You are one of these advanced librarians who does not expect to buy everything, then.

MR. LINDQUIST: No, I cannot buy everything.

MR. ROALFE: Nobody ever has, but some of us have died hard on that issue.

MR. WM. S. JOHNSTON: Isn't this a point to consider: suppose three books come up, and we will assume that all three of them are fairly desirable, maybe one more desirable than the other, and one of them costs \$3.00 and one of them costs \$5.00 and one of them costs \$10.00 or \$12.00. I will be perfectly frank with you that I would want the best of the three; I would not care what it cost, and if I did not have the price I would put it on the preferred list and finally when I did have the price I would get it. Isn't that good sense? I want the best book that our members want, and if it is available today I want to buy it. If the two cheaper books are fairly good, I don't care who publishes them. Of course I admit that a big house is an advantage, and especially if the book has a preface or introduction by a great man like, say, Archibald MacLeish. He recommended a book published recently which I bought, and I did it partly because of his name. He wrote a splendid introduction to the book on the Library of Congress and I hope you all have bought it. If you haven't, take Bill Johnston's advice and buy it; it is a fine book and it did not cost very much either.

MRS. KEELER: I will speak on one more point about that first book, Mr.

Roalfe, and that is that our library committee very seldom asks the price of the book until they have looked through either the book which has come in on approval or whatever circulars I may have.

MR. PRICE: It doesn't mean that it is the best to them because it is priced the highest.

PRESIDENT HILL: It might be further pointed out that we usually search our catalog to see what material we have upon the same subject and that information is available for the library committee at the same time that they are considering the book.

MR. WM. S. JOHNSTON: If you had a book on the same subject that is only two years old, the chances are that you won't want a newer one unless it is a humdinger, and to prove it is a humdinger you've got some job on your hands!

MR. ROALFE: Two years might possibly make a whole chapter obsolete if the legislature had met in the interval.

MR. JOHNSTON: What legislature?

MR. ROALFE: The good old state of Illinois.

MR. JOHNSTON: Well, I wouldn't care much about that because if the legislature of Illinois made a remarkable change I think I would do what the fellow I heard about yesterday did not do: I would go to Shepard's and turn it down.

MR. ROALFE: Here is a second book. I have a circular of this book which all of us received, and we probably received from 10 to 25 identical circulars from our publisher friends. The book is *Bogert on Trusts*, the new edition of the Hornbook, by George G. Bogert, being a second edition of the book that had great popularity in the first edition. Mr. Morrison, I would like to know

what you would do with a book like that in your school.

MR. MORRISON: We would buy it as soon as it is announced. It is a textbook that students will use. *Bogert on Trusts*, of course, is one that is outstanding in the field.

MR. WM. S. JOHNSTON: When was the first edition published? I think that is extremely important.

PRESIDENT HILL: Many years ago.

MR. ROALFE: Mrs. Keeler, how do you feel about a book of that kind in your library?

MRS. KEELER: During the time when the students of the Hartford College of Law patronized our library we probably would have bought the second edition of Bogert although we have the first one. Now, however, the College has a fairly good library of its own, and we in the Bar Library have the seven-volume edition of Bogert with pocket parts; therefore, we would not buy it just because it is another edition of the Hornbook.

MR. ROALFE: Has anybody else any comments? That is a book, of course, which is written for a particular purpose, really for student use; but in some cases student books are used by practitioners, and vice versa.

MR. DRUKER: In connection with that problem and in connection with the problem previously raised as to buying one of two books, in our library which serves the Iowa supreme court judges we have to keep in mind the fact that some attorney is apt to cite a certain edition of a book or one of two books upon the same subject and the supreme court judge in reading that brief might want to check the citation. If I have selected and bought the other book our library is of no value to the judge in

that particular instance; therefore, we attempt to buy every successive edition and every good book upon the subject even though they might overlap in certain chapters.

MR. ROALFE: Let me ask a question. Even though you had the seven-volume edition of Bogert, you would feel justified in buying the Hornbook as well?

MR. DRUKER: Yes, I would.

MR. ROALFE: Purely from a practitioner's point of view?

MR. DRUKER: Yes. We have a limited loan policy and, if a younger attorney wishes to read on the law of Trusts, I would much rather have him take out a single volume of the Hornbook than one or two volumes of the larger set which would spoil the set for reference in the library.

MR. ROALFE: That is interesting because that brings out the reason for which we purchase books. I wonder if in the practitioner's library the lawyers do what we sometimes think they ought to do when they have a case in a field with which they are not familiar. Instead of going directly to one of the digests or *Corpus Juris*, etc., do they attempt to read up generally on the subject and get familiar with the field? Have any of you any reaction there?

MISS ELOISE B. CUSHING (Alameda County Law Library, Oakland, Calif.): I represent wholly a library for practicing lawyers. My old Bogert is taken out as much by the attorneys as it is by the students. Of course, we did have a law school in our town which, due to the war, has now closed down, but we also have the students from the University of California who desire to study at night in our library rather than go out to the University. However, our lawyers so

often say "Can't you give me a single volume work on the subject? I simply want to review the general principles." Then when they are satisfied to the point where they want to do their more exacting work they take out the larger set. But they so often want one volume, such as the Hornbooks and these are used by the attorneys as much as our large sets.

MR. ROALFE: That has been a question in my mind for a long time and I have never had occasion to ask it from a bar or court librarian.

MR. POLLACK: One of the things which interested me when I recently became librarian of a law firm was the fact that a law firm which employs a tremendous number of men will instinctively hire men of law review staff caliber, and these men have been trained in their law school days to go into their research in a very scientific and very careful way.

Now my own experiences have been in our firm that we will purchase a book on a particular subject although we generally do not engage in that particular type of work because if a case in that field does come into the office, and we want a quick search tool, we will seek out immediately a resumé of the point of law involved, and the best procedure that the men in the office find is to go to a good treatise. Therefore, we purchase treatises on particular subjects although they are not right to the point as far as the general run of practice of our firm. When this book under discussion came to our attention I decided not to get it because we had the seven-volume Bogert and we had Scott and I felt they were sufficient. We also have the right arm of Mr. Lindquist to rely upon and we have found it to be a very sturdy one.

Mr. LINDQUIST: There was something that Mrs. Keeler said that seems to me not quite justifiable. She seems to differentiate between practitioners and students. It seems to me that a good many practitioners are much the same as students in their knowledge of the law and in their use of law tools. I think any practitioner's library has a number of law clerks—the younger lawyers who are just out in practice in their first two or three years—and those men usually are accustomed to using tools of this sort in law school and find them invaluable. I think that it is very important for a practitioner's library to purchase this type of book for that reason.

Mrs. KEELER: That may be true in some other places but not in Hartford County, Connecticut. Just as soon as the young men come into the library with a case that is really important, a case they are relying upon to make a name for themselves, they do want the larger treatise. As the lady from California said, the demand for a single volume treatise will come when they are trying to clear up a little point, but when they are preparing their appeal papers or writing briefs for the lower courts they do want the larger work to cite.

Mr. LINDQUIST: But I mean in beginning their research, I feel that if you had books of this type you would find them very useful and they would be used as an introduction to the larger treatise.

Mrs. KEELER: I said specifically that we do have the first edition of Bogert of the Hornbook series, and, in addition, we have the larger set of Bogert; so if they wanted something for a quick brushup before appearing downstairs in the courtroom, perhaps they would look at the Hornbook for the moment, but

should the judge later ask that a brief be filed they would go deeper into the subject.

Mr. LINDQUIST: Suppose that first edition were fifteen or twenty years old—it is about that old, would you still feel that it was satisfactory instead of the new edition?

Mrs. KEELER: It will always be a standard work. There will be perhaps newer annotations.

Mr. LINDQUIST: I should think it would be worth having the newer edition, though.

Mr. ROALFE: I wonder if at this point we are not dodging one issue, and that is budgetary limitations. After all, maybe the point at issue between the two of you is that your budgets vary and that the size of your clientele varies considerably. I presume it does; I do not know.

PRESIDENT HILL: I think if your library committee consists of older men that you will find some prejudice by the older men to the use of the Hornbooks; if you have younger men upon your committee, they may feel that they are a little closer to the Hornbooks than the older men. On the other hand, I have had some of the most outstanding practitioners, who practice before the Supreme Court of the United States, ask for Hornbooks.

Mrs. KEELER: Then some of the fundamental principles would be found in the first edition, would they not? So it is not so essential to have the second edition if you have the first edition of the Hornbook and also the larger work with pocket parts.

Mr. LINDQUIST: But it would be desirable if you could afford it. It might save the use of your larger set if the

point wanted could be settled from the Hornbook and it would be so much more up to date to cite new cases.

MR. POLDERVERAART: I have one angle I want to mention that comes in the picture of the state libraries in the case of a book of the caliber of the Hornbook, and that is we do have students who are just out of law school who come in and brush up for their state bar examinations. I would consider the Hornbook of value for that purpose because they are familiar with it, they do like to refer to it and they do ask for the latest edition to discover any recent changes in the basic law on the subject.

MISS VERA WOESTE (Cincinnati Law Library Association): I am from a working library and my experience has been that most lawyers are in a great hurry and they want to get things as quickly as possible. They will ask for the Hornbook and they will look at it and then say "I think I need something more than this for what I have to cover," and then if they want to take books out they ask for special privileges. Maybe we will allow the Hornbook to go out, but we will not allow the other reference set to go out and they are satisfied with that, but they do look at the Hornbooks, and they do ask for them.

MR. ROALFE: Let me throw a third book into the hopper. Here is a book that does not have the word "Law" or a legal term in the title. This recent book by Curtis Bok is entitled *Backbone of the Herring*.¹ Of course, we all received circulars about it. This time I am going to toss it out into the audience, and after someone has spoken out there, I will ask my experts to knock down your arguments. Mr. Marshall, would

your library be interested in the *Backbone of the Herring*?

MR. MARSHALL: Yes, we have it.

MR. ROALFE: Did you order it right away?

MR. MARSHALL: No, we did not. One of the men on the faculty saw a review of it in *The New York Times*. I had seen a circular but the title, while it was intriguing, did not hit me as one in which we would be interested. I had made an entry of "possible purchase," so when he came in and asked about it I pulled out my "possible purchase" file and he told me he thought we ought to have it. He thought we ought to have any book that gave the point of view of a trial judge, and we got it for that reason. It was immediately put on reserve for the class in Jurisprudence.

MR. ROALFE: You said that you put it in your "possible purchase" file. That means that when a circular comes in you don't assume the responsibility of reaching a final decision, do you?

MR. MARSHALL: I try to make my "possible purchase" file as complete a record of all published books as I can. From circulars, the *Publishers' Weekly* which I look at regularly, the reviews from the various legal periodicals (although they are usually so late that by the time they come out I have a record from other sources), and the Library of Congress proof sheets, plus a few more of a vagrant variety, I make up an author entry on just ordinary library "P" slips. Then about once every month or so, depending upon the accumulation of these "possible purchase" slips, Mrs. Lanning, my assistant, has a "possible purchase" list made out and circularized through the faculty. We occasionally sent it to some of the faculty members

¹ Published by KNOPF, 1941, 313 p. \$3.00. Editor's note.

who are not on the law school faculty because of their particular interest in our collection. For example, the Political Science Department, which is interested mainly in some of the international law material we have, does not want to duplicate, for the regular university library collection, material which is coming to us.

MR. ROALFE: I am interested in just one more question from you on that point. Do you have any systematic method of eliminating titles from that file in the course of time? Obviously, you would get a tremendous file eventually.

MR. MARSHALL: That's right. Of course there is a certain amount eliminated by purchase. When books are purchased we destroy the "P" slips. Also, we ask for the return of the lists we have sent to the faculty members, with their comment. Usually they send no comment, merely initialing a book, saying they like it, or saying "N. G. I know this guy and he doesn't know what he is talking about," or some such critical remark as that they will put on the margin of the list and send it back. If a faculty member particularly interested in a certain subject turns thumbs down on the book, I accept his judgment. If he does not comment on the matter, we try to make a record of the reviews, and we do that as a matter of course in building up a record of the "possible purchase" file itself. I read a review and if it is either favorable or unfavorable I have my own little system of shorthand notes on the "P" slip to indicate the general tone of the review. If it has been reviewed a great deal I usually keep it on file for some time.

The *Annual Survey of English Law*,

I use as one of the principal sources for weeding out the English material. I look it over and if any one of the writers in that review has noted the book as being significant I usually put it aside for an order in the very near future. If it is not noted at all or is commented upon unfavorably, I destroy the slip at that time. I must confess that my "possible purchase" file is growing and I don't weed it out in any systematic way, only as I have indicated.

MR. ROALFE: But at least, in theory, you do feel that your responsibility for purchasing these contemporary books ceases after awhile. I mean by that, your file of notices is not kept before you forever. In our library we weed ours out more or less at the end of two years.

MR. MARSHALL: I started the system in 1937 when I came to Wisconsin. It was essentially the same system that I used in selecting books for the Milwaukee Public Library. There I used to weed it out every three or four years or so. Frankly, I haven't weeded this one out except by the process that I have indicated.

MRS. KEELER: You said that the title *Backbone of the Herring* was intriguing but that beyond that it did not mean much to you. Do you ever read the subtitles or the catch phrases, such as in this particular book, the one that said "You swear to do justice between cause and cause as equally as the backbone of the herring doth lie midmost of the fish"?

MR. MARSHALL: That sub-title to me is no more descriptive of the book than the title itself.

MRS. KEELER: It was taken from the Oath of Judges in the Isle of Man.

MR. MARSHALL: I must confess that in doing my daily job in picking the

notations out for my "possible purchase" file I did not examine the circular very closely, as I very seldom do, because circulars, as we all know, are very deficient. In the first place, 90% of them do not give the date of publication, most of them we recognize as being old publications, and I must confess that the circularizing done by the publishing companies is not very effective in my particular case. I use it for nothing more than catch titles that I might have missed in some way.

MR. LINDQUIST: I would like to ask Mr. Marshall a question. As I understand it, you send this list of proposed purchases to the members of the faculty and they note whether they approve of the title or not. Suppose all the comment on the book is unfavorable and it is not recommended by the members of the faculty, but you as librarian feel that nonetheless it would be of help to have it in the library. Would you be in a position to purchase it despite their lack of recommendation?

MR. MARSHALL: Yes. In fact, it is surprising the number of times the faculty put a book on the "pan" and come around and ask for it themselves later and say "Why isn't this book in the library?" Sometimes I have followed their advice and have not purchased it, but I keep their lists which I can show them. In most instances I buy the book in spite of the comments. I look on the comments as being an aid rather than a final verdict on whether or not the book is purchased.

PRESIDENT HILL: We keep a file of the books rejected by the library committee; then there is still another opportunity for that book to be reconsidered. We have a complaint book that

we keep on file on the first floor and members of the Association coming in and wanting a book that isn't in the library will enter that in the complaint book, then it will again be brought up for consideration. A great deal of weight is given to these requests and the book is then usually purchased.

In the field of political science and international law and constitutional law, the books not purchased through the year are separated into three different categories and they are sent to experts on the subject—one man at Princeton, another at Yale, etc.—and we then get their comments upon the books that they think we should purchase; then they are reconsidered and usually purchased.

MR. ROALFE: I want to bring this back to Mrs. Keeler now. I think some of those who are here are not entirely familiar with what the *Backbone of the Herring* deals with, and I would like Mrs. Keeler to explain if that is necessary, and also to tell me why she would select it for her library. She has already said, I think, that she would do so.

MRS. KEELER: The very first day that the circular on this book came to us I recognized it as a collection of the stories which appeared in *The Shingle* that Mr. Baxter so kindly sends to our library. If you do not know it, I will tell you that these are stories by "Judge Ulen" of his reactions in court.¹ I thought at that time that we would not buy it, but within a day or two a request came to me from one of our judges, who formerly was on the committee and now is one of the supreme court judges, that we buy that book because he had seen it

¹ Curtis Bok, the author of the book and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia, presented "Judge Ulen" as a "half-imagined character." Editor's note.

and was very interested in it and knew that the people who patronized our loan collection would also like it very much. I realized immediately that if that was his reaction that simply to tell him "We already have that collection of stories in monthly issues of *The Shingle*" would not quite cover the ground. Someone would probably say "Well, I don't want just a bunch of periodicals in which to read the stories; I'd rather have them in bound form." For that reason I presented it to my committee and they purchased it for our White loan collection which is perhaps the originator, as I have always understood it, of the circulating library departments in the country's law libraries. It was established by will of Aaron White in the middle of the nineteenth century.

MR. WM. S. JOHNSTON: May I ask, Mr. Chairman, is this book you are describing really any good? After you have examined it, bought it and maybe had a chance to read several of the articles, is it what you call summer reading, or a little bit lighter than summer reading and you regret that you bought it? I mean on your own judgment—never mind what anybody else said.

MRS. KEELER: I will give you my own reaction to it. It is definitely a light reading book, but that is exactly what our Aaron White collection is—something a little lighter than a treatise that is exhaustive on a given subject in law.

MR. JOHNSTON: We have a lot of books which I advertise as summer reading.

MRS. KEELER: And you loan them out for two weeks at a time?

MR. JOHNSTON: Longer than that if they want it. It probably isn't any good

anyway except for summer reading. [Laughter.] Wait a minute! It probably won't help a man win a case or to beat the other fellow, that's what I mean by "any good."

MRS. KEELER: That is not the object of our Aaron White collection, to help the man to win his case necessarily, but it will react in another way: it will bring him a little closer to our library for future use of books that he may really want in a case.

MR. ROALFE: I think I am right in saying that Mrs. Keeler's library was perhaps the first bar library that assumed the responsibility of systematically providing the practitioner with material of this kind, but it looks as if her library takes seriously the obligation of doing something more for the lawyer than just providing him with the books that he needs in the practice of his profession in the narrow sense of the word.

MRS. KEELER: For instance, Partridge's *Country Lawyer* comes under that same category, and so will Taft's *Legal Miscellanies*, and a few other titles perhaps.

MR. JOHNSTON: Would you buy the *Country Lawyer*?

MRS. KEELER: We bought one copy and we were given one copy.

MR. JOHNSTON: They are both in active use?

MRS. KEELER: They are both in active, circulating use. You often find that a man who is busy in court has very little time to go to the public library for his light reading; therefore, it is to his advantage to have a department which has loan books in it.

MR. LINDQUIST: It seems to me that that is sort of an educational function that a law library could well assume,

helping lawyers to broaden their background, as you are doing.

MRS. KEELER: That is exactly what we are doing and our committee is discriminating in its selection of the books. We do not buy every book that is reviewed in legal periodicals or that is announced in circulars sent to us just because it happens to be a book which would come within the White library specifications. The committee selects carefully what books are put into the collection because now we are only using the interest on that fund. There was a time that we dipped into the fund itself.

MR. LINDQUIST: Isn't the problem to find enough books?

MRS. KEELER: There are more books than we can afford to purchase with the amount we can spend right now.

MR. ROALFE: Shall we throw another book into the hopper? Before we proceed let me say that some of us have spoken several times so that hereafter let's see if we can't provoke a little more widespread discussion first and then the rest of us will come in with the discussion. This next book is Charles W. Carnahan's *Conflict of Laws and Life Insurance Contracts*, a book that was issued in 1942. The circular does not give the number of pages, but our attention is called to the fact that it is published by Callaghan & Co. at \$12.00, which is considerably more than that \$3.50 book with which we started our discussion. Here is a book that I hope is going to raise some of the points we have not discussed as yet. Mr. Morrison, what would you do with that book?

MR. MORRISON: A limited budget prevents my buying everything that comes out even though it may be very

good. The title indicates that possibly a teacher of Conflict of Laws or a teacher of Insurance might want the book. If he suggests that it be purchased, we would purchase it immediately. If no member of the faculty makes any request for it, I will file it and wait for a request to come. If a request does not come, it is not likely that I will buy the book at all.

MR. ROALFE: Mr. Baxter, would that book be of interest to your library?

MR. JAMES C. BAXTER (Philadelphia Bar Assn.): I got it on approval and sent it over to one of our Insurance men and he said we should have it, so I bought it. I know nothing about the book except that he looked it over and recommended it. Our Association is composed of attorneys and probably some of the books you would buy for the law libraries of the universities we would not get in our library. We buy all books on Trusts, and in addition we use the Restatements. Our supreme court judges say they are being cited. I think those Restatements are used in our libraries now more than the textbooks are.

MR. ROALFE: I remember visiting a very large county library after only a few of the Restatements had come out and the answer of the librarian to my question "Do you save the Restatements?" was "No, certainly not: they are purely of academic interest."

MR. BAXTER: They are cited continuously in our supreme court. It may be because some members of our Association and members of the Bar of our city are members of the American Law Institute. Of course, William Draper Lewis is the Director and Senator Pepper is the President, and that may be one of the reasons they are used so much in our library.

MRS. KEELER: Not entirely. Although we are somewhat removed from Philadelphia you will find in Hartford that all of the Restatements are used a great deal.

MR. ROALFE: Is it a fairly common practice for you to ask a member of the Bar about a book?

MR. BAXTER: Yes. We had the same situation about a book on accident insurance. One of the members said the book was too expensive.

MR. ROALFE: Miss Ashman, what did you do about this book, or what would you do?

MISS JEAN ASHMAN (Indiana Univ. Law Lib.): I think we would wait for the book reviews on that. It seems to be a very specialized subject, and we would save the circular until the reviews came out. At the end of a year or so we go through our circulars and make a final decision as to whether or not to purchase.

MR. ROALFE: I want to add that this is a book which, in my own library, I would have some hesitation about buying, also, if I did not seek advice from somebody else. It so happens that this is a case where I did not have to go to a member of the faculty in the field because he came to me as soon as he saw the circular and said "We should have that by all means because I regard the author of this book as an outstanding man in that particular field." So that is a case where we ordered fairly promptly, although ordinarily I would probably think it over until further data came. But there would be one additional chance of early purchase in our library, and that is that within the month it would appear on our mimeographed list, would be circulated to faculty mem-

bers and this particular man would have had it brought to his attention by us if it had not come to his attention through the circular.

MISS ASHMAN: We also circularize the list of new books to faculty members.

MR. ROALFE: Do you find it useful?

MISS ASHMAN: Very!

MR. DRUKER: We purchased the book you mentioned as soon as it was announced. I thought immediately of Walter Land's book, *Trusts in the Conflict of Laws*, which rounds out a certain corner in our Trusts collection and I thought this book on Insurance would do the same for that collection. We have recommended the Land book to attorneys who have used it with profit; I see no reason why the Carnahan book should not serve the same purpose for attorneys.

MISS CUSHING: Do most of you people order from the circular? We have made it a rule that no book is purchased except when it is sent on approval, and after we have given it study then we purchase it or not as the case may be. If I get a circular of a book that I think might be of use I then write the publisher and ask if he is willing to send it on approval. I review it, present it to the Board which is our purchasing committee, and then they either okay what I say or they may turn me down, but we never buy from circulars.

MR. ROALFE: Do they ever dare turn you down? [Laughter]

MISS CUSHING: Sometimes I bring them in a second time, but every once in awhile the Board says "No."

MR. MORRISON: Of those you receive do you ever send one back?

MISS CUSHING: Oh, yes. I will ad-

mit that it more or less centers in the local firms getting most of the business because they are willing to send us the books on approval. Those firms that are not willing to take that chance are just out of luck. Our local firms carry most of the books or they will get them for us. They send the book for approval at their expense and it is returned at their expense if we do not keep it.

MR. LINDQUIST: It seems to me that one thing that has been brought out here this afternoon is the tremendous importance of the circulars on books. It is a rather haphazard way of gathering information and it does not seem that there is a central place to get information about law books. I wonder if it would be feasible to list all new treatises in the *Law Library Journal*. I think that was tried a few years ago.

MR. ROALFE: One reason why I have been using circulars in this discussion is that I have been trying to provoke this very point. Of course the circular is unsatisfactory, but I think it is not fair to say it contains no information. For example, we have the author's name and that tells us something, and the publisher's name may tell us something. But it is not necessarily "gosh awful" inefficient, it seems to me, to make your decision on the circular under certain circumstances. Mr. Morrison has raised a question that I think would bother certain libraries: that if they ordered everything on approval they would set up a routine that would be pretty cumbersome. I have very much the same experience that apparently Mr. Morrison has. When I come to the point of ordering a book on approval it is very seldom rejected because I have about made up my mind to buy it.

MRS. KEELER: If we would do as Miss Ashman suggests, wait for the reviews in the legal periodicals, those books would be so out of date as far as lawyers are concerned that they would be of little value.

MR. LINDQUIST: I think in the general library field there is a publication called *The Book List* which recommends that certain books be purchased for libraries of various sizes. I wonder if it would be possible in any way to adopt some such plan with law books. I mean, certain books might be recommended for all law school libraries if it were possible for them to purchase them, and certain ones for practitioners' libraries, and so on.

MR. ROALFE: I suppose the problem there is setting up machinery to handle it. I think one of the greatest weaknesses we have in our work is the fact that we do not have complete data on these publications promptly. We check the *Publishers' Weekly* systematically and it is hopelessly disappointing from our point of view. I do not think that we have complete information on more than three or four titles a month out of *Publishers' Weekly*, and even with respect to those titles we have usually gotten the preliminary data from some other source; in other words, it so seldom helps us that we have repeatedly considered whether or not it is worth checking. We do check it because occasionally it supplies some information which we need, but I do not suppose that the fault or the failure to list lies anywhere but with the publishers. I suppose they do not cooperate with the *Publishers' Weekly* or those books would be listed more adequately.

MR. LINDQUIST: Why was the list

discontinued in the *Law Library Journal*?¹

MR. ROALFE: One reason why it was discontinued, as I understand it, is that the *Journal* is not published sufficiently frequently to warrant printing the list because it will not be any better, for example, than the fine list which appears in the *Michigan Law Review* under subject classification. But it suffers too from that considerable lag in publication so that most of us have made our vital decisions before the list is in print.

The time is flying and, after all, we are only a part of the program, so I would like to throw one or two more books into the hopper. It seems to me that this program would not be complete if we did not throw into the hopper the product of one of our own members who has labored so diligently and brought to fruition a project which this Association has been talking about for years and years. It is the *Index to State Bar Association Proceedings*, edited by Dennis Dooley and sponsored by this Association. I would like to know what our reactions are to that, and I will start with Mrs. Keeler. When you received your first announcement of the forthcoming Index, did you get a bit excited, or what did you do?

MRS. KEELER: The first thing I did was call up Mr. Due in the State Library and say "Are you going to subscribe to that volume?" He said, "Oh, sure, of course we are!" So then the next consideration I had to give was how much value it would be if we had it in our library, knowing that it would be available in the State Library. Our American Bar Association Proceedings are

practically complete, and our Connecticut Bar Association Proceedings had been published in the Bar Journal quarterly; so I felt that, because of these two sets of Proceedings, an Index volume, even though the price would be \$30.00, would be of enough value in our library to justify its purchase. I felt that we would soon come to feel very much about it as we did about the U. S. Catalog published by the Wilson Company. We wondered after a year or two how we ever got along without it.

MR. ROALFE: Does anybody else want to comment on the Index?

MR. MORELAND: I made arrangements to buy it as soon as it was announced, but no one else in the state was willing to purchase it. I could not see why we should not buy that book if we had the Bar Association Proceedings; they are valueless without it, and it seemed to me that with the hundreds of dollars of investment in them the \$30.00 Index was just the thing that put the capstone on that material. If you have a collection of the proceedings that are indexed, as we do, it would be just foolishness not to buy it.

MR. ROALFE: I would like to raise another question. At Duke we had been building up our Bar Association collection for twelve years and I agree with you that it was practically never used because the material was buried alive, and therefore it seems to me that you could say almost literally that your collection was worth at least twice as much with your \$30.00 investment in the Index; but I think the book is worth having even if you do not have a collection of Bar Association Proceedings.

MR. DANIEL: I have very few Bar Association Proceedings, but I did order

¹ Publication of the list of new books in the LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL was resumed beginning with the July 1942 number. Editor's note.

the Index with the idea that at some future time I would collect the Proceedings, and that, if I delayed, the Index might go out of print in the meantime.

MR. MORRISON: I bought it because I have more than thirty sets of Bar Association Proceedings, about half of which are complete and the other half almost complete back to 1900. The Index serves as the key to unlock the stored material. I expect, of course, to complete the sets.

MR. MORELAND: I also bought it for another reason. We have a Genealogy Department in the State Library and I felt that it would serve as a finder for material on at least some of our distinguished citizens in Michigan. I have used it for that purpose.

MR. ROALFE: Here is the next book: Gray's *The Rule Against Perpetuities*, 4th edition, 895 pages, published by Little, Brown & Co. And, incidentally, we did not find out who the publisher was for quite a while because the circulars poured in, as they always do, with the name of the concern that wanted to sell you the book, which seemed in every case not to be the publisher of the book. Mr. Morrison, what did you do in that case?

MR. MORRISON: We had to buy it immediately. Our course in Future Interests would require us to have the latest edition of Gray's *Rule Against Perpetuities*. Of course we have the preceding editions, but even the third edition was published many years ago, in 1915. We had to have it for law school use.

MR. ROALFE: You would buy that book largely on the name of the author, wouldn't you?

MR. MORRISON: Yes.

MR. ROALFE: You would risk the possibility that the editor of the fourth edition did not do a very good job?

MR. MORRISON: Had it been by some other author I probably would not have acted so quickly.

MR. ROALFE: Mrs. Long, how about you?

MRS. LONG: I bought it at once, as Mr. Morrison did.

MR. ROALFE: I do not think that this book has provoked anything but unanimity. Here is one by Hamburger, *The Awakening of Western Legal Thought*, 1942, 10s 6d. I want to throw that out into the audience. What would you do in your library? [No response]

That book illustrates one of the rules we follow in our library, and it is this: that if the number of publications in a particular field is so limited that the total expenditure involved in buying all books published in the field is relatively small, we buy the good, bad or indifferent. If the book is in the field of legal history and is published in the English language, or if it is in the field of legal philosophy or jurisprudence we buy it sight unseen because we have adopted as one of our goals a complete collection in those two fields as long as we realize the total expenditure would not be very great. I would like to know if some other law school libraries operate along that line in those particular circumstances. [No comment]

I think we had better bring this discussion to a close, and we who are up here in the front hope that it has been of some value to you although we have not settled all the questions. I feel quite sure that I speak for my colleagues in saying that we have not only enjoyed it

but that we have gained something from it.

Thank you very much. [Applause]

PRESIDENT-ELECT LONG: I am sure the rest of us feel that we have gained a great deal, too. It is a satisfaction to me to know that my mind runs, at least in a good many cases, along the same channel that other librarians' minds run. One often wonders when he is off in the prairies by himself, as I am, whether he is doing the right thing and using the right methods in selecting books. I feel much better than I did before I heard all of these comments.

I had occasion during the past year to make a short talk on different types of law libraries and I found that the type I knew the least about was the county law library. So I was pleased when I found that we were giving some time to that subject. The Association has been trying to find out more about it and we have appointed a Committee on Co-operation with County Law Libraries. We will hear at this time the report of that committee which will be given by Miss Susan Drew.

[Miss Drew prefaced the reading of her report with the following comment: I would much rather have heard the rest of the discussion on book selection than to give to you a report which I am ready to admit was carefully written with the knowledge in mind that I had absolutely nothing to impart. Have you ever written a report in that frame of mind?]

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON COOPERATION WITH COUNTY LAW LIBRARIES

In September, 1941, the *Law Library Journal* carried a report of the Special Committee on Local Law Library Ser-

vice. In that report sixteen states were not included.

In November, 1941, Miss Newman informed me that a Committee on Co-operation with County Law Libraries was to be formed and gave me the names of the members of the Committee.

County Law Libraries are apparently supported in as many different ways as there are counties. There is an occupational tax in Florida, and a real estate tax in Wisconsin. In other states they are supported by fees on cases filed, contributions by lawyers and all manner of other contributions.

By statute in Wisconsin, County Law Libraries are set up under two different sections, but as there are seventy libraries operating under the one section, and one under the other, which covers counties of the first class, there are among the seventy many opportunities for variation. Outside of Milwaukee County the majority of the circuit court judges have libraries in five counties which constitute their circuit, and each library is directly under the control of the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which it is located. In all seventy-one counties, the judges decide what books are to be purchased, but are limited by statute to the amount which may be spent without the permission of the Board of Supervisors.

All county funds are collected from real estate taxes, and the State contributes nothing to the County Law Libraries, except that the State orders that for the use of the circuit courts *they shall be*.

The Board of Circuit Court Judges of Wisconsin appointed a committee to co-operate with your committee in considering what the American Association of

Law Libraries could do for County Law Libraries in Wisconsin.

My understanding is that the law school libraries have been able to assist each other through co-operation. In the March, 1942 number of the *Law Library Journal* at page 108 is listed the "Proposed Interpretations of the Requirements Relating to the Contents of Law School Library Collections." I am inclined to more than conjecture that the majority of judges have less well-equipped libraries than they used in school. I am not guessing. I have inquired.

Books grow more expensive all the time and we are advised to be careful in our expenditures; I am not guessing about that either. It formerly seemed to me that any time I asked for anything the reply I received was "Any person who knows as much about relief conditions in Milwaukee County as you do, has no business to ask for" and then followed the list of my requests. Now the National Government instead of the County Government says "Be careful in all expenditures." That means that we have a period of time in which we can make a survey of the different states and find out what can be or what needs to be done.

Some states are reveling in books. They need and would be more interested in a larger staff, so that their librarians could attend an occasional convention or take some time to look up an interesting and "knotty" question. I say this because one librarian who wrote me that they had access to the state supreme court library and had all the books they needed, said in the same letter that she was a staff of one in their library and could not come to this convention.

In the states where bar associations contribute nothing to the County Law Libraries, but have a library of their own, that much discussed "union catalog" might be considered if it does not already exist.

Every state that is interested will add to the success of the survey which should really be national in scope, although the details should be controlled within the state so as to use the experience that many states already have. Doing this sort of thing without money is difficult, and Miss Newman has carefully informed me that the American Association of Law Libraries has no money with which to make a survey.

I have in mind three ways in which a survey could be made. Two of the ways are so very similar as to be practically the same. The third is absolutely different in manner of approach. But I should greatly prefer not to discuss what I think could be done in the way of a survey until I have a chance to talk it over with a committee, and a committee to talk with has not yet been available.

Respectfully submitted,
SUSAN M. DREW, *Chairman.*

Appendix to the Report on Cooperation With County Law Libraries

A Tabulation for Office Use of "The Report of the Special Committee on Local Law Library Services," which was published in the *Law Library Journal* v. 34 pp. 273-286, September, 1941.

ALABAMA

Type of Library

Birmingham Bar Association Library.

Source of Income

Bar Association maintains a library in co-operation with the circuit court of the county. There is no statement as to the financial assistance given by the circuit court.

ARIZONA

Type of Library

County law libraries.

Source of Income

Fees—"25 percent of all fees collected by the clerk of the superior court in each county, and such additional percentage of such receipts as the board of supervisors may authorize, are placed in the county law library fund."

Administration

Books are purchased under the direction of the judge of the superior court.

(1931 Session Laws of Arizona p. 22; 1939 Arizona Code Annotated, Sec. 34-129)

ARKANSAS

No report.

CALIFORNIA*Type of Library*

County law libraries.

Source of Income

Fees—A fee of one dollar is exacted for each suit filed in certain courts.

County appropriation—"The county supervisors may contribute not over one hundred dollars a month to the law library fund besides providing quarters."

Administration

The law library board has five members, three of whom are usually superior court judges. "Powers of the board are similar to those of trustees under the California general library laws." The law library board may make an agreement for the operation of the library by the staff of the public library—little used.

Restrictions on Use of Library

"The use of the library is open to all, but removal of books is restricted to the judiciary and members of the bar, as prescribed by each library board."

(Political Code of California Secs. 4190-4204, 4300)

COLORADO*Type of Library*

Community law libraries at three county seats: Golden in Jefferson County, Pueblo in Pueblo County, Denver in Denver County.

Source of Income

County appropriation—The community law libraries are supported by the county. Lawyers supplement the income by making donations for special books.

New Legislation

Amend. to Sec. 9, Chap. 45, Colorado Statutes Annotated 1935 authorizes counties to levy a tax for the establishment and maintenance of county law libraries.

Mesa County

"Attorneys . . . voluntarily agreed to establish a library fund by donating all money earned as guardians ad litem and as counsel for indigent criminals." Amounts to about \$500 a year.

CONNECTICUT*Type of Library*

County law library in each county and two in New Haven County.

Source of Income

State supports county libraries through yearly appropriations.

Additional Library

"The law books in the state library at Hartford are also available to anyone who wishes to consult them."

DELAWARE*Type of Library*

County law libraries.

Source of Income

Criminal fines supplemented by gifts. (Sec. 4314 Revised Code of Delaware 1935)

FLORIDA*Type of Library*

Dade County Law Library at Miami.

Source of Income

Lawyers—"Chapters 17720 and 18013 taxes each member of the bar in counties of 180,000 or more population an occupational license tax, of which ten dollars is set aside in a law library fund." Equals about \$5,000 a year which is spent for books and supplies.

Fees—One dollar for each suit filed is paid into the law library fund. Equals about \$9,000 and is spent for librarians' salaries and air-conditioning the judges' chambers and the library.

County—Space is provided in the courthouse for the library. (Acts of 1939 ch. 19078)

Administration

"Three trustees, appointed by the senior circuit judge for a four-year period from members of the bar, administer library affairs and purchase books."

"A law library fund is to be expended on the order of the senior circuit judge." The librarian and assistant are both attorneys.

GEORGIA

No report.

IDAHO*Type of Library*

State law library at Boise, Pocatello and Lewiston as the supreme court sits at different times of the year in these three cities.

Source of Income

State—Supported in part by appropriation.

Fees—"Sec. 4, Chap. 187, Laws of 1927) provides that all fees paid by attorneys at law upon their admission to practice, all fees paid by notaries public upon their appointment, and any other moneys and fees required by law to be paid into the state law library fund are considered as appropriated for the use and benefit of the state law libraries."

University Law Library at Moscow

Entirely supported by appropriation. (Sec. 4-104, Idaho Code Annotated)

Cooperative Library at Moscow in Robinson Building

ILLINOIS

Type of Library

A law library in nearly all of the county courthouses, frequently limited to Illinois Supreme and Appellate Court Reports and Illinois Statutes.

Source of Income

County appropriation—In about fifteen counties the Board of Supervisors contributes toward upkeep of the library—rarely more than \$500 a year.

Lawyers—"In one Illinois county each lawyer gives one half of his guardian ad litem fees to support of a county law library. In another county the lawyers have formed a library association and pay fees amounting to \$30.00 a year each."

De Witt County Bar Association

The members have a Union catalog of the books in the lawyers' private libraries.

INDIANA

No report.

IOWA

Type of Library

"Sioux City and Cedar Rapids maintain law libraries by lawyers' copy fees."

"Ottumwa lawyers have an informal agreement to keep up different sets of reports in order that there may be a number available in town without putting the whole burden on any one office."

KANSAS

Type of Library

County law libraries—six counties come under the various laws, five of which have libraries.

Source of Income

Lawyers—In counties of 43,000 or more population, each lawyer is required to pay a \$10 annual registration fee providing a majority of the members of the bar elect to come under the law. (General statutes of Kansas 1939 Supp., Sec. 19-1308 and 19-1311)

Fee—Library fee of \$1.00 is taxed in all civil and criminal cases.

County appropriation—The board of county commissioners is to maintain the library in the courthouse or other suitable place. In counties with a population of more than 125,000 and an assessed valuation of \$150,000,000 the trustees may release the board of county commissioners from the duty of maintaining the library.

Administration

Judges of the district court of the county and two members of the bar appointed by them act as trustees. In counties with a population of 125,000 and assessed valuation of \$150,000,000 there are five trustees, two of whom are district judges and three members of the bar selected by the county bar association.

Restrictions on Use of the Library

"All registered members of the bar, judges and county officials have free use

of these libraries in accordance with the rules and regulations established by the trustees."

KENTUCKY

Type of Library

County law library at county seat. (Sec. 2438-8, Carroll's Kentucky Statutes Annotated, 1936 Revision, Chap. 63, Kentucky Acts 1930)

Source of Income

"The fiscal court is authorized to appropriate from the general court fund to pay for legal text books, decisions of the courts of other states as well as decisions of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky where books furnished by the state have been lost. *Ibid.*, Sec. 2438c-10"

Restrictions on Use of the Library

"Any person may use the books in the library but books may not be taken from the library except by officials and by attorneys-at-law who are allowed to take them into the court rooms but not elsewhere. *Ibid.*, Sec. 2438c-11"

LOUISIANA

No report.

MAINE

Type of Library

Incorporated county library.

Source of Income

Lawyers—"When seven or more persons desire to be incorporated as proprietors of a county law library they may do so by applying in writing to any justice of the peace in the county, who may issue his warrant directed to one of the applicants, requiring him to call a meeting thereof at such time and place as the justice may appoint. (Laws of Maine, 1929 Chap. 164, Revised Statutes, 1930, Chap. 70, Sec. 1.)"

"Under Sec. 12, Chap. 70, Revised Statutes of 1930, when five or more attorneys reside in a county, any five of them may procure themselves and other attorneys resident in the county to be incorporated as a county law library association for the purpose of establishing a county law library."

County appropriation—Chapter 168, Laws of 1931 authorizes the treasurer of each county to pay a specified amount of money to the treasurer of the law library association and also all money received from persons admitted upon motion to practice in the courts of record.

MARYLAND

Type of Library

Court libraries.

Source of Income

Fines—One half the fines imposed and recognizances forfeited to the circuit courts are to be used to augment court libraries in the counties. (Chap. 89, Laws of the Special Session 1936, page 205)

"The counties of Queen Anne's, Caroline, Cecil, Anne Arundel and Talbot are expressly excluded from operation of the act."

Administration

The money is to be expended under the direction of the judge or judges of these courts.

Library Company of the Baltimore Bar

One half of the fines and recognizances received by the City Register of Baltimore City from the justices of the peace of Baltimore and the sheriff of Baltimore are paid to the Library Company of the Baltimore Bar. The sum may not exceed \$3,000 in one year.

MASSACHUSETTS

Type of Library

Law libraries.

Source of Income

County appropriation—"The treasurer of each county must annually pay for the support of law libraries such sums as may be appropriated therefor by the general court, and the county commissioners shall include in their estimates of county expenses a recommended sum for these law libraries."

"In counties which have a law library association the county commissioners shall secure from such association recommendations as to the amount it deems necessary for maintaining the law libraries. (Acts and Resolves, 1935, Chap. 202, Page 192.)"

MICHIGAN

Type of Library

County law libraries.

Source of Income

Fines—"County treasurers are required to credit all fine moneys for violation of penal laws to the library fund."

In counties with a population of 50,000 to 500,000 the county treasurer shall credit semi-annually all fines, penalties and forfeitures to the county law library fund, up to \$1,500 a year. (Vol. 22, Sec. 27.2224 Michigan Statutes Annotated, Mason's 1940 Cumulative Supplement, Sec. 15179)

Superior Court of Grand Rapids

Comes under a special provision.

MINNESOTA

Type of Library

County and district bar libraries.

Source of Income

Fees—Fifty cents and one dollar fees on filing proceedings in courts of the county.

Type of Library

County law libraries established in Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth.

Source of Income

(Various laws for particular counties.)
"In counties having a population of 200,000 or more, the district court may authorize and require the county board

or other body in charge of the courthouse to furnish rooms therein for a law library, whenever a private owner of such a library offers to furnish and maintain it for at least ten years. (Sec. 5670, Mason's 1938 Supplement, Minnesota Statutes 1927.)"

In counties with a population of 27,000 to 28,000 an assessed valuation over \$22,800,000 and an area of 90 to 92 townships, the county board may establish a law library. (Chap. 129, Laws of 1937.) In counties with a population of 475,000, a law library may be established. A filing fee of one dollar is charged each party in most civil suits or actions, which fee apparently goes to the law library. (Act of 1933, Chap. 291, Sec. 1.)

In counties with a population of 220,000 to 330,000, law libraries may be established. A filing fee of fifty cents is charged each party in a civil suit, with certain exceptions. The filing fee apparently goes to the law libraries. (Act of 1935, Chap. 184, Sec. 1.) In counties with a population of 35,500 to 50,000, containing not less than 60 full and fractional congressional townships, a county law library may be established by resolution of the county board of commissioners. A one dollar filing fee is charged in civil suits, which fee apparently goes to the law library. The library is for the use of judges, lawyers, county officials, municipal officers and inhabitants of the county. (Chap. 325 Laws of 1939, p. 462.) Counties having 41 to 43 congressional townships and having an assessed valuation of seven to eight million dollars may establish a law library. (Chap. 96, Laws of 1939, p. 149.) A filing fee of one dollar is charged each party in a civil suit in district court with exceptions. This fee apparently goes to the law library.

MISSISSIPPI

No report.

MISSOURI

Type of Library

Cooperative libraries.

Source of Income

An annual membership fee charged lawyers in the group maintains the library.

Restrictions on Use of Library

The use of the library depends upon membership in the group of lawyers who maintain the library.

Type of Library

Central library in special lawyers' building. An example is the Scarritt Building in Kansas City, Missouri.

Source of Income

Dues of the Kansas City Bar Library Association maintain the library.

Space rent free is provided by the owners of the Scarritt Building.

MONTANA

Books bought for county officers are available for the use of lawyers of the locality. There is no provision for the maintenance of a library.

NEBRASKA*Type of Library*

Douglas County law library (no other county included under Statutes 1929, Chap. 51—214.)

Source of Income

County Board may procure and maintain a suitable library.

Administration

"Supervision is entrusted to the judges of the district court."

Restriction on Use of the Library

"For judges, county attorneys and deputies, county officers and such other persons as the county board may deem proper."

NEVADA*Type of Library*

County law libraries in Clark, Elko and Washoe counties.

Source of Income

Fees—Two dollars is set aside from each filing fee. By ordinance of the county commissioners a sum of not to exceed five dollars can be set aside from each action in district court of any county to purchase law books, and maintain a library at the county seat. If there are unpaid bills over a five year period a special tax may be levied. (Laws of Nevada, 1926-27, page 74; Nevada compiled Laws, 1929, Sec. 2250.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

No report.

NEW JERSEY

No report.

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque Lawyers' Club has a union catalog of books in lawyers' private libraries.

NEW YORK*Type of Library*

Libraries under the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals and Appellate Division.

Source of Income

State appropriation.

Type of Library

Twenty-two supreme court libraries (district libraries)

Source of Income

State appropriations. (Baldwin's New York Consolidated Laws, Annotated 1938, Educ. Secs. 1162-1184c.)

Type of Library

County law libraries.

Source of Income

Maintained by counties.

NORTH CAROLINA*Type of Library*

Local law libraries under local laws.

Source of Income

Fees—One dollar library tax on cases in courts of record.

Type of Library

Buncombe County Law Library at Asheville.

Source of Income

Fees—One dollar fee in each bill of cost of the superior court. Average about one hundred dollars a month. County supplies space and maintenance in the courthouse. Retired lawyers have given their libraries.

Administration

"The Administration is by the library committee of the county bar association." A deputy clerk of the Superior Court acts as librarian.

Type of Library

Charlotte Law Building Inc. library.

Source of Income

The corporation which owns the building purchased the Charlotte Law Library Association library and maintains it. Lawyers outside of the building pay \$60 a year fee.

Restrictions on Use of Library

Tenants of the building have free use of library. Lawyers outside building pay \$60 a year fee. See above. Lawyers in Charlotte and Asheville have union catalog of the books in the lawyers' private libraries.

NORTH DAKOTA

No report.

OHIO*Type of Library*

88 county law libraries.

Source of Income

Fines—Portions of funds in state cases go to the support of law libraries.

Certain portions of fines and penalties collected by municipal corporations are paid over to trustees of the libraries.

Fifty per cent of fines, penalties, etc. collected by justices of the peace are paid to the law library trustees. Each county contributes up to \$1,250 a year of fines, penalties, forfeited bail, bonds, etc. taken by common pleas and probate courts of the county. Fifty per cent of all fines, forfeitures, etc. under liquor control act up to \$1,200 a year are used for law libraries. Total receipts of \$80,989.06 over a nine month period equals approximately \$920 per county if the sum were evenly distributed among the eighty-eight counties.

Type of Library

Stark County Law Library Association Library.

Source of Income

The library is maintained partly by State appropriation of funds from state cases. (Sec. 3056-1, 2, 3, 4 and 3058, General Code of Ohio; 118 Ohio Laws 453).

Lawyers—"By voluntary arrangement the

members of the association assign all fees accruing from notary affidavits on cases filed in Common Pleas Court to use of the library." Membership dues not to exceed more than \$2,200 a year are used to maintain the library.

OKLAHOMA

Type of Library

County law libraries in Cleveland, Kingfisher, Lincoln, McIntosh and Texas counties.

Source of Income

Fees—"In Cleveland County an initial \$1,000 is taken from the court funds of the county and five per cent of all further earned and collected fees which accrue to the court fund are earmarked for the county law library fund."

"In Kingfisher County \$1,500 was ordered diverted from the court fund for setting up a law library, but no provision was made in the act for continuation of funds." "For Lincoln County \$750 was taken from the court fund and 10 per cent of all further earned and collected fees accruing to the court fund were ordered paid to the county law library fund."

In McIntosh County ten per cent of all court funds are used for the library. Also an annual fee of five dollars is assessed against members of the Bar.

"In Texas County 10 per cent of all court funds are diverted to the county law library fund."

OREGON

Type of Library

A county law library in the courthouse at each county seat.

Source of Income

Fees—"These libraries are supported by a surcharge on filing fees. In all counties with over 100,000 inhabitants the plaintiff or moving party pays a \$2.00 library fee and each defendant or other party a \$1.00 library fee in every civil suit, action or proceeding filed in either the circuit or the county court.

The county courts are authorized to contract with any law library association maintaining a law library at or convenient to the courthouse for use of the library by all attorneys admitted to practice in the state and are required to pay therefor all the library fees collected pursuant to the act. (Secs. 29-117, 29-118, 29-119, Oregon Code of 1930; Oregon Comp. Laws Anno. 1940, Secs. 93-814, 93-815, 93-816.)"

"In counties under 100,000 inhabitants a similar library fee which is equivalent to 10 per cent of all other filing fees provided by law is authorized when so directed by the county court. (Sec. 29-120, Oregon Code of 1930, Oregon Comp. Laws Annotated 1940, Sec. 93-817.)"

"In counties where a district court is maintained and in which law library fees

are collected by the clerk of the circuit court in civil cases, a library fee of 25c. for plaintiffs and 20c. for the defendants is charged in all cases (excepting actions in the small claims department) filed in the district court. (Oregon Laws of 1935, Chapter 377; Oregon Compiled Laws Annotated 1940, Sec. 93-820.)"

Individual attorneys are generous with their books.

"Oregon has no regular cooperative libraries."

PENNSYLVANIA

No report.

RHODE ISLAND

No report.

SOUTH CAROLINA

No report.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Type of Library

County libraries have been abandoned. Community law library at Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Source of Income

"A community law library is maintained by lawyers with offices in the Security Bank Building."

Space in the building is provided by the Northwest Security Bank which owns the building. Lawyers donated books and bookcases. "Most of the expense of book maintenance is apportioned among the lawyers by assignment of responsibility for upkeep of certain sets. A library committee, once each year, prepares a statement as to the amount each lawyer spent for the upkeep of the library and makes an adjustment for such expenditures in connection with an annual assessment."

TENNESSEE

No report.

TEXAS

Type of Library

County law libraries. "All counties do not have county law libraries."

Source of Income

Fees—"Courts of civil appeals are authorized to purchase law books out of fees collected under provisions of chap. 104, General Laws of 1935. These fees are in addition to funds appropriated for the law libraries by the Legislature." "Chapter 303, General and Special Laws of 1937, regular session, provides for establishments of county law libraries in counties having three or more district courts sitting for all of their terms or some of their terms with both civil and criminal jurisdiction. For this purpose a tax of \$1.00 paid as other costs are paid, is collected in each case, civil or criminal, except suits for delinquent taxes filed in every county and/or district, civil or criminal court."

County appropriations—"Under earlier legislation a county law library may also be established at the county seat by the commissioners' court of any county containing a city of over 160,000 population and the commissioners' court of such county is authorized to make appropriations therefor as necessary properly to maintain and operate such library. (Vernon's Texas Revised Civil Statutes, Art. 1697 and Art. 1698). A sum of fifty cents in each case, civil or criminal, is added as costs in every county or district court, if it has eight or more district courts and four or more county courts. (Art. 1702a.)"

Dallas Bar Association and Houston Bar Association

A union catalog of the books in the lawyers' private libraries has been made.

UTAH

No report.

VERMONT

No report.

VIRGINIA

Type of Library

County library. "Not a single law library has been established under the act."

Source of Income

"If members of the bar practicing in any county or city procure by voluntary contributions a law library of the value of at least \$500.00 for use of the courts held in such county or city and of the bar practicing therein, it becomes the duty of the circuit court of such county or city to require its clerk to take care of the Library (Code of Virginia, 1919, Sec. 374; Acts of 1936, Sec. 347-8 re-enactment under new section numbers.)"

Types of Libraries Operating and Open to Lawyers

Bar association libraries in several of the larger cities are maintained through a fee system.

Federal court libraries.

Libraries of several law schools.

State Law Library.

WASHINGTON

Type of Library

County law library in counties of first, second and third class.

Source of Income

Fees—"There shall be paid to the clerk of the court in addition to other fees required by law, a fee of \$1.50 by each party to the suit. All such fees go into the county law library fund and can be expended only for the county law library. (Session Laws, 1937, Chap. 32, page 79.)"

WEST VIRGINIA

No report.

WISCONSIN

Type of Library

Circuit court library in each county.

Source of Income

County appropriations—"Wisconsin counties are provided with law books purchased by direction of the circuit judge, in an amount not exceeding two hundred dollars annually for each county, unless the board of supervisors authorizes more."

Restrictions on Use of the Library.

"The court clerk keeps the books in his office for the use of the courts and attorneys." (Wisconsin Statutes 256.40)

Type of Library

Milwaukee County Law Library (Wisconsin Statutes 256.41)

Source of Income

"Milwaukee County has a separate provision (256.41) under which the county board may acquire a law library and books and house them in the courthouse or other suitable quarters. The board must provide reasonable compensation for the law librarian and assistants, who are selected by civil service examinations (16.31 to 16.44)."

"The book purchase fund consists of three hundred dollars for each circuit judge and smaller amounts for inferior courts, totaling roughly four thousand dollars, derived from real property taxes."

"Purchase of additional books may be directed by each circuit judge of the county (9 at present)."

"The Library is about one hundred years old, and gifts and purchase of books of the Milwaukee Law Library Association in 1932 (founded 1868), have added greatly to the value of the collection."

Restrictions on the Use of the Library

"The Library is open to attorneys and the general public."

WYOMING

No report.

MISS DREW (Continuing): I met one of the members of my Committee today. Two members of the Committee, because of illness, were not able to be present; none have made any suggestions.

According to the latest available figures, WPA workers throughout the nation have cataloged a total of 18 1/4 million volumes for various libraries, and for all institutions they have indexed a total of a quarter of a billion items.

Now until after July 1st I do not feel that I am at liberty to say what particular form of survey I would like to have made. I would like to tell you, however,

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that so far as Wisconsin is concerned the local Public Works Programming Committee for this district will make a survey, and I am reasonably certain that the survey can be achieved without any expense to the American Association of Law Libraries.

I will be glad to answer any question that does not reveal what I have been discussing with two or three people who are not yet at liberty to speak. I assume that my report is written to cover conditions. [Applause]

PRESIDENT-ELECT LONG: Thank you, Miss Drew. May I ask if you have any recommendations to make to the Association with regard to the Committee?

MISS DREW: No, I have no recommendations to make with regard to the Committee because, as I say, you have no money, and I cannot speak until after July 1st except to say that I think—and the word is "think"—that I see a way in which a survey could be made, and under those—shall I call them precarious circumstances, I would prefer not to make recommendations.

PRESIDENT-ELECT LONG: We can get in touch with you after July 1st.

We will continue our discussion of county law libraries by a talk on "County Law Libraries in Kansas," by Miss Dorothy Houghton, who was formerly librarian at the Sedgwick County Law Library, Wichita, Kansas.

COUNTY LAW LIBRARIES IN KANSAS

DOROTHY HOUGHTON

*Former Librarian, Sedgwick County
Law Library, Wichita, Kansas*

There is little profundity in the simple story of county law libraries in Kansas,

but it is well for us to remember that every library must have had a beginning somewhere and sometime, and if there might be something in our system of law libraries which would be helpful to some other community, I am sure we are willing to share our experience.

It is almost, but not quite, incorrect to refer to county law libraries in Kansas in the plural. The library in Wyandotte County (Kansas City), Kansas, was functioning quite satisfactorily under another system prior to the enactment of the present county law library statute, and I think has never elected to take full advantage of its statutory privileges.

Kansas has the reputation, whether that reputation is warranted or not, of doing things in a different manner—even bordering on the spectacular. Kansas is not afraid to try anything once. One of our good Kansas boys had the nerve to try to be President of the United States a few years ago; but whether it be success or failure, Kansas has demonstrated her ability to "take it".

The State was born of blood and fire in the Civil War, and true to Kansas form the county law library there was born of unusual and peculiar circumstance. The city of Wichita was about to pass an ordinance imposing an occupation tax of \$100 a year upon all attorneys, when the state legislature was in session, and someone conceived the bright idea of enlisting the aid of the legislators from our district, who were probably Wichita lawyers, and a law was speedily enacted providing for a registration fee of \$10.00 a year to be paid by each practicing attorney in the county. This circumvented the imposition of the city's proposed occupation tax. The registration fees so paid were allocated

to a County Law Library Fund and this, in addition to an assessment of \$1.00 on each case filed in the District Court, provided a fund sufficient for the establishment and maintenance of a County Law Library.

A dark, dismal room on the top floor of the county courthouse was deemed a good enough place for the library and for some years it remained there. If a book was wanted a bailiff went for it, and nobody bothered about how or when or whether the book was returned. At long last someone became library conscious and succeeded in creating enough interest so that another law was enacted permitting the establishment of the county law library in some suitable place other than the courthouse, relieving the county commissioners of the responsibility of providing quarters for it and also providing for the appointment of an additional deputy clerk of the district court to act as full time librarian.

This latter law was to apply to counties having a population of more than 105,000 and less than 130,000.

Spacious quarters were leased on the tenth floor of a downtown office building, easily accessible to the downtown offices of the lawyers, and what could be collected of the law library was moved to these rooms. That is where I came into the picture, fifteen years ago, having received the appointment as librarian. There were some lawyers opposed to the move and many were the pitfalls and stumbling blocks.

The first mistake was that the author of the bill failed to stipulate that the law should become effective immediately upon publication in the official state paper; therefore it did not become effective until the Session Laws were pub-

lished some four months later. This discrepancy was discovered when the county auditor refused to approve the voucher for the first month's salary for the librarian on the ground that the law was not yet in effect. There was nothing for the librarian to do but go ahead working, sans salary, until the law should become effective, on the promise of the appointment when the law should be in effect.

About this time a flash oil boom hit the county and thousands of people poured into Wichita. A school census was taken and about the time the Session Laws were published it was discovered that the population of Sedgwick County exceeded the limit of 130,000 set in the governing statute, so we were back where we started except that there was a law on the statute books under which there was no county in the state that could qualify. Of course the already established county law library would come under the law which had formerly prevailed in the matter and the saving point was that the county law library should be maintained by the county commissioners in the courthouse "or other suitable place." So it was that the county then had to pay the rent on the library quarters, and the law library trustees decided to pay the salary of the librarian as part of the maintenance expense, until such time as the legislature would again be in session and the law could be changed to suit the varying population.

Mr. Poldervaart's report of the Special Committee on Local Law Library Service which appears in the September 1941 issue of the *Law Library Journal* gives a synopsis of the law library statute now prevailing in Kansas.

It was no small task to collect these

books from the courthouse and from dozens of law offices throughout the city where they had been borrowed, mislaid and forgotten. My most able assistant in this was a certain law book salesman who sells more law books down in that part of the country than all the rest of the law book salesmen put together. Some of you know him.

In the meantime another difficult task was that of straightening out and verifying the accounts with law book concerns which had been shipping in books for years on terms "to be paid for as funds become available". Small collections had been made from time to time, but "what is everybody's business is nobody's business" and there were hundreds, even thousands, of dollars owing to these firms with no records of purchases and no records of items on which any payments may have been applied. I can imagine it was quite a source of satisfaction to these firms to have these accounts paid finally and the accounts established upon a sound financial "pay as we went" basis.

In a small library with less than 10,000 volumes, with one librarian, that person must be something of a walking index, and the keynote of such a library must necessarily be "Ask the Librarian". And I assure you that a librarian's day can be very full answering all the questions that can come to her—one extreme being the selfmade lawyer who called to ask whether "you-all have any cases down there in the library what tells about a pee-de-estrian crossing the street and gettin' killed?" Such inquiries, however amusing sometimes, must be given the same courteous attention as was given to the inquiry from the Honorable President of the American Bar Association asking the librarian to look up a certain

point in regard to eleemosynary institutions in Texas, or the probate judge telephoning to ask whether the marriage laws of Colorado have been changed recently. There are no dull moments.

We have found it quite satisfactory for all practical purposes to rely on the most simple method of shelf classification with all textbooks arranged alphabetically by authors, with a very complete subject index prepared, copies of which are conveniently placed throughout the library. Some of the lawyers argued with me that the books should be clasified as to subjects on the shelves. Obviously, this would be satisfactory only if we had sufficient copies of each book that one might be filed under each subject to which it related. For example, *Saving Taxes in Drafting Wills and Trusts* by Robinson, was listed under six different subjects in the index, the one and only available copy being easily found under "R" in the textbook section. This I had to figure out for myself but I was gratified to learn that I was correct in this according to standards set by other libraries I visited.

Our method of book selection was very simple. We bought the books for which there was a demand. One request did not mean that there was a real need for a book, but if there were several requests then inquiry would be made as to the merits of the book and the best judgment prevailed as to its purchase. We did not have the funds to buy extravagantly nor the space to shelve useless books. The result is an extremely well selected library of almost 10,000 volumes, quite sufficient for the working needs of 300 local lawyers.

Our income was fixed and it was budgeted. The library is well fur-

nished with comfortable easy chairs, carpeted throughout which eliminates noise, equipped with a splendid indirect lighting system and an air cooling system. No material is allowed to be taken from the library, but every convenient facility is there, including typewriters and private reading rooms, for the lawyers to work in comfort and quiet in the library.

The matter of collecting the registration fees sometimes provides some entertainment around the courthouse, and it also furnishes material for some newspaper reporter who is hard put to it for a story. In that, we have the complete cooperation of the judges, and when the situation becomes acute a list of delinquents is furnished each district court judge and no lawyer is permitted to appear in court unless his fee is paid.

A very pleasant cooperation was maintained with the Kansas State Library in Topeka whereby if a lawyer was in need of a book not in our library a telephone call would bring the book on the first delivery the following morning. Miss McNeal and Miss Russell have been very generous and accommodating in this courtesy.

The library contains some very valuable original editions of which we are justly proud. I had a most gratifying experience in completing a file of old Kansas laws on which I had been working for years and almost despaired of securing some rare volumes. One day I was in a local news and book store and was told that they had just received a shipment of old Kansas law books from Oklahoma City. It took a poker face indeed to withstand what I discovered. There was just about everything that was lacking in my file, including the old

territorial laws of 1855, both the official and the unofficial compilations of the statutes down through the years and most of the old session laws. One hundred dollars was asked for the entire lot, and I was almost ashamed of myself for talking them down to \$25. Indeed, I was almost afraid to take the time to get the approval of the Board of Trustees for fear the true value of the books would be discovered before I could get them delivered. I consoled my conscience with the thought that more than likely a very substantial profit was made by the book dealer even at that, and he was probably as happy over the sale as I was over the purchase.

The story of county law libraries in Kansas is really a story of the Sedgwick County Law Library, for, other than Wyandotte County, most of the other counties that would qualify as to population to come under the law library statute are counties in which are located either the state library or state schools maintaining law libraries. I believe two other counties have recently elected to come under the statute but neither of them are as yet sufficiently developed to maintain a full time librarian.

Since I am at the present time an "unemployed" law librarian, I am reminded of a story I heard told a few years ago by Judge Browning of the Virginia Supreme Court. He was making a memorial address at the grave of James Madison at Montpelier, in Orange County, Virginia, and in commenting on the absence of two prominent Virginia statesmen who should have been at the meeting, Judge Browning said he was reminded of the time when William Allen White of Kansas attended the Democratic National Convention. At

one session the Convention Chaplain failed to appear and the Chairman called upon Mr. White to give the invocation. Mr. White apologized for declining to do so, but said the fact of the matter was he didn't want the Lord to know he was there. That doesn't apply to me for I am glad to be here and I don't care who knows it.

I repeat that we do have the ground work for a very splendid system of county law libraries in Kansas and I hope to see the day when many more counties will be benefiting by their privileges under the statute.

Thank you. [Applause]

PRESIDENT-ELECT LONG: Thank you for that very informative speech. I know that the Association will continue its interest in county law libraries during the coming year.

The next report on the program is the Report of the Committee on Cooperation with the American Bar Association. That report will be given by the Chairman, Mr. MacDonald, Law Librarian of Boston University.

[Mr. Harrison MacDonald thereupon read the Report of the Committee on Cooperation with the American Bar Association.]

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COOPERATION WITH THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

There is no longer a need to distinguish between committees on cooperation with the American Bar Association, since the work of the Committee on Legal Publications and Law Reporting has been completed. Neither does it seem necessary to record the history of this general committee, since that has been

adequately set out in Mr. Vernon M. Smith's report at the 1940 meeting.

It has remained, then, for the Committee to discover an appropriate subject for collaboration. That problem was simplified by the appointment by the American Bar Association of a Committee on National Defense, later more appropriately renamed the Committee on War Work. Colonel Edmund R. Beckwith, its chairman, is keenly interested in discovering "the best way to assemble the technical skills of the librarians and bring about the prompt distribution of the product to the bar at large."

This statement has been interpreted by Mr. Reginald Heber Smith, an associate editor of the *American Bar Association Journal*, as a desire upon the part of the American bar to be advised as to what legal publications are issued by Federal and state legislative, executive, and administrative departments and other sources pertaining to the war effort, and where these materials may be available for their use.

To the end that this information may be diffused over the length and breadth of the country your Committee proposes:

1. That periodic lists of this material with detailed information as to where it may be found be issued either monthly or bi-monthly in the *American Bar Association Journal* or as a supplement to the *Law Library Journal*, or both. The suggestion that it appear in the *American Bar Association Journal* was made by Mr. Reginald Heber Smith.

2. That these lists be cumulated into a publication similar to the "Guide to Library Facilities for National Defense" published by the American Library Association. This proposed publication

would, of course, differ materially from the "Guide" in that a more specific treatment of the law materials would be attempted, and a great many more libraries included. It would, moreover, be confined solely to law materials.

Whether or not these proposals are adopted, it is recommended that this Committee be continued as a medium for further cooperation with the bar.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRISON MACDONALD, *Chairman*,
LAURIE H. RIGGS
BERNITA J. LONG
WILLIAM S. JOHNSTON.

MR. MACDONALD (Continuing): I think that the members would like to hear from our President, Mr. Hill, who could tell us what has already been accomplished on this subject.

PRESIDENT HILL: Mr. MacDonald, Madam Chairman, I think that there will have to be some clearing of the situation with Mr. Smith in selecting the material that they would like to have published. The *Law Library Journal*, as we all know, is somewhat limited as to space and naturally this material must be in the nature of selected bibliography.

We have on file now, as we said before, the complete bibliography since 1939 of Latin-American War Legislation. When I say complete, that is not entirely true because one or two countries will have to be checked for very recent legislation. Mr. George Johnston of Toronto has prepared a bibliography upon Canadian War Legislation.¹ One is in process on French legislation, and one upon German as far as we can get material on that from the occupied coun-

tries. This is too comprehensive to be published in the *American Bar Association Journal*. We have approached Mr. Beckwith and President Armstrong and Mr. Grant of the A. B. A. and have told them about this material. They are interested in it and want to see it published.

Perhaps we should decide whether it should be published in our *Journal* or whether we should just give it over to the *American Bar Association Journal*. Personally, I feel that, when we are attempting to expand the *Journal*, and to call the bar's attention to the work the Law Library Association is doing, we should keep control of the publication of these bibliographies. I do not see why the American Bar Association Committees on Foreign Law and War Work could not find some funds to assist us.

Now I think it would take only a few hundred dollars to do this. It could even be a money-making proposition if I guess the demand of the bar for this information. I think this project should include the executive orders of the various departments of the government pertaining to war legislation as well as the proclamations of the President.

I have talked to Mr. Lindquist about this and he might be able to throw a little more light upon the matter. I think this is something in which we must cooperate with the American Bar Association. We may have to give and take, but how far we should control and how far they should, must be decided when we have further opportunity to confer with these various committees of the American Bar Association. I think it might be well if we would call upon Mr. Lindquist for a word or two.

MR. LINDQUIST: In New York, where we have a local Law Library As-

¹ To be published in the November 1942 number of the LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL.

sociation, we have found a very great interest in bibliographies and lists of all kinds. Perhaps most of you have heard of Miss Keller's list of subject headings pertaining to the war. I think we sold easily 100 copies of that in all parts of the United States. It was just amazing how orders came from the most unexpected places. That, of course, is something of very limited appeal. I think material of the sort that has been mentioned this afternoon, information about publications pertaining to the war, would be of tremendous interest.

I think that Colonel Beckwith is particularly anxious to get these materials to lawyers out in the field. He feels that in most small towns the materials available are very meager and they need information about current laws and regulations and things of that kind. He thought that if reprints of materials such as Mr. Hill has mentioned were available either as reprints of the *Law Library Journal* or as part of the *American Bar Association Journal* it would be a very worthwhile project.

I should think that from the viewpoint of this meeting we might very easily go on record as favoring any cooperation with them in producing the material that they think would be most useful. Do you think it would be in order, Mr. Hill, to make a motion to that effect?

PRESIDENT HILL: When you say "any cooperation", Mr. Lindquist, I might be inclined to use just "cooperation"—"any" takes in a lot of territory, and they have had the opportunity to do something about this already. President Armstrong, Colonel Beckwith, Mr. Grant, and others whom I have talked to about the matter, are exceedingly interested. A good deal of the material is already prepared; a Bibliography on the

Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act compiled by Mr. Schmehl is ready for publication in the July number of the *Law Library Journal*. But Mr. Lindquist's motion to cooperate with the American Bar Association is in order.

MR. LINDQUIST: I move that our Committee on Cooperation with the American Bar Association be instructed to do anything it can to further the publication of materials pertaining to the war in cooperation with the American Bar Association's Committee.

[The motion was seconded by Mr. Daniel, voted upon and carried.]

PRESIDENT-ELECT LONG: Since Mr. Vance is in South America and cannot give his report, it will be published in the Proceedings.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COOPERATION WITH LATIN AMERICAN LAW LIBRARIES

The nucleus of the Latin American Law Section of the Law Library of Congress was formed in October, 1940, by means of an interdepartmental project of the Department of State for cooperation with the Latin American Republics. This project called for the preparation of guides to the law and legal literature of nine South American countries (Bolivia, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Mexico, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela). Originally, the Law Librarian, Dr. John T. Vance, had recommended, in an article presented by the late Senator Sheppard of Texas, for publication in the Congressional Record and reprinted in the Sept. 1940 issue of the *American Bar Association Journal*, the establishment of a Center of Latin American legal study. Dr. Vance said:

"There is no doubt that a center of Latin American legal studies in Washington would answer an important need. The Law Library has specialized for 25 years in Latin American Law. Particularly during the last decade and a half, intensive efforts have been made to gather as complete collections as possible of the legislation and jurisprudence of the 20 Latin American Republics. . . . A series of legal guides and bibliographies was inaugurated under the direction of the Law Library of Congress in 1915. A guide to the law of Spain has been prepared by a specialist on Latin American law, Thomas W. Palmer. Dr. Edwin Borchard's well-known guide to the law of Argentina, Brazil and Chile appeared in 1917. A guide to the law of Mexico has been in preparation for some time. . . ."

The idea of such a center was accepted by the Congress in the following year. In the meantime, the activities of the Section have included much more than the gathering of material for the guides. Assistance has been rendered by furnishing legal information and conducting research into laws of the Latin American Republics for other bureaus and agencies of the U. S. Government, on a wide variety of subjects. Correspondence has been conducted with American law schools regarding bibliographies of Latin American laws, and with universities of Latin American countries and cards have been prepared for five of the latter of the holdings of the Law Library in laws of all the Republics. Material has been gathered also for bibliographies on Peru and Colombia, and on Argentina, Brazil and Chile since 1917. A list of legal periodicals published in Latin America, with descriptive notes, has been prepared. A monograph on the *Legal Codes of the Latin American Republics*, with texts in English, Spanish and Portuguese and complete bibliographical notes, has been prepared and is now available as a Library of Congress publication. In June, 1942, the Foreign Law Reading Room of the Law Library was opened and the personnel

of the project has been and is assisting the research work of visitors to it.

Other activities contemplated are an annual review of inter-American comparative law; the translation of the basic codes and important new laws of the American Republics; an index of the current legislation of the Latin American Republics; and an index to the legal periodicals of the Latin American Republics.

The carrying out of these activities, as well as editorial work on the Guides, has been delayed by the shortage of available personnel. When the project was first set up the personnel consisted of Dr. Crawford M. Bishop, as director, Miss Anyda Marchant, and Mr. Miguel E. Vega. For a short period during 1942, Dr. Elio Gianturco was also attached to the project. Now Dr. Gianturco has been transferred to the Library Staff as Latin American expert, and Mr. Vega has been inducted into the Army. Dr. Bishop left Washington in July to begin a tour of Mexico and the Republics of South America, for the purpose of supplying the gaps in the information gathered here in Washington for the Guides. He had previously visited the Libraries of Harvard, Columbia and Yale Universities, and of the New York County Lawyers' Association and of Mr. Edward Schuster of New York.

Aid was also rendered in the preparation of a list of books on Anglo-American common law for translation into Spanish and Portuguese. The translation of the Restatements of the law is contemplated by the Comparative Law Society of Mexico. Material for the section on Law in the Handbooks of Latin American Studies for 1940 and 1941 was also gathered for the use of Dr. Vance, the editor of this section.

Dr. Vance visited the Central American Republics for three months during the past Winter. He also visited the South American Republics from May to October, 1942 and gave lectures in the law schools of the universities.

Respectfully submitted,

ANYDA MARCHANT,
(*For the Committee*)

PRESIDENT-ELECT LONG: Our only remaining business is the report of the Nominating Committee. Miss Helen Ross, the Vice-Chairman of that Committee, will make her report at this time.

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

The following names are presented for your consideration:

For President—Mrs. Bernita J. Long, Law Librarian, University of Illinois.

For President-Elect—Mr. Alfred A. Morrison, Law Librarian, University of Cincinnati.

For Secretary-Treasurer—Miss Helen Newman, Law Librarian, The George Washington University.

For Executive Committee—Mr. Sidney B. Hill, Assistant Librarian, Association of the Bar of the City of New York; Miss Helen Hargrave, Law Librarian, University of Texas; Mr. Miles O. Price, Law Librarian, Columbia University; Mr. Arie Poldervaart, Librarian, New Mexico Law Library.

Respectfully submitted,

OSCAR ORMAN, *Chairman*
HELEN ROSS, *Vice-Chairman*
WM. S. JOHNSTON
WM. R. ROALFE
DENNIS DOOLEY
JAMES BAXTER

PRESIDENT-ELECT LONG: Thank you, Miss Ross. If there are any nominations from the floor, they will be in order tomorrow just before the election.

MR. LINDQUIST: I wonder if I may address President Hill for just a minute. I was not here yesterday morning but I understood that the Committee on Law Cataloging, headed by Miss Keller, submitted a report and that you deferred action. You all know that in the May number of the *Law Library Journal* this Committee on Law Cataloging made certain suggestions about changes made in the A. L. A. cataloging code. The Committee, made up of competent law catalogers, feels very strongly that certain of these changes should be stressed; that they will not get into the A. L. A. catalog code if we do not make an issue out of it.

Miss Keller was unable to come to the meeting, but she asked that a motion be passed by this Association to the effect that the Committee be given the power to act in respect to trying to get the changes that were proposed in the *Law Library Journal* into the A. L. A. catalog code. On behalf of the Committee I hereby make a motion that the Committee be empowered to act on behalf of this Association in suggesting the changes.

[The motion was seconded by Mr. Daniel, voted upon and carried.]

PRESIDENT-ELECT LONG: Is there any other business? If not, we are adjourned.

[Adjournment at five-ten o'clock.]

JOINT BANQUET NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES AND AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

TUESDAY EVENING—JUNE 23, 1942

PRESIDENT HILL (American Association of Law Libraries): There are two places where a coward always takes refuge—one is in the pulpit and the other is in the press. Not having a pulpit here and without access to the press, I shall be bold enough to talk to you for just a moment about that mild mannered "Cobra", who is to be our Toastmaster this evening. We male librarians, both law and state librarians, detest him, we hate him! . . . I envy him! When he sends that class of girls he has every summer in his course in Law Library Administration down to our library and they pour their words in my ear about Miles O. Price, I am ready to leave New York and flee the country.

I wish that he had the floor here tonight to talk to you about his South American trip. He is not only famous as a son of Indiana in New York City, but now he is famous as an international traveler. So it is with pleasure that I give you our Toastmaster, Miles O. Price, the Law Librarian of Columbia University. [Applause]

TOASTMASTER PRICE: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, and Honored Guests: I have known this man Hill for some twenty years and have never known much good of him. His introduction brings to mind the occasion when Thomas H. Benton, the famous Senator from Missouri, was nearing the end of his career. It was "Benton says this" . . . "Benton does that" . . . and "Benton goes there." By the time he

was an old man the constituents were somewhat tired of that, so on one occasion when he was about to address a political gathering a local committee cooked up something on him.

When the chairman of this committee introduced Benton he said, "We've held a caucus on Senator Benton and we've passed three resolutions. Resolution No. 1, Thomas H. Benton is the greatest man that *ever* lived; Resolution No. 2, Thomas H. Benton is the greatest man *now* living; Resolution No. 3, Thomas H. Benton is the greatest man who *will ever* live."

Well, that didn't freeze Benton very much; he was a little red in the face, but he said "Gentlemen, your resolutions do me but simple justice, my only regret is that I am unable to respond in like terms of the gentleman who introduced me." [Laughter]

Due to the absence of Oscar Orman who was to have been Toastmaster here tonight, I have agreed to serve. You know, a Toastmaster is supposed to be brilliant or witty or inconspicuous. Lacking the brilliant and flashing wit and the quaint creole stories of an Alice Magee or the genial good humor of an Oscar Orman, I can only hope to be as inconspicuous as that Canadian barrister who hurried into court one day and thought he could get by without his gown. He was talking to the court when he was interrupted by the Judge who said "We seem to hear a voice but we fail to see anybody." [Laughter]

I hope that you people under the circumstances tonight are as sorry for me as I am for you. However, I cannot refrain, as a midwesterner born about 150 miles from here in Indiana, on land which was carved out from hardwood forests by my ancestors nearly a hundred years ago before there was a state, from expressing something of the feeling that the middle-westerners have for this part of the country—a feeling of great pride in its traditions and in its present.

This country is decidedly newer than the East. I can remember, without being any Methuselah, stories which an ancient great-aunt of mine used to tell me about the struggles of early settlers, of which she was one, with the Pottawatomies and other Indians in this part of the country, and as a youngster I used to follow the plow and pick up arrow heads and stone hatchets from the furrows. This country has been inhabited by the pioneers. Beginning with Nicolay, Mesnard and Marquette, there has been a steady influx of immigrants of all kinds, including especially in this state of Wisconsin those sturdy Scandinavian, German and Irish people who began coming over here in the middle of the nineteenth century and have done so much to further the development of Wisconsin, and I must say that the spirit of those pioneers is present today in the bench and bar of this state. * * *

It may not be out of place to mention here that as late as the election of 1936 our distinguished guest, Judge Fairchild, had an opponent who announced that if elected he would never declare unconstitutional any duly enacted state statute. The Judge here declared that, on the contrary, if elected he would abide by

his oath and vote to uphold the Constitution. Fortunately for the State of Wisconsin, he was re-elected. * * *

One of those innovations of which we as law librarians can be particularly proud was the establishment of the famous legislative reference library in 1910. Established more or less as an accident, this library has gone far to blast that ancient superstition that lawyers are a race apart who will not accept a decent reference service if offered them. I can well remember, as a student in the University of Chicago several years later, the awe with which I heard my professor of Government speak of that library, and today it is more useful than ever and is a sort of beacon light for libraries everywhere doing the same sort of thing.

I have always looked with awe upon state librarians. Occasionally we have the good fortune to meet with them and to have a dinner with them as we have tonight. I look with awe upon them because they have daily contact with governors, legislators and supreme court justices, but also because it so happens that most of the state librarians whom I have known have in themselves merited that feeling.

We have with us tonight as a guest a man who is Librarian of the State of Illinois, and Secretary of State. I wonder if Mr. Edward Hughes will be kind enough to stand up and take a bow. [Applause]

HON. EDWARD HUGHES: It is a real pleasure to be with all of you folks tonight. It is a happy situation to be able to be here to see the people who devote so much time to that work that does so much for our people. As I am always telling my staff, they do their work so well on such small salaries, that I hope

sometime we may be able to make them higher.

Thank you. [Applause]

TOASTMASTER PRICE: When a state librarian happens to be, as he quite frequently does, a member of our own group, a law librarian, our pride almost exceeds its bounds. Such a one is Dennis A. Dooley, State Librarian of Massachusetts and President of the National Association of State Libraries, whose work on the *Index to State Bar Association Proceedings* has yesterday and today been so justly extolled. I take great pleasure in presenting Mr. Dooley who will extend the greetings of the state librarians. [Applause]

PRESIDENT DOOLEY: Mr. Toastmaster: It is a real pleasure to stand in the dual capacity of President of the National Association of State Libraries and as a member of the American Association of Law Libraries and to speak on behalf of the state librarians who are here and the very large number of others who are not here because of duties that kept them on the job at home.

We all, I am sure, realize the importance of the times in which we are living, and we all recognize the duties and demands that are made upon state officials, especially when legislatures are in session. That happens to be the reason for the absence of some of our members. That was the excuse advanced by Alice Magee Brunot, of New Orleans, who planned to come and hoped to come and only today sent word that her legislature is still in session and she could not be here.

It is a good thing for the state librarians to meet the law librarians in sessions at least once every five years. Perhaps the meeting this year which has

been so successful will break down the barrier a bit more and we can come to the point where the state librarians and law librarians will meet together on alternate years, because there are many state librarians who are also members of the Law Library Association and consequently are interested, as you are, in the problems that you have to carry on.

One of the definite results of this meeting was the inauguration of work which will be carried on by joint committees of our Associations. That will have a carry-over effect into the future. It will mean that programing for future meetings will depend upon the results of the studies of the very active committees of both Associations in regard to matters affecting the well-being of our particular libraries, the well-being of our particular communities, and, in the case of the state libraries, the well-being of the states that we serve, and the determination on the part of every state librarian who is here to do more and more to help the law libraries of the state.

If one learns anything from coming to these meetings it is that more can be gained by cooperation and working together than in any other way. I am sure that we are helped materially in organizing our forces for the year to come, and I am sure that we will get answers to very many questions that give us trouble when we are working alone at home.

I wish I could go back to Boston from this meeting in Milwaukee with the answer to the question which I am asked most frequently and which I am unable to answer. It is a poser, I tell you! I was reminded of it by the enthusiasm that the members assembled here had in singing so many songs under the direc-

tion of our good friend Mr. Johnston of Chicago. As state librarian I will get a letter "What is the favorite Massachusetts state song?" I never heard one and so I assure you there is no favorite, but if you come from Massachusetts you have a feeling that there is something missing when you hear Illinois and Wisconsin and Kentucky and California and Carolina praised to the hilt in song. So if anyone here has musical talent—and I understand that at least one lady present has a very talented son—I would commission that person to try the art of writing a song which would do justice to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Thank you. [Applause]

TOASTMASTER PRICE: Thank you, Mr. Dooley.

We law librarians yield to no organization in our pride in our own organization. As a matter of fact, we think it was no accident that the new Council of National Library Associations chose for its chairman our own President, Mr. Hill. In fact, if we were asked to compare ourselves with other types of librarians we would probably be as embarrassed as the actor who was being cross-examined on the witness stand and upon being asked as to who was the greatest actor in the world replied without hesitation, "I am." When remonstrated with later by a friend for his immodesty, he said "What could I do? I was under oath." [Laughter]

It is with a great deal of pride that the law librarians extend their greetings through a distinguished veteran of the last war, Chairman of the Council of National Library Associations and the President of the American Association of Law Libraries, Mr. Hill. [Applause]

PRESIDENT HILL: Thank you, Mr. Toastmaster. We have come here to the hospitable city of Milwaukee for a serious purpose. While we have our moments of diversion (some of which may seem at times a little expansive!) we devote most of our time to a working day.

Many people in the immediate past have prayed for work, little dreaming that they would soon be faced with the greatest job mankind has ever known. Never in the history of the world has the opportunity of the individual to do creative work been greater. Our usefulness in the war effort depends upon our own initiative. Governmental agencies, local, state and federal, are calling upon us for assistance. The bar in general is looking to us for help. And I might add that the bar is in need of our help. They need every ounce of strength we can offer them in the defense of civil liberties and our Bill of Rights. The Army must enforce the policy of our government in international affairs, but it remains for the bench and bar, and their related groups, to protect our national life and to enforce our government's domestic policy.

We will soon face a clear call to protect ourselves from the encroachments of Executive power. It is not essential nor desirable for us all to go to the battle front. While our warriors have gone to the front, they have left their heritage for us to protect at home. I do not feel that it is the desire of Executive power in this country to trespass upon our civil liberties, but it is a power which grows almost unseen and too often with ruthless force. In our humble way we must see that proper limitations are placed upon its development.

I charge you to protect well your libraries, their books and archives, because, as has been said before, they are the connecting link between the past, present and future. Our present was charted by the past, our tomorrow depends upon the course we steer today.

To you, Mr. Justice Fairchild, as a leader of the bench and bar: I implore you to arouse the entire bench and bar of this country, to rise to the heights of the tradition of your profession to lead us as a part of your army in our battle at home for liberty, equality and justice for all men.

We are here, as ever, serving your profession. We are ready to follow your guidance that we may serve in the molding of the world of the future which we hope will offer greater security than man has ever known.

Honored guests, it is a pleasure to be privileged to greet you warmly on behalf of the state and law librarians of the United States and Canada. [Applause]

TOASTMASTER PRICE: Thank you, Mr. Hill.

I am taking the liberty of departing somewhat from the announced program. In these days of depleted library staffs and library assistants who do not even know their way around the library, librarians feel more or less in the position of the busy lawyer who had so much work to do that he let his pretty secretary off for the afternoon. [Laughter] Law librarians, members of this Association, have a feeling that there is someone that they can depend upon for counsel and aid in times of trial. I refer to their efficient Secretary, Helen Newman. Tomorrow Helen will give a report on ten years of the Roalfe Plan.

I am pretty certain that Helen will not do herself justice in that report, and I wish to state to her tonight that the law librarians, members of the Association, do appreciate her work to the utmost. [Applause]

Unfortunately, illness has prevented Mr. William Doll, who was to have spoken tonight, from being with us. He was President of the Wisconsin State Bar Association in the year that has just passed. The Bar Association of Wisconsin has been a vital force in the administration of law in this state. Its publications, the *Annual Proceedings* and the *Bulletin of the State Bar Association of Wisconsin*, both of them under the administration of our colleague Mr. Gilson Glasier, who is Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, have been decidedly worth reading, not only in Wisconsin but outside of the state.

One of the main efforts of the Wisconsin State Bar Association has been to improve the quality of the candidates for admission. It is a very far cry today in Wisconsin from the procedure which at one time obtained in a far western state where the admission to the bar was under the direction of local committees. The chairman of one committee, upon being remonstrated with for having admitted a notoriously unfit candidate, said "There was nothing else I could do about it. You know that our rule is that if a candidate makes a passing grade of 50% we have to admit him. I asked this candidate a question in contracts and he answered it wrongly; I asked him a question in torts and he said 'I don't know', which was right. There he had answered a question in contracts wrong and a question in torts right, and that was 50% and there was

nothing else I could do but admit him." [Laughter]

The Bar Association of Wisconsin has also been very active in trying to get legislation for an integrated bar. So far they have not been quite successful, but if any of you are interested in a cogent, energetic and fair statement of the pros and cons of the integrated bar question I would advise you to look up the committee reports in the Wisconsin Bar Association Proceedings.

Another main activity of the Bar Association has been the effort to oppose successfully unfair competition by those who are in effect practicing law though they are unlicensed as lawyers. What with banks and real estate brokers and life insurance agents writing every kind of a document from wills to contracts, it is becoming increasingly difficult for a lawyer to make an honest living. It got so bad during the Al Capone regime in Chicago that a friend of mine over there told a client that he would have to charge her \$100.00 to get her a divorce, only to have her say "Nothing doing! I can get him bumped off for half that." [Laughter]

Then there are those people, of course, who think they can go to the public library and by looking at the forms and digests in Martindale-Hubbell they can serve as their own counsel. Such a person, when asked by the judge if he had counsel, replied "My cause is just and God is my Counsel." The all-wise judge said "Just so, but I see Counselor Smith down front and we will appoint him as Associate Counsel." [Laughter]

Here in Milwaukee the Junior Bar, which looks after the welfare of the

younger lawyer, has achieved national renown.

Now to come around to the chief affair of the evening, I must say that we law librarians owe a great deal to the judges. If it were not for the voluminous products of their judgments in the form of opinions we would lose half our library; if the lawyers could understand these opinions and if the judges did not change their minds, there would not be sufficient litigation to keep our patrons. [Laughter]

Seriously speaking, it will be a bad time in the United States if we, through political manipulation or otherwise of those who have the appointment of the judiciary, have occasion to lose our respect for the judges. Fortunately, the caliber of the judges in our higher courts has been such that nobody has really ventured to do much about it, and in Wisconsin the caliber of those judges has been as high as anywhere. They have had their Coles and their Dixons and their Ryans to match against the Shaws and the Sharswoods and the Kents.

Judge Fairchild, like so many of the supreme court justices of this state—particularly the earlier ones—is a New Yorker. He came here and was elected to several terms of the Wisconsin State Senate. In 1916, he was elected to the circuit bench and in 1930 was appointed to the supreme bench, which position he has occupied since.

It is with great pleasure that we will listen to Judge Fairchild, a distinguished member of a distinguished court. [Applause, the assemblage rising.]

DUSTY AND DUSTLESS TOMES

JUSTICE E. T. FAIRCHILD, *Wisconsin Supreme Court*

Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and Gentlemen: I must admit that I am laboring under a feeling of great exaltation, deeply honored by this invitation to speak here tonight and by this opportunity to visit with people who are interested in a line of work which means so much to the generation which is now facing the serious problems of life.

The libraries are the laboratories—I am not expecting to say anything very startling, but that is what they are, and to them as time goes on we will turn more and more for light on the forces which lie underneath the movements which we sense on the surface and gather from those little things which have built up the libraries in those judicial decisions and other legal writings which have contributed so much toward the literature out of which must come the information on which our statesmen, our preachers, our journalists, our judges, our lawyers must depend. And the more you improve your technique, the greater your market will be and you will gradually raise the I. Q. of those who come to you.

I gathered the impression when this meeting was being opened that Mr. Hill and Mr. Price were mutual admirers. There was a suggestion that one hated the other and the other one returned the compliment. I was reminded of, I think it was, Milton who said "The glory of one angel will not dim the luster of the other." [Laughter]

When Mr. Glasier, who evidently had something to do with the formation of this program, came to me, I am betray-

ing no secret when I say he was in great distress. One man had suffered from a throat affliction, another one had accepted an appointment from the government in a labor dispute, and he was gradually drifting up against an impasse, I suppose you would call it in diplomatic language. We depend on him a great deal. When we cannot find any authorities that will sustain our feelings about a case, we go up and consult Glasier and his assistants, and sometimes we get some help. [Laughter] So that I felt under obligation and I said, "All right, Gilson, I'll come down there, but what will I talk about?"

He said, "Well, you know a lot of stories, and Bill Doll will be there to give a serious talk, so that is about all we will need."

I gave the matter some serious consideration and I finally hit upon a topic that I wanted to present tonight, and it is "Dusty and Dustless Tomes," and, of course, a topic ought to have some influence on the weaving together of language and ideas. . . . Now I have decided to stick to this topic, but I do not intend to exhaust its divisions and sub-classifications. This would lead into too exhaustive a discussion of methods of research, would involve us in a comparative study in techniques and adjustment between pressure groups and the rest of us in an effort to reach a trained intuition of the affirmative possibilities as well as consideration of limitations of human institutions and the ordinary men who run them and act within their framework. Also there would be required some treatment of the intervention in affairs of those groups of men who employ the power and act in the name of politically or-

ganized community and related thinking and acts of the rest of us insofar as they affect or are affected by the thinking and doing of those who wield official power. So I will pass this phase of the matter with the observation that history as it appears in the tomes shows that the generally accepted rule of action of mankind is "Do it the easiest way."

Now just how or why I hit on the word "tomes" is something of a mystery to me, but, like anything old and significant, it takes unto itself a charm. A recent book, the story of the Library of Congress, by Miss Lucy Salamanca, entitled *Fortress of Freedom*, with a foreword by Archibald MacLeish, coming to my desk at the time that your committee invited me to speak, may have started me in the direction that may take me nowhere in particular.

A man was lost as he was driving along in the country and he was earnestly looking for a sign to show him how many miles it was to somewhere and he did not see any sign. As he drove by a cross road his wife said, "There is a sign down that road a little way," so he went down and on the sign he read the word "Antiques."

Now Mr. MacLeish in his Foreword says:

"The basic propositions upon which our government was established are challenged at this moment as they have never been challenged before. The Library of Congress is in many ways the most expressive symbol of those propositions. Not only is it the depository of the great documents in which those propositions are set down and developed—the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution—it is also an expression in fact and in practice of the underlying reality of those propositions. It is a library of the people, by the people and for the people; and as long as it exists as a free library and a people's library, the intellectual and spiritual freedom which Jefferson and his colleagues proposed to establish will not perish from the earth."

That applies to all libraries. In your keeping are the records of judgments, showing establishment of principles in the effort of mankind to climb upwards toward a plane of civilization characterized by virtue, wisdom and justice. Although we are centuries of trial and struggle from the millennium—because the process on which we must rely must of course be a very slow one, with its endurance related to the gradual disappearance of barbarism from the earth and the inauguration of that specific Parliament of Man of which Tennyson wrote—still we find in the libraries the only charts to guide those whose mission it is to study those recitals and the record of achievements.

The assumptions of democracy are based on the expectation of an intelligent and courageous citizenship, with means at hand to control governmental processes. Unless that foundation is provided (and here I agree with you, Mr. Hill) and completely protected, the common man will have to accept without protest conditions presented to him, whether those conditions are created by dictators or arise out of unfortunate circumstances resulting from growth of pressure groups prompted by a thoughtless desire for temporary advantage: but if the means of exercising power remain available to the people, a wise public opinion may work out a fair consequence. Therefore, all sources of help should be called to the attention of the people, and those members of the public whose representatives of the people are entrusted with duties should be urged to discover and present in the proper form the merits and demerits of all legislation and declared public policy.

The purpose of dividing jurisdictions and the scheme of federal, state, county and city governments, of town meetings and of frequent elections was to stimulate the interest of the citizens in the general welfare and to keep each citizen mindful that the blessings of a free government can only be maintained by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, frugality and virtue and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles. But the untold story of legal institutions in this country is great and the call for directed intelligence in community affairs urgently demanding.

Do men learn by experience? I recall Dallas Lore Sharp saying:

"The race learns nothing. I learn, but not my children after me; they learn only after themselves."

It is doubtless true that each generation learns much from its own experience; but, after all, civilization is an educational affair and therein exists the opportunity of applying informed reason to affect the course of individual and community life. Arising from cross purposes and from bitter conflict, therein confusion has existed; and it will exist, and it leaves us at times very much bewildered as the influence flowing from the past contests with the hope and apparent needs for meeting future circumstances and immediate conditions. However, the present is the fertile soil in which lie the seeds not only of the unknown particular future that will ultimately materialize but also the seeds of unnumbered other possible futures from which it follows; that, insofar as we have learned the arts of social husbandry, it is for us to say which of those potential and probable futures it is that in the fullness of time will actually come

to pass. One strong doctrine upholds another. Settled beliefs and accepted theories are modified with difficulty; usually, they are stubbornly adhered to. . . .

Decisions may lead a long course to results that might have been obtained by simpler, quicker means. However, the question is, was the decision itself correct under the conditions existing at the time it was made? So-called mistakes of the past may or may not have been so. The immensity of life, the maze and complexity of internal and external experience which we are always confronting, fixes our hope in leadership and opinion that will move from the dusty to the dustless and inspire our statesmen, our journalists, our teachers, our preachers, our lawyers to search for certain descriptions of the forces at work and to a clear vision of potential results.

Inadequate as our experiences seem to leave us, none can fail to perceive the historical interest and practical value of information which has been piled up by the tomes in your libraries, and though seeming to pass unnoticed into oblivion, nevertheless gives us an abiding record of the knowledge and achievements of mankind, continually indicating something to the understanding of men who think. After the game has been played, a post mortem recognition of the sequence of events is of value if it influences subsequent conduct. Investigation is a much more valuable process than emotional argument.

Mr. Smith, of the University of Texas, in a paper entitled "The Menace of the Year", wrote:

"In taking chances on the hazards of life many a good calculation goes wrong, and history is full of the pathos that lies sometimes

in misguided efforts at restoration of old-fashioned satisfactions and sometimes in elaborate preparation against past dangers that do not return. Recurring events are seldom, if ever, the same. If not a walled city, then it is a hitching post that testifies to the general flux."

That statement was written about three years ago but it suggests today a comparison between using our automobiles to transport soldiers to places of entertainment in 1917 with our walking to work in 1942.

In one of the early pages in this book of Miss Salamanca's is the statement: "The earth belongs always to the living generation." I agree, but I would add that with it we also succeed to the accumulations of the past.

Mr. Justice Holmes once declared that, "continuity with the past is only a necessity and not a duty". It is a simple truth profoundly stated. Each, incidentally, conditions the time to come for good or for evil. By intestate succession the past leaves to the future its character and its goods, and the proprietor generation in its efforts at administration struggles against tendencies or seeks to develop them as needs dictate.

Legal history examines one of the great human themes: how life in a community may become both a source and a guarantee of the full realization of individual human spirit. We need precedent among other resources in the business of community affairs. Happiness is based on a sense of security. There can be no security unless conditions under which men live are built on justice.

In their investigations, our community and national leaders with their utmost wisdom ought to dip into those reservoirs in the keeping of you li-

brarians. The wisdom applied in an earnest effort to divine right directions and to secure right interpretations of forces underlying events naturally affects the study of social, political and economic interests.

Wisely read treasured experiences of nature and of mankind may foretell the way to happiness and prosperity. Throughout the centuries, under the light of experience or in response to immediate needs, men have set up one system of government after another to establish equality, freedom and happiness. It is difficult to put one's finger upon the exact date on which any brand of doctrine for benefit to humanity began fermenting or just when a particular theory first manifested vigor in its approach toward human affairs, nor is it so essential to make these time determinations. The ideas that have become articulate may be likened unto the noblest rivers whose sources escape explorers but which, nevertheless, spread fertility over continents and give aid and sustenance to many. They start from anywhere and every place where the interest of humanity forges governmental regulations; first, by methods of tradition, and later, printed records.

These efforts, caught in a growing scheme of universal education, are held until the pressure of time and occasion fashions a principle or an ideal: free speech, trial by jury, religious freedom, freedom of the press, the right of assembly. It may not exert its influence immediately and it may seem to have faded away, but in the keeping of the ages that which is worth while is not lost so long as libraries belong to free people. In the fullness of time the ideal consistent with truth that shall make

you free will blossom from the understanding of the people. * * *

It falls to us of this generation to show that we can use the wisdom inherited from the past and cultivate the world about us and the intellectual and moral world that is within us. It is ours to preserve the means in which lie the hope of protection and development of an individual's social and political happiness. It is from the things which our eyes have seen that understanding and wisdom must come, and we are admonished to keep the soul diligently lest we forget and understanding depart from our hearts.

The imponderables with which the present must deal are of like nature with those which have given direction to the currents that have snarled human affairs and carried the ark of civilization in and out of troubled waters, into smooth and back again into temporary wreck and distress; but in the ancient and modern chronicles of men, in the songs and philosophy of the people, in the institutions, in the habits that influence conduct and guide the mind, in the proceedings of courts and in the religions of the earth, in the heart of free people are activating principles of progress.

While freedom of thought and access of the people to these fountain heads exist, there is a likelihood that there may be maintained, at least for periods of time, a sense of security based on justice. That sort of security is the only sure foundation for contentment. Thus humanity is not without hope that progress can be equitable and proportionate if we are willing to pay the price in blood and treasure. No progress can be real that is not equitable, that is not

proportionate. Effort is misspent that does not seek to develop all the faculties belonging to our nature. * * *

As the solidity of the fundamental of self-government, which was and is supposed to be secure in our scheme of things, is severely and very pointedly questioned, our hopes must become more strongly anchored to the dreams and hopes that men have experienced in the past that have found expression in the Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, Compact of the Mayflower, the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution of the United States, for there the principles of our philosophy of government are enshrined.

The individual, the nation are involved together in this effort. Even in our disillusioned era, when fixed stars of belief fall from our sky like rains of meteors, we find men like you and me searching for eternal verities. We must have a personal faith or we are dried bones and at Death Valley waiting for the word to bring us life. Mere rationalism is mere death; mere scientific advance without purpose is an advance toward the waterless mirage. The national conscience is the sum of personal culture, and the lack of conscience is an invitation to destruction.

The plane of wisdom, piety and virtue on which humanity ought to walk can be reached only by a process of refinement and purification, in a greater understanding of a true system of rewards based on merits. It is a process of evolution, the light appearing from under the dusty tomes playing upon the finer qualities of our nature—those intangible forces that guide men in degree of virtue and ability to help tell us to carry on. In the combination of all of

these is the effective and creative power. From dusty or dustless messages from the past, with the striking clearness of fearful strife about us, come the suggestion of direction and advice for the channeling of the surge and sweep of the onward march of civilization. The light shining from ancient times pierces through for the distant accomplishment of other generations. In dusty and dustless materials are found the historical and reliable sources of thought and experience capable of spreading fertility over fields of research and learning, giving aid and sustenance to man's effort through statecraft, jurisprudence, education and religion.

The content of the libraries has been made up by the influx of tradition, habit, predisposition; from wisdom, muddled at times by selfishness and at times purified by generous impulses, all coming from here, there and everywhere. The wealth of learning from philosophers' study, judicial decree, the hopes and aspirations of humanity made articulate by prophet and seer have there been caught and saved for man's intuitive scheme of civilization.

To these tomes, dusty and otherwise, we more and more in time will turn in our search for understanding and suggestion, realizing more and more as our search broadens that there we will find material of service, illuminating changes in the spirit of nations and in the thought

and habit and customs of people. The noble purpose of the library is to encourage citizens of intelligence and virtue to enjoy and advance the privileges and aspirations of a noble humanity. To seek the power of knowledge for the gains of mere selfishness is criminal debasement; to accept its investiture for increase of usefulness among men exalts and ennobles the soul. The first issues in sin, the last in wisdom. With the aid of wisdom a just government can gain authority, by justice it may win the loyalty and confidence of mankind, and by wise statecraft employ that homage in the interest of humanity. [Applause, the assemblage rising.]

TOASTMASTER PRICE: Judge Fairchild, the assembled librarians here tonight are deeply grateful to you for this inspiring speech.

I wonder if our next President, Mrs. Bernita Long, would mind standing up and saying a few words to us before we adjourn.

MRS. LONG: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I believe I can add nothing to what has already been said, so I will just say that I am very glad to be here. I have enjoyed the meeting. Thank you. [Applause]

TOASTMASTER PRICE: If there are no objections, if there is nothing further to add I think we may stand adjourned.

[Adjournment at ten-forty-five o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION—JUNE 24, 1942

The meeting was called to order at ten-forty-five o'clock by President Hill.

PRESIDENT HILL: We are going to change the order of the program, as Mr. Druker has to get away early today. We are going to call upon him now for the Panel Discussion on the *Index to Legal Periodicals*.

PANEL DISCUSSION ON THE INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS

Leader:

B. BERNARD DRUKER

Librarian, Iowa State Law Library

MR. DRUKER: At the outset I hope you will permit me to sympathize with you on the absence of Miss Helen Ross as discussion leader of this symposium. Her inability to be here deprives you of the benefits of her law library learning and of her pulchritude, neither of which, alas, this poor substitute can provide in any considerable degree.

I fear that my being here in place of Miss Ross puts many of you in the position of the New England farmer who journeyed to Boston for the express purpose of listening to a lecture delivered by the philosopher Ralph Waldo Emerson. It so happened that at the same time Artemus Ward was scheduled to give a humorous lecture in an adjoining hall and by some mischance our friend, the farmer, entered the hall where Ward had just commenced speaking. Later, when the farmer had returned home one of the neighbors asked him how he had liked Ralph Waldo Emerson. "Well," he re-

plied, "he was pretty good but not quite what I expected." [Laughter]

The subject for discussion at this symposium is the *Index to Legal Periodicals*. I believe it can be truthfully said that no other field of literature is as extensively and intensively digested and indexed as that of the law. We law librarians especially can see the need for this. If the present mass of legal literature were not reduced to a reasonable degree of servitude by means of digests and indexes, it would tax our energies to the utmost, if not to the breaking point, to keep members of the bench and bar from being completely inundated by the perpetual flood of decisions and articles which continue to crowd onto our library shelves. Indeed, without adequate digesting and indexing it is reasonably certain that our present system of common law decisions as we know it would collapse from its own sheer weight.

One of the important tools of American law is our own *Index to Legal Periodicals*. The history of the Index has been one of persistent effort on the part of the American Association of Law Libraries and much self-sacrificing labor on the part of many law librarians whose only compensation has been the satisfaction of creating and maintaining an important aid to the bench and bar.

The purpose of our discussion this morning, however, is not to glory over past history but rather to take stock of the Index as it is today and to lay plans for its improvement in the future.

Turning now to the first of our reports, I cannot resist referring to a testi-

monial dinner which was tendered in 1925 to Mr. Elihu Root on the occasion of his 80th birthday. One of the speakers was Mr. James M. Beck and during the course of his gracious remarks he stated that due to the vigor of Mr. Root's personality and to his continued interest and activity in a number of worthwhile public projects his friends preferred to regard him not as 80 years of age but as 20 years of age four times. It is in a similar sense that many of us like to look upon our next speaker and we no doubt will continue to look upon him in a similar sense when he has achieved the status of octogenarian. Although he was the first secretary-treasurer of this Association, he is better known to us as the perennial chairman of the Committee on *Index to Legal Periodicals*, and it is in this capacity that I now call on him, with pleasure, for the annual report of his committee—the Librarian of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, Mr. Franklin O. Poole. [Applause]

[Mr. Poole thereupon presented the Committee report as follows:]

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS FOR 1941-42

The financial situation of the *Index to Legal Periodicals* continues to be excellent. There is now a surplus on hand of about \$8,416.89. In the course of the year the Business Manager has turned over to the Treasurer of the Association \$7,000.00.

The following is a statement for this year and includes both the transactions of the Treasurer and the Business Man-

ager. The financial year of the Association ends June 1 but the year for the Index is not complete until later. Consequently, many of the items are estimated. The estimates, however, are conservative on the safe side.

Receipts

For the year	\$ 8,368.65
Balance from previous year on account of Business Manager..	13,150.86
Balance from previous year on account of Treasurer	604.00
	<hr/>
	\$22,123.51

Expenses

[Partly Estimated]

Printing and commissions	\$ 4,226.81
Reserve for unearned subscriptions	4,400.00
Reserve for estimated cost of June issue and proportion of cost of three-year cumulation and incidental expenses	2,900.00
Editorial and other charges paid by Executive Secretary	2,179.81
	<hr/>
	\$13,706.62
Receipts	\$22,123.51
Expenses	<hr/> 13,706.62
Estimated Balance on hand	\$ 8,416.89
	<hr/>

In its thirty-five years the Index has met and survived many crises. It was in 1924 that we were faced not only with the necessity of securing an editor for the publication, but also with the liquidation of a deficit which had been accumulating in the previous years. Extraordinary efforts were made to pay off this debt with considerable success, but there was no guaranty for the future.

Through the kindness of the Hon. Julian W. Mack, the Faculty of the Harvard Law School, and of Professor Eldon R. James who was appointed Editor at that time, together with certain suggestions made to us by our business managers, the H. W. Wilson Com-

pany, complete success was achieved. The "deficit fund" as it was called at the time, has become a thing of the past and there is now a substantial surplus. We are greatly indebted to all the parties mentioned above.

We are now at another impasse, but unlike the situation of some eighteen years ago, we are not faced with financial troubles. Professor James who has served us so long and efficiently, and without compensation of any kind, has felt called upon to resign as Editor. He wrote June 4, 1942 as follows:

"This is the last report that I shall make to you as Editor of the *Index to Legal Periodicals*. It seems only a short time ago that you, George Godard, Judge Mack and Professor Beale persuaded me to take the *Index to Legal Periodicals*, without much prospect of an income to justify the expense of editorial work. I hope the Index during the period of my editorship has given satisfaction, at least to a reasonable extent. I know I have had a few complaints, some of which were justified, some not, but on the whole I hope that the financial success of the Index represents some degree of success in the task which it has always undertaken to accomplish, that is, the indexing of substantially all of the legal periodicals of the English speaking world. I am sure there could be improvement and perhaps now that the Index is making its own way, it will be possible to do some of the things which you and I and the rest of the committee have always wanted to do but have felt unable to do because of lack of funds.

"I want to take this occasion to thank you and the members of the committee for your patience and cooperation and for the generous assistance that you have always given me. I deeply appreciate the support which the Index has received from the law libraries throughout the country and I trust that this support and interest will be kept up in the future to an even greater extent than in the past.

"I am glad that Miss Wharton is to continue with the Index, and with an increased salary and in a somewhat different titular capacity. She reports to me the statistics as follows:

Number of periodicals indexed	136
Suspended for Duration	2
Discontinued due to National Emergency	1
Subject entries	10,640
Author entries	3,825
Case entries	2,450

Under the editorship of Professor James, the Index has prospered. The finances have never been in better condition than at present.

If the Index did not fill a very important place in the repertory of the law, the subscriptions would fall off and nobody would pay any attention to it. But the contrary seems to be the case. The subscribers continue to increase though slowly, and criticisms more or less constructive are made, all of which receive attention. Some of these criticisms are fundamental in character and require considerable thought.

It may be necessary to make a larger expenditure for indexing and printing. We shall presently be in a position to go into this, but with times as they are, it is believed to be unwise to embark on any changes which would require considerable additional funds.

Your Committee believes that the present time is not one in which to make any fundamental changes. We have learned that the Harvard Law School in spite of the exigencies of the present, is willing to continue to sponsor our enterprise, provided the School will not be called upon for expenditures.

We have had no fully developed alternate plan presented.

Therefore, in view of the success of the present plan and the serious conditions generally at present, we are in favor of continuing the work of editing in the Harvard Law School, and having Miss Jessie I. Wharton who has served most satisfactorily for many years as indexer, continue with the work, increasing her salary and giving her a new title, that of Executive Editor, and supplying at least a part time assistant for

her, the assistant to be chosen by Miss Wharton, and making the Librarian of the Law School the Consulting Editor. Our Business Manager has told us that the expenses involved can be safely assumed.

Your Committee asks for approval of the above.

Your Committee also suggests that there be adopted a resolution conveying to Professor James, to Judge Mack, and to the Faculty of the Harvard Law School the Association's heartiest appreciation and thanks for all that they have done to bring the Index from a state of deficit to a firm financial foundation, and to develop the publication to its present high state of usefulness.

Respectfully submitted

FRANKLIN O. POOLE, *Chairman*

MR. DRUKER: Thank you, Mr. Poole. I was interested in your quotation from the letter of Professor James and his reference to certain improvements which might be undertaken in view of the improved financial condition of the Index, at least undertaken at some future time.

[Mr. Druker then read the following report of the Committee on Improving the *Index to Legal Periodicals*;]

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON
IMPROVING THE INDEX TO
LEGAL PERIODICALS**

Among future projects of the American Association of Law Libraries is one which has to do with the need for re-editing and cumulating early volumes of the *Index to Legal Periodicals*. A report on this undertaking, presented at the 1941 Annual Meeting and printed

in Volume 34 *Law Library Journal* at page 176 (September, 1941), suggested the advisability of re-editing the first ten volumes of the Index and of cumulating the first eighteen volumes.

To broaden the above inquiry, the Executive Committee, at its midwinter meeting in Chicago, December 29-31, 1941, determined that a complementary survey should be made for the purpose of securing constructive criticism as to both form and content of the present Index, to the end that in the re-editing of past volumes and editing of current numbers those charged with these tasks would have the benefit, if any, of these suggestions. .

Publicizing this quest for critical suggestion, a brief explanatory notice appeared in the January, 1942, number of the *Law Library Journal* inviting communications from law librarians and others interested. A few responses were forthcoming, and the purpose of this report and this discussion this morning is simply to record the suggestions therein contained in a form which will lend itself to consideration by the Association now or at some future time, and these suggestions may duplicate those which are in the minds or have been in the minds of Professor James and the other members of the Committee on the Index.

One repeated criticism is directed to the failure of the present Author Index to give page references, the current practice of giving only a general reference to the subject heading frequently entailing a search through many pages of the Index before an article listed under an author's name can be found. Another criticism suggests the advantage of

"breaking up" the longer runs of entries by more frequent use of subheadings, or if subheadings do not produce the desired effect, then it is suggested that the arrangement of entries be by key words in alphabetical order, with the titles of articles inverted or the key words bracketed at the beginning of each entry. A somewhat related criticism is addressed to an alleged need for revision of the subject headings, which, although based upon the American Digest System classification, are said not to have been brought up to date. Another contribution to the inquiry proposes that many articles might well be listed under more than one subject heading. And finally, substantial improvement would result, it is said, if book reviews were to be entered under the subjects of the books rather than collectively as at present under the heading "Book Reviews".

The foregoing, in brief and without elaboration, state the changes which some believe ought to be made to improve the *Index to Legal Periodicals*. Perhaps there are many other persons with the same or similar recommendations in mind who failed to respond to the present inquiry. In any event the above suggestions, all of them sharp and definite, represent a helpful contribution toward making the Index the best possible instrument of service to law librarians and to the bench and bar.

Respectfully submitted

B. B. DRUKER, *Chairman*
HELEN G. ROSS

MR. DRUKER (Continuing): One suggestion received very recently stated:

"As you know, there is no periodical on legal philosophy and legal history, and articles

on these subjects are found in philosophical periodicals and historical publications. I, therefore, suggest that legal articles on Ethics, the *Journal of Social Philosophy*, the *Journal of Sociological Jurisprudence* whose publication has recently been announced, the *Journal of Politics*, and similar publications be indexed in the *Index to Legal Periodicals*; and secondly, whereas the preceding suggestion deals with periodicals which have legal articles more or less regularly, this suggestion deals with periodicals which have legal articles only occasionally. I understand that Miss Hall, of Columbia University Law Library, is engaged in the compilation of an index to legal articles in non-legal periodicals. I would suggest that every issue of the *Index to Legal Periodicals* have an appendix listing a selection of legal articles in non-legal periodicals."

Incidentally, Miss Hall gave a report at the 1941 annual meeting in which she stated that some such plan should be adopted; in other words, that the fruits of her committee should be included in some manner in the *Index to Legal Periodicals* at some time in the near future. Miss Hall was scheduled to give a supplementary report at this meeting but she is not here and her report has not been received, but I assume that her report would simply be cumulative and would perhaps repeat in essential detail the report given last year.

MR. POOLE: I think your suggestions pretty well cover the ground. We have with us Miss Wharton, who has been indexing for so many years. She might answer questions if you have any that you would like to ask her.

You mentioned the proposal to cumulate the first eighteen volumes. This is something that I throw overboard here for thought and discussion. I am wondering whether it is necessary to cumulate all the subject entries. I have been told on very good authority that the most important part of our Index is the Table of Cases. We have a committee (Miss Newman can tell you all about

that) who are getting together in one list a Table of Cases in the first eighteen volumes. This is what I want to put out for consideration: if we publish that Table, wouldn't we do all that we need to do for the cumulation of the first eighteen volumes? You know that the subject entries for that period are all covered in the Chipman and Jones Indexes. Why duplicate what is already in print by cumulating our subject entries?

MR. DRUKER: I think it might be advisable at this time to call on our next speaker who I think will treat of your question. Mr. Forrest Drummond, the Law Librarian of the University of Chicago,¹ gave a report at the 1941 annual meeting regarding the advisability, or the necessity, or the possibility of cumulating the first eighteen volumes of the Index, plus the necessary re-editing of the first ten volumes. Mr. Drummond has a supplementary report to give at this meeting and it is possible he might treat of your statement.

MR. POOLE: We have with us not only Miss Wharton but we have Mr. Wilson here.

MR. DRUKER: We will call on them both. I will now call on Mr. Drummond.

[Mr. Drummond prefaced the reading of the report with the following comment:

Last year the committee report I gave was confined solely to the first eighteen volumes, and at that time the suggestion was made that we cumulate all eighteen. So the committee this year was set up to cover that. I will read

this report and then discuss any points which are presented.]

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CUMULATION OF INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS

The Committee began last fall to canvas legal publishers on the possibilities of obtaining estimates of printing and editorial costs and estimates of time and types of work involved in cumulating the entire Index and producing it in a form which could readily be kept up to date with supplements of a permanent nature. Information was obtained from the West Publishing Company and Commerce Clearing House, Inc. when the war situation made it seem unwise to proceed further.

In response to an inquiry Henry J. Brandt of the West Publishing Company called upon the Chairman of the Committee and furnished information and suggestions which it is felt will be of great value when the cumulating is done and hence are included in this report. He reported that the West Publishing Company staff had found that there are approximately 500,000 entries and 25 alphabets in the present set of bound volumes of the Index. There were 39 periodicals indexed originally and 161 included at the present time. With regard to the indexing of periodicals prior to 1908 when our Index began, two possibilities were suggested: (1) index the leading periodicals of that period, using the indexes of the individual periodicals to obtain entries; (2) index only the periodicals which have later been included in our Index, i.e. make entries for each periodical from volume 1 until

¹ Mr. Drummond, now on leave from the University of Chicago, is an officer in the United States Navy. Editor's note.

the time when it was included in our Index.

The large divisions suggested for the cumulation are as follows:

1. Subject Index (to include comments and notes as well as leading articles and if possible bar association reports).
2. Author Index (with page references instead of a mere reference to a subject heading).
3. Table of Cases.
4. Book Reviews.

In considering the editorial work involved in the project, it should be remembered that the revision of subject headings is complicated each year by an additional alphabet and hence the sooner the cumulating is done the easier it will be. Once a revised list of subject headings is made the present entries can probably be correctly assigned subject headings by an examination of the entries, since in most cases these consist of the complete title of the article. The possibility of rereading all articles indexed seems out of the question. It has been suggested that the revising could be done by cooperative effort of members of the Association, but the Committee feels that the lack of uniformity which would necessarily arise from this type of work would not be desirable.

Miss Dorothy Blender of Commerce Clearing House, Inc. agreed with the general plan set forth above and stated that that organization would be happy to give consideration to the matter when the Association decided to go ahead with it. However, in view of the uncertainties arising because of the war priorities, etc., Commerce Clearing House feels that it would be wise to defer a submission of cost and work data for the time being.

The Committee felt that because of the impossibility of obtaining actual figures

on costs and work involved in cumulating the Index, it was useless to contact any more publishers. However, since the project is of such importance to the Association, it is suggested that a committee be appointed to keep it alive until such time as conditions will permit the work actually to be done.

Respectfully submitted,

FORREST S. DRUMMOND, *Chairman*
DILLARD GARDNER
ELDON R. JAMES
ALFRED A. MORRISON
FRANKLIN O. POOLE

MR. DRUMMOND (Continuing): This report does not suggest any immediate action at all, but I do think that a committee should be appointed to carry on this work. I will not be here to serve on the committee, but I think the report from last year and the materials that I have gathered, particularly from the West Publishing Company, should be of great help to that committee. If you have any suggestions or any questions you would like to ask me I would be very happy to try to answer them.

MR. DRUKER: Thank you, Mr. Drummond.

Mr. Drummond has mentioned the difficulty which we might have in going ahead with re-editing and cumulating the Index due to war conditions. One of the difficulties which we might have in performing the editorial work and insuring the improvements which were suggested in my earlier remarks lies in the fact that we have only one Indexer at the present time. In the 1941 Report of the Committee on the Index to Legal Periodicals Professor James made this statement:

"Miss Jessie I. Wharton is still the Indexer. The job of being the sole indexer of the *Index to Legal Periodicals* is not a light one and, also, this fact handicaps us in making desirable improvements where a considerable amount of additional work would be required."

We are fortunate in having Miss Wharton with us today and I am very happy to call on her at this time if she has any statement to make in this regard.

MISS WHARTON: Mr. Druker, I have no particular statement to make. I am the Indexer, as you have been told, and my work really is more or less mechanical. I do the actual indexing of the periodicals and Mr. James, of course, has been the Editor.

As to these cumulations, I think that the suggestions would all have to be submitted to a committee and this work would have to be done as a separate project.

MR. DRUKER: I am wondering, Miss Wharton, whether the present war will result in a decreasing number of legal periodicals which might tend to lighten your work in the future.

MISS WHARTON: Up to this point, as stated in Mr. Poole's report, there are just two that have been discontinued. We believe that will happen with some of the law school publications in this country as well as in England and foreign countries.

MR. DRUKER: The reason I asked is that Mr. Poole's report suggested that an assistant or at least a part-time assistant indexer be appointed, and I was wondering whether that necessity might be counteracted by a decreasing number of periodicals.

MISS WHARTON: It might very well be, but nothing has been indicated along those lines up to the moment.

MR. DRUKER: Are there any questions from the floor for Miss Wharton?

MRS. LONG: I was wondering, Miss Wharton, whether or not some of the suggestions for improvement which were included in one of these reports could be carried out without a great deal of work; for instance, putting in the page references in the Author Index.

MISS WHARTON: That particular suggestion I think has its difficulties, but I do think that the Author Index could be improved to facilitate its use a great deal. I have had a suggestion from Miss Kilbourn in California that the initial of the first letter of the title of the article be included along with the subject under the author's name¹ in parenthesis, and of course that would alleviate running through as many pages as it does take in some cases.

MRS. LONG: You think, then, that some of those suggestions could be carried out without too much work?

MISS WHARTON: Yes, I think that one in particular, and I was going to suggest myself, with a little more assistance and the possibility of incurring a little more printing expense, that the complete title of the article and the citation could be included in the Author Index.

MISS HARGRAVE: I have one other suggestion. In the front part where the periodicals are listed that you have indexed, occasionally I wish to know not only the issue number but the volume that is being indexed. Do you suppose it would be too much trouble to put the volume number there?

MISS WHARTON: I think that could be considered.

¹ This improvement has been made in the INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS beginning with the July, 1942 number. Editor's note.

MR. DRUKER: Mr. Pelham Barr of the Library Binding Institute is with us this morning and I wonder if we might sandwich in a possible suggestion from Mr. Barr with regard to any possible improvement of the present binding of the *Index to Legal Periodicals*. Do you have any thoughts on that subject, Mr. Barr? I was referring particularly to the buckram bound three-year cumulations. I thought that you perhaps might have a suggestion.

MR. BARR: No, I would like to take a look at a bound volume.

MR. LINDQUIST: Doesn't the Wilson Company do the binding so it would be uniform with the other publications?

PRESIDENT HILL: Has there been any criticism of the binding? Has it been holding up?

MR. DRUKER: Does anyone here have any difficulty with the back shredding?

MR. MORRISON: I do not think they are very well bound; they might have to be rebound. It is light mosquito material and the volumes really are not standing up. If a good, heavy hinge were placed in the three-year cumulative volume it would help a good deal.

MR. DRUKER: Getting back to Miss Wharton, we have two questions waiting for you.

MR. PRICE: I have what seems to us at Columbia a very serious question. Miss Wharton remarked that the indexing is largely mechanical. As regards indexing by title I think that is certainly true and I think it is certainly very unsatisfactory. Very often the authors of these leading articles in law reviews use a catchy title which is neither fully descriptive nor in many cases not at all

descriptive of the content. It seems to me that the indexing by titles is not only unsatisfactory but in some cases is actually misleading and that it either ought to be abandoned altogether or else it ought to be covered adequately by accompanied subject headings. The second point has been covered by Mr. Drummond and Mr. Druker also, and that is that in many of the important law reviews the notes written by the third-year student editors—not the case notes so much but the editorial comments—are often at least as valuable as leading articles. They are of a slightly different nature but they represent a great deal of case research and are usually done under the direction of some member of the law faculty by a third-year editor, and I think by all means that they should be subject indexed in the *Index to Legal Periodicals*.

MISS WHARTON: Mr. Price, I believe that some of these are included. I believe the case notes and editorial comments are both included.

MR. PRICE: I wasn't referring to the case notes. I know they are included and they are exceedingly valuable. I was referring to the editorial comments which, at least in Columbia and I think in most other law schools, do not cover just a single case but take a topic of law instead and they are much more ambitious than the case note. The ordinary case note will cover from a half page to a page and a half and two pages. These others are likely to go to as many as twenty or thirty pages sometimes, and I think the average is seven or eight. As far as I know, those are not indexed, or, if they are, I have been unable to find them in the *Index to Legal Periodicals*.

icals though they are in *Current Legal Thought* which the Central Book Company gets out.

MR. LINDQUIST: Of the suggestions that have been made, personally, I think that the breakdown of the subject headings would be the most useful, especially such a heading as "Taxation" where sometimes you have several pages to go through. But one other thing that hasn't been mentioned that I think would be helpful would be to put all the leading articles together, and then the case notes in a separate category following that, because oftentimes we want as meaty material as we can get and want just the leading articles and they are lost mixed in with all the other material.

MISS WHARTON: That suggestion certainly could be considered and possibly done. I think a lot of these suggestions are very good and probably can be carried out with some assistance, but under the present setup the pressure is so great that the problem up to date has been that there has not been time to do these things.

MR. DRUKER: Thank you, Miss Wharton.

I notice that Mr. Brandt is here. He had some remarks to make, as I recall, at our last meeting with regard to the mechanical end of editing and cumulating the Index. I wonder if you have something to say at this time, Mr. Brandt.

MR. BRANDT: My discussion with various members of the Association about the *Index to Legal Periodicals*, seemed to center on the matter of costs. The suggestions that have been made here are very valuable. However, Mr. Poole will constantly remind us, I think, of the fact that the Association has for

this purpose a very limited fund. In the light of that, Mr. Drummond and I discussed the various recommendations that he read to you some time ago. Incidentally, I think it was about two days before Pearl Harbor.

With reference to the *Index to Legal Periodicals*, out of the consideration of the facts of the situation I think it has been considered, so far as I have discussed it with various librarians, entirely from the point of view of keeping the costs down. From that point of view it occurs to me that perhaps an indexing of all of the materials from 1908 down to date under one alphabet will probably under the circumstances be quite feasible.

It occurs to me that a practical solution to the problem of including in the cumulation articles omitted when the Index was first published would be to make the publishers of a particular periodical responsible for furnishing to the Association the index cards of those materials that are not included from their own publications. In most instances those publications have an index of their own and it is relatively easy for the group who edits the particular review to make those indexes and place them on the cards for the benefit of the Association. That is what Mr. Drummond was referring to in part when he was discussing the cooperative effort. I think that is a definite way in which assistance can be given to an editor or indexer of the proposed cumulation of the *Index to Legal Periodicals*.

You might feel that the particular periodicals won't feel that there is sufficient justification for them to devote their time to it. On the other hand, it would be valuable to that publication to

have its material in the *Index to Legal Periodicals* because a wide demand will occur, and that demand will reflect on their periodicals as well as on any other periodical that might be indexed.

Then from the point of view of costs, I think you will find that if these suggestions that have been made within the last twenty minutes are carried out in detail back to any particular point, whether it is 1926 or 1908, they will be very expensive. I hope they will not be outside of the scope of possibility for the Association but I rather fear they will. The editorial work on any type of material is terrifically expensive because of the assumption that it has to be done by men who are skilled.

My personal point of view is that a compilation, with the assistance of the various law review groups to bring those materials which are not yet indexed because the publications were not picked up at issue 1, is a feasible one and will be inexpensive. The matter of rearrangement of the material under the efficient editorship of Miss Wharton is feasible within a cost that this Association can bear. It is not a matter that you can do in a year, it is not a matter that you can do in two or three years; but under the present circumstances it is something that you possibly do not want to do within that time anyway. I believe that the budget of the Association, from Mr. Poole's report, is quite ample to do this editorial work if you leave it largely to a matter of compilation rather than initial editorial work.

PRESIDENT HILL: Mr. Brandt, due to the fact that there has been a sudden death in Mr. Druker's family and he has to catch a train immediately he has a closing statement that he would like to

make about the report, after which we will continue.

MR. DRUKER: I think we have received some very fine suggestions through the mail and from the floor this morning. All of them are definite and concrete and are designed for the improvement of the *Index to Legal Periodicals* to make it an even finer tool for the law librarians, and through them for the bench and the bar. I think it is evident that the present war situation will probably make it difficult for us to carry any or all of these suggestions into immediate execution, but at least everything that has been said today will be a matter of record and will be available for us at any propitious time in the future.

Thank you. [Applause]

PRESIDENT HILL: Now, Mr. Brandt, we would be pleased to have you continue.

MR. BRANDT: Those of you who are interested in the publication of opinions will notice that the judges more frequently cite the law review articles now than they did even ten years ago. As a result there is a definite demand among the lawyers for this type of publication and I have no hesitancy in estimating at the present time that a republication would probably double your subscription list later.

The recompilation can be made, I think, within the budget of the Association. After it has been made, the matter of getting it published will not be a handicap to the Association. I think perhaps the plan that you used last year in publication of the *Index to State Bar Association Proceedings* probably points toward the solution that you would want

to adopt with reference to publication of this recompiled Index.

So far as funds are concerned you might well look forward to estimating whether or not you can complete the mechanical work of indexing that material within the present budget of the Association. The publication can be handled, as I have just suggested, without risk to the Association at all. Thank you.

PRESIDENT HILL: Thank you, Mr. Brandt.

Mr. Wilson, do you have something to say about this project we are talking of?

MR. H. W. WILSON (The H. W. Wilson Company): I have heard this talked about for a long time and I have thought about it off and on. I did have one idea just recently that may be practical. I believe that the first eighteen volumes of the Index were done by a number of different people. My observation is that different people, especially at different times, are apt to use different subject headings for somewhat related material. Of course you all remember that the original Poole's Index was done by collaboration. Librarians in different libraries would do indexing and send it in to Mr. Poole, and at one time Mr. Poole commented on that. I do not remember the exact words he used but he mentioned some rather unpleasant subject headings—"Burying Grounds," "Cemeteries," "Mausoleums" and other subject headings that were used because they were used by the collaborators. Some years ago we had some indexing done by special people in different libraries, but we found that we would have to go over it again to be sure it was done the same way.

It occurred to me that to do a good recompilation it would be almost necessary for a good indexer to go over and edit the entire eighteen years. I can visualize that to do that work over again and set the type would be quite an enormous expense. If the law libraries are willing to stand the expense, if it is worth so much it should be done, but I should think it would be almost hazardous to undertake it.

As an alternative, another method would be to get two sets of the eighteen volumes and have them cut very carefully and clipped subject by subject and mechanized with the subjects arranged in alphabetical order and then arranged by date and pasted in two columns on the page and reproduced by photography. You would then have the entire reproduction of the eighteen volumes and they would be in order by years. That method would be in some ways unfortunate perhaps, but it would be economical. Possibly at the end of the subject you would have to have cross-references to other related subjects in order to complete the picture of what has been indexed.

Speaking about author titles and subject entries, that is a problem that comes up all the time with most of our Indexes. We have practically come to the conclusion of using author entries in our indexes only when the author is known in connection with literary writings. In our *Industrial Arts Index* we had a vote of subscribers to it a few years ago, and we asked them: "What is the relative value of subject entry and author entry, and do you want author entries? Are they worth paying for?" One man wrote back and said that the value was a thousand to one, of course, for the sub-

ject entry. There are occasions perhaps in such fields where an outstanding author might be wanted, but if they want it, that author usually writes in a special field and his works can usually be found under the subject under which he writes. So author entries are not used very much excepting for works of literary value.

There is another point that was mentioned here. If you get so large an Index, as it would be if you bring eighteen volumes together, and you want a specific subject you would have to hunt through a good many entries to find it. If the material is recompiled, subheads should be made so that the subdivisions could be found quickly. That would expedite the use of it very much. If the index is recompiled and re-edited, I should say that was one thing that undoubtedly should be done.

I had never realized myself, as apparently is true, that cumulations covering a long period of years are so important. Your three-year cumulations of the Index could easily be expanded to five, if long periods are so desirable, and I should suggest that if they are, in the future it be changed to five years. It would not add seriously to the expense. It could be done for ten years, of course.

PRESIDENT HILL: In considering these different points that have been raised, I am wondering if it might not be well to have a survey made of the Public Affairs Information Bulletins of the amount of related information—legal articles in non-legal periodicals. Do you know anything about that, Miles?

MR. PRICE: I check the P. A. I. Bulletin every week. My guess is that if the additional periodicals which were mentioned by Mr. Druker in his report this morning were included in the *In-*

dex to Legal Periodicals you would not pick up a great deal more in the P. A. I. Bulletins because nearly everything that is in the P. A. I. that is of legal interest is either already now covered in the *Index to Legal Periodicals* or would be by the addition of those few periodicals which were mentioned this morning.

MR. WM. S. JOHNSTON: Is this matter still in the hands of the committee to act this coming year? Perhaps I should know that answer, but I don't.

PRESIDENT HILL: I take it that the instruction is to survey all of these different suggestions and see which are feasible and to do that which is feasible, and to report back so we would know how to proceed.

MR. JOHNSTON: There is a committee?

PRESIDENT HILL: I presume that this is an instruction to the Committee on the Index which is a standing committee, not a special committee.

MISS CUSHING: I am wondering, that if this recompilation is considered, whether they will contact all the libraries to see in which form they prefer it.

PRESIDENT HILL: If it were an entire cumulation that would receive consideration, and I believe from a financial point of view a pocket supplement then would be preferable to anything else. Is that the usual financial setup on those things? As a matter of fact, the supplement isn't as expensive as the other.

MR. BRANDT: That's right.

MR. DRUMMOND: I think it should be a separate committee. I think another committee ought to be appointed this year to study cumulation. Of course these improvements are likely to come into it, too.

PRESIDENT HILL: Do you care to make such a motion?

MR. DRUMMOND: I move that a Committee on Cumulation of Index be appointed.

[The motion was seconded by Mr. Lindquist, voted upon and carried.]

PRESIDENT HILL: I feel that there is a great deal of misunderstanding and lack of information about the financial setup and sales operation of the Index and that a discussion of that might develop out of the budget report, so I am going to call upon you, Mr. Drummond, at this time to give your budget report now while Mr. Wilson is here.

[Mr. Drummond presented the Report of the Committee on Permanent Budget Plan, with the following introductory remarks: I might say that I found it very difficult to keep my Committee on Cumulation of the Index and Committee on Permanent Budget Plan separate, as I think this report will probably show. This committee, as you know, was set up to consider a permanent budget plan for the Association.]

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT BUDGET PLAN*

The Committee, after examining the finances of the Association, felt that before any plan of a permanent budget could be drawn up the present sources of income had first to be straightened out. The income from dues and from the *Law Library Journal* were of course easily understandable, but the Treasurer's report on income from the *Index to Legal Periodicals* was incomplete and particularly unrevealing. This was in no way the fault of the Treasurer, since the

* Interpolations in this report are enclosed in brackets. Editor's note.

necessary information was not furnished to her. Therefore the Committee felt that the Association should avail itself of the provisions of paragraph number 4 of the contract between the H. W. Wilson Company and the Association. (A copy of this contract is attached to this report.) This paragraph provides that the H. W. Wilson Company make a report or accounting at any time that the Secretary of the Association requests one.

At the suggestion of this Committee, the Executive Committee of the Association at its December 1941 meeting passed the following resolution:

"That the Treasurer be authorized and directed to obtain from the H. W. Wilson Company semi-annually from this date on, on June 1 and December 1, a complete financial statement of the account of the *Index to Legal Periodicals* and to obtain from the H. W. Wilson Company the funds which it holds to the credit of the American Association of Law Libraries on these above dates. The Treasurer is further directed to obtain an immediate accounting and transmittal to the American Association of Law Libraries from the H. W. Wilson Company of all funds now held by the H. W. Wilson Company to the credit of the American Association of Law Libraries and to deposit the funds received in the account of the *Index to Legal Periodicals* in the Hamilton National Bank, Washington, D. C."

Pursuant to this resolution the H. W. Wilson Company was in January 1942 requested to furnish a statement of account and to turn over funds of the Association which it held. It was not until March 19th that H. W. Wilson furnished the financial statement, which showed a credit balance in favor of the Association in the amount of \$14,813.55. From this balance was deducted "estimated reserves" of \$4,200.00 "unearned subscriptions" and \$2,700.00 "proportion of next annual and 3-year volume." No satisfactory explanation of these two

"estimated reserves" was given, but Mr. Wilson in a letter of March 26, 1942 stated that the credit balance estimated to be left in July 1942 would be \$7,913.55. He then stated that he "presumably had on hand in cash credit perhaps around \$5,000.00," which he was willing to pay over to the Treasurer of the Association. On March 31, 1942 Mr. Wilson sent a check for \$5,000.00 to the Treasurer of the Association.

The Committee feels that no further steps toward setting up a permanent budget can be taken until a permanent workable plan for handling the finances of the *Index to Legal Periodicals* has been established. To accomplish this end the Committee feels that the following four steps should be taken:

1. Notify the H. W. Wilson Company in writing at once that the Association intends to terminate the contract covering the publishing of the *Index to Legal Periodicals* upon the date of expiration, December 31, 1943. This contract is highly unfavorable to the Association in that it provides not only for a profit to the H. W. Wilson Company of 10% of the cost of printing the Index, but also for an additional 15% commission on all business transacted during the previous year and 50% of the proceeds in excess of the sales of the previous year.

[When we suggest the termination of the contract it does not mean that we are not going to do business with The Wilson Company; it simply means that that contract will have been made and in force for six years in December 1943 and it provides for automatic renewals if nobody takes any action. I certainly think that a better contract can be made and I therefore suggest that, before the

members forget about it, we pass this resolution which provides for a termination so that then negotiations can be made for a better contract.]

2. Require the H. W. Wilson Company to turn over to the Treasurer of the Association all money received from subscriptions to and sales of the *Index to Legal Periodicals* as received or at stated intervals. The H. W. Wilson Company could then bill the Association for the costs involved in printing and distributing the Index plus 10% as each issue is completed and present a bill for commissions at the end of each volume. This would place the financial control in the Association, which, after all, owns the Index.

3. Require the H. W. Wilson Company to submit, under provisions of the contract and the December 1941 resolution of the Executive Committee, accurate, detailed financial statements. Heretofore the Wilson reports have contained terms such as "Balance, partly estimated" and have not given an intelligible picture of the financial position of the Index.

[I suggest that if you read over the reports of Proceedings of past meetings you will find a complete financial picture of everything else in the Association, but the reports on the Index will contain only a partial statement of receipts from The Wilson Company, and salary disbursements to Miss Wharton and mailing expenses. There is absolutely no breakdown of the cost of each issue or three-year cumulations or other costs that has ever appeared in print so far as I can find.]

If the H. W. Wilson Company does not submit an accurate financial statement the Association should have an

audit of the accounts of the Index made by a certified public accountant.

4. Require the H. W. Wilson Company to abandon its practice of obtaining the copyright for the bound volumes of the *Index to Legal Periodicals* in the name of the H. W. Wilson Company instead of the American Association of Law Libraries. Having the copyright registered under the name of the Wilson Company is very dangerous for the Association and certainly goes beyond any rights given to the Wilson Company under its contract with the Association.

The Committee believes that this Committee or some other should be appointed to continue the work of straightening out the finances of the Association with particular attention directed to the main asset of the Association, namely, the *Index to Legal Periodicals*.

FORREST S. DRUMMOND, *Chairman*
ARTHUR S. BEARDSLEY
JAMES C. BAXTER
WILLIAM R. ROALFE

Appendix to the Report of the Committee on Permanent Budget Plan

AGREEMENT, made this 31st day of December, 1937 in Washington, D. C., between the American Association of Law Libraries, a corporation (herein called the "First Party"), and the H. W. Wilson Company (herein called the "Second Party"),

Wherein it is mutually agreed as follows:

1. That the First Party will provide for the editorial work on the *Index to Legal Periodicals*.
2. That the Second Party will print, bind, sell, and mail the Index. For the printing of the Index the Second Party

will be paid the actual cost of printing plus 10%. The Second Party will be reimbursed by the First Party for the cost of envelopes and postage required in mailing the current issues and the three-year bound volume. The addressing is to be included with the general overhead and will not be charged for separately.

3. The First Party will pay to the Second Party a commission of 15% on the proceeds of the sales of the Index up to the amount of business transacted in the previous fiscal year, the Second Party to receive 50% of the proceeds from sales in excess of the sales of the previous year. In connection with the sale of the *Index to Legal Periodicals*, the Second Party will bear the expense of all correspondence, printing of all advertising material, bookkeeping, promotion of sales, postage costs on promotion correspondence.

4. The Second Party agrees to make an accounting and settlement on the completion of each volume which ends with the July issue. The Second Party agrees to make a report or accounting at any time during the year that the Secretary of the American Association of Law Libraries may request one.

5. This agreement shall continue for three years and shall be automatically renewed unless terminated by either of the parties, in writing, within 30 days before its expiration.

THE H. H. WILSON CO.
H. W. Wilson, Pres.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES: By the Executive Committee:

James Baxter, Arthur Beardsley, Bernita Long, Helen Newman, Helen

Moylan, Fred Holland, Olive Lathrop, Lewis Morse, Sidney Hill.

MR. DRUMMOND (Continuing): In view of the fact that we are suggesting the adoption of these four resolutions, I certainly would hope that someone would move the acceptance of the report and the adoption of these resolutions.

MR. RIGGS: I move that the report be accepted and that the resolutions be adopted.

[The motion was seconded by Miss Hargrave.]

PRESIDENT HILL: Before we take up discussion of the report, if there is to be any discussion, I would like to make this statement about the copyright: I contacted Mr. Wilson about the copyright matter and he said that they felt that they were merely acting as our agent in obtaining the copyright, that they were holding the copyright as our agent, and he also agreed to make an agreement of assignment of the copyright.

MR. DRUMMOND: In a letter of July 15, 1941 Mr. Wilson writes:

"In any case, of course, it is the property of the Association and it is not ours and we have no right. Technically, we might find excuse for making trouble but we will not do so as long as we can keep the wolf outside the door."

I just don't like that.

PRESIDENT HILL: You don't know Mr. Wilson. As a matter of fact, I should have had the assignment drawn up right now but I neglected to do it.

MR. WILSON: I suggest that you forget about the copyright. I think it is a waste of \$2.00. We do not copyright our own indexes for we do not think any people around the world would be so foolish as to want to reprint

them. They would go into bankruptcy very fast if they did that, so we save our money and do not copyright.

PRESIDENT HILL: The Association has instructed me to obtain this in the name of the Association. It will be a very simple matter.

MR. PRICE: I made a rather detailed investigation of Mr. Wilson's publications four years ago for the Association of Research Libraries and I ran into some cost figures there which startled me. I took it up with West, the Lawyers' Cooperative, and some other publishers, and I found at that time that Mr. Wilson's figures were somewhat lower than the standard practice. So I think before we vote on this we ought to ask Mr. Wilson to speak to us. I am not opposing this resolution at all, but I think we ought to have Mr. Wilson explain some of the business methods and some of the things discussed in these resolutions.

PRESIDENT HILL: Perhaps it would be well to have Mr. Drummond present to Mr. Wilson each point covered in the resolutions so we can clear them up a point at a time from his angle.

MR. DRUMMOND: First of all, so as to clear the way for any committee that wants to take up the question of the contract I think we should adopt resolution number one: that we do give the required notice in writing, which is in the contract, so that we can make negotiation for a new contract in 1943. As a matter of fact, I could not find anybody in the Association who knew what was in the contract until I got it out myself.

PRESIDENT HILL: Did you contact the business manager?

MR. DRUMMOND: I wrote the chairman of the committee last year.

PRESIDENT HILL: What was the information you asked from the chairman of the committee?

MR. DRUMMOND: I asked for the financial statement, contract, etc. This was last year when I was working on the cumulation itself and I found I could not do anything until I found out what some of the costs were.

PRESIDENT HILL: Do you remember if the committee considered that request, Mr. Poole?

MR. POOLE: I do not remember.

MR. DRUMMOND: I do not think I got an answer. The first thing is the technical matter of giving notice in writing. I believe the Executive Committee should do this. I mean, this is nothing that deals with the production of the Index; it is a matter of policy for the Association.

MR. POOLE: Mr. President, it was the Officers and the Executive Committee who signed the contract, and not the members of my committee.

PRESIDENT HILL: Yes, I understand that.

MR. WM. S. JOHNSTON: Whoever signed the contract has the right to refuse to renew it.

PRESIDENT HILL: You want to take this negotiation out of the hands of the Index Committee?

MR. DRUMMOND: I do not think it has ever been there. You cannot take it out if it has never been there. That contract was signed by the Executive Committee.

PRESIDENT HILL: I am talking about preliminary negotiations.

MR. DRUMMOND: The negotiations can be through whatever committee the

Executive Committee wants. All I am asking is that the Executive Committee give this notice in writing. [Resolution 1 was reread.]

MISS CUSHING: I would like to move that the resolution be passed.

[The motion was seconded by Mr. Moreland, voted on and carried.]

[Resolution 2 was reread by Mr. Drummond.]

MR. LINDQUIST: Mr. President, I do not understand exactly why The Wilson Company has to receive the money. Why couldn't the money be paid direct to our Treasurer?

MR. DRUMMOND: Either way, but I thought since the billing is done by the Wilson Company, it could be handled more easily that way.

PRESIDENT HILL: If the billing were done by our Treasurer, then our whole contract would be changed because The Wilson Company is the business manager. That has been the procedure. I am speaking about the operation of this business over a period of years; I am not speaking about what it says there. They have handled the sales and have been the business agent of the Association.

MR. DRUMMOND: That is right, but we still have the original contract to go by.

PRESIDENT HILL: That contract can terminate at any time.

MR. DRUMMOND: I am sorry, the contract does not provide that. It says: "This agreement shall continue for three years and shall be *automatically* renewed unless terminated by either of the parties, in writing, within 30 days before its expiration." That contract runs until December 31, 1943.

PRESIDENT HILL: Is that your understanding of the contract, Mr. Wilson?

MR. WILSON: Mr. Chairman, perhaps there is an explanation that should go with this. The accounting of this publication is kept in exactly the same way as all of our other Indexes, all accounts of which are examined by a certified public accountant every year. This isn't the same as selling a book and getting paid for it; it is selling a subscription which is paid for a year in advance. And not only is the subscription for one year paid in advance but it also includes the three-year cumulation at the end of the three-year period. With all of our publications we set up a reserve for the cost of completing the current year and then we have a separate reserve to cover the cost of the cumulation when it is finally made because that was paid for when the subscription was paid for. It would not do to call all of that money received for service that has been performed; it is for service that is going to be performed in the future, so there should be a reserve set up.

I presume undoubtedly we can do the billing and all the work of book-keeping much more economically than could be done separately because we have the machinery set up and pretty nearly every subscriber takes other things which are billed usually at the same time. It would be possible, of course, every month to turn the receipts over to the Treasurer and then every month to send the Treasurer a bill for our expenses for the month, but that would add quite a little to the expense of operation I think. We could turn over that portion of it which goes to pay for a three-year volume and

then send a bill in month by month to get it back when it becomes due, but I think the present operation is simpler.

About rendering a statement during the year: we figure up an itemized statement to the end of this year on all of our publications as to exactly what is due from subscribers, unpaid accounts, what is paid in advance, what is paid for reserves, and all that. To go through that three times a year would be quite expensive. We can make an estimate during the year, but it is really troublesome to make an exact accounting more than once a year.

MR. DRUMMOND: The resolution the Executive Committee passed in December, 1941 called for an accounting twice a year.

MR. ROALFE: I do not believe the sense of this resolution calls for a statement in great detail as Mr. Wilson has in mind. We are not asking for a breakdown by subscribers but for a clear picture of what the situation is involving this account. I am wondering if Mr. Wilson would not be able to supply it in that form and make it quite specific.

MR. WILSON: Didn't that statement give a fairly good picture of the standing?

MR. DRUMMOND: I really couldn't get a good picture from it. "Partially estimated" and "estimated deductions" and things like that, I just could not understand.

PRESIDENT HILL: That sometimes is involved and perhaps the committee should clarify these for us. I think that The Wilson Company has usually supplied that information to the Index Committee, as a matter of fact, any time they wanted the information, on a phone call.

MR. DRUMMOND: I don't think that is very businesslike.

MR. WILSON: Mr. Chairman, I would like to suggest that Mr. Drummond come up to our office and go over our books there and we could straighten things out without much trouble.

MR. DRUMMOND: I won't be available.

PRESIDENT HILL: Whoever is continuing Mr. Drummond's committee work could do that. As a matter of fact, I think we should have closer contact with the office of our business manager. If there is any member of the Association who desires information I think he or she would be welcome at any time to see Mr. Wilson or Mrs. Brusie and clear the point up. I do feel, Mr. Wilson, that a great many members of the Association have not had a clear picture of how we operate financially through obtaining subscribers, how your billing is laid over a year, and how your estimated income may be delayed because of collection of subscriptions, etc. I think there has been a general lack of knowledge among the membership.

MR. WILSON: I hope that one or more of your members can come to our office, or if you would have a certified public accountant go over the accounts that would be welcome. I was almost surprised that we were not asked to have a certified accountant to check up, but we will welcome any examination from any representative at any time.

MR. ROALFE: Mr. President, if I sense the feeling, I think the membership is disturbed by two things: the first one that Mr. Wilson referred to, and that is very easy to clarify, namely, that we do have a vague idea of what the picture is.

I think the second thing that disturbs all of us and certainly disturbs me is that such information that we have speaks in terms of thousands of dollars being held in reserve for some future expenditure, which of course in Mr. Wilson's organization is small potatoes but it seems like big stuff for us. If I sense the feeling of the members here, we have those two problems in mind and I think Mr. Drummond's resolutions are directed to them. I do not believe that his resolution suggests any kind of a detailed report that would not be practical from a business point of view. The second aspect of these resolutions is that which I have just touched on now: whether or not it is necessary for the operation of Mr. Wilson's business that these large reserves be held in his own hands rather than in the hands of the Association when there seems to be no question technically that the funds belong to us.

MISS HARGRAVE: Do we get any interest on those funds?

PRESIDENT HILL: No, not that I know of. We are operating on a one percent interest with the funds that we have in the banks. In the days of four or six percent, that was something to think about.

MR. DRUMMOND: Even one percent over a period of a few years would help.

MRS. HELEN M. S. HELMLE (Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S., New York City): Mr. President, it seems to me that the reason I would not understand the statement, which is in broad general categories, is because I would not know what made up that figure. If once we had an understanding or a picture of what made up those items on the statement, then anyone having

that key could understand the report and the statement.

PRESIDENT HILL: I think once we get a full presentation of the matter, itemized, etc., then all can understand more fully the financial transactions.

MR. DRUMMOND: I think we are now really talking about the third recommendation.

MR. RIGGS: Don't you think, in view of the statements that have been made both by the committee and Mr. Wilson, that we ought to have these accounts audited?

MR. DRUMMOND: I think we should vote on the second resolution right now, which is a very simple one. [Rereads the resolution.] After all, they are publishing the Index for us and as each thing is done and the expenses are incurred we should then pay for them.

MR. RIGGS: I move that the second resolution be accepted.

[The motion was seconded by Mr. Moreland, voted upon and carried.]

MR. DRUMMOND: Then we come to the third resolution. [Rereads the third resolution.]

MR. RIGGS: I move the adoption of the third resolution.

[The motion was seconded by Mr. Lindquist, voted upon and carried.]

MR. DRUMMOND: The fourth one seems to be taken care of but I think it might be a good idea to go on record and require the Wilson Company to abandon the policy of obtaining the copyright in the name of the Wilson Company and obtain it in our name. Does someone want to move that we have the copyright in our name?

MR. MORELAND: I move acceptance of the fourth resolution.

[The motion was duly seconded, voted upon and carried.]

MR. RIGGS: Now, Mr. President, I move that the audit be made of these accounts as of June 1st, 1942.

[The motion was seconded by Mr. Lindquist, voted upon and carried.]

MR. DRUMMOND: I move that we accept the report, including the provision that we have another permanent budget committee next year to be a standing committee on budget.

[The motion was seconded by Miss Cushing, voted upon and carried.]

MR. POOLE: The Index work must proceed, therefore may I make a resolution that the recommendations, as given in my report, of the Committee on the *Index to Legal Periodicals* be approved and that additional expenses for the editorial work of the Index be authorized to an amount not exceeding \$1,700.00 a year. I will explain that \$1,700.00. That includes an increase in the salary of our Indexer who I hope will be Executive Editor and the provision for an assistant for her. I am told by Mr. Wilson that we can afford that.

MR. WILSON: I think so.

[The motion was seconded by Mr. Drummond, voted upon and carried.]

MRS. HELMLE: I make a motion to accept the report of the Committee on *Index to Legal Periodicals*.

[The motion was seconded by Mr. Drummond, voted upon and carried.]

PRESIDENT HILL: I have a telegram here from John Sweeney, Editor of the Connecticut Law Journal, in Bridgeport, Conn.:

"Am sorry circumstances do not permit my attendance at the convention this year. Please extend my congratulations to President

Bernita Long and my best wishes to all my friends.

JOHN J. SWEENEY" [Applause]

We thank Mr. Sweeney for the telegram.

We will recess now immediately to the Red Room to the luncheon given by Mr. Brandt.

[Recess at twelve-thirty o'clock.]

WEST PUBLISHING COMPANY LUNCHEON

Red Room, Pfister Hotel
June 24, 1942

Members of the American Association of Law Libraries, officers of the National Association of State Libraries, and book publishers' representatives met at a beautifully appointed luncheon as guests of Mr. Henry Brandt and the West Publishing Company.

PRESIDENT HILL: We have here a very distinguished guest and I know every law librarian will welcome the opportunity of meeting him. I have had some very close and cordial relations with him during the last year in some of our work in which we are all interested. It is with great pleasure that I present to you our good friend Milton E. Lord, Director of the Boston Public Library and Secretary-Treasurer of the Executive Committee of the Council of National Library Associations.

MR. LORD: As I came in, I heard up and down the corridor the words that there would be no speeches. I thought it sounded like a fine luncheon. I did not know that I was coming to meet so large and pleasant a company as this. I appreciate very much the pleasure of so doing and I look forward with much anticipation to other associations with you.

Thank you. [Applause]

MRS. BERNITA LONG (President-Elect): Today we are again indebted to Mr. Brandt and the West Publishing Company for a very excellent luncheon. Of course we have partaken of their hospitality many times before and have always enjoyed it as we are doing today. On behalf of the Association, I want to thank Mr. Brandt and the Company for this splendid luncheon and I think it might be well for us to give a standing vote of thanks. [Applause, the members rising.]

MR. BRANDT: Ladies and Gentlemen, there still will not be a speech. I might say in regard to these little books that you found at your plates that they are dummies and are designed as paper weights—there won't be any Index in them!

MRS. LONG: I want to add a little to what I said a few minutes' ago. I want to say that if you have not met Mrs. Brandt you want to make it a point to do so. Also, I might say that I have just been hearing all about Mr. and Mrs. Brandt's courtship. Mr. Brandt courted Mrs. Brandt right here in Milwaukee, and he had a job in the Federal Building across the street.

[President Hill read a letter from Mr. Robert C. Owens, Librarian of the San Francisco Law Library, addressed to Mr. Franklin O. Poole, in which he expressed deep regret over inability to attend the annual meeting and extended cordial greetings to members present.]

MR. WM. S. JOHNSTON: Mr. President, I think it would be proper to send Brother Owens a special acknowledgment and a word of greeting from this convention. I know he would like to be

with us, and he is with us in spirit. That letter evidently came to Brother Poole at just the right time.

PRESIDENT HILL: It will be in order to send a message to Bob Owens.

MR. BRANDT: Before you disband I want to say that I enjoyed having you

and I am sure that we are able to get away now in time to listen to the speech of the afternoon. Again, I feel honored to have had you with us today.

Thank you. [Applause.]

[The luncheon meeting adjourned at two o'clock.]

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION—JUNE 24, 1942

The meeting was called to order at two-thirty o'clock by President Hill.

PRESIDENT HILL: There is a very regular fellow among us. A good many of you have not met him, but I have had occasion to meet him a number of times in the last two years and in our problems of mutual interest I have found him to be a gentleman who will talk to you very frankly and straight from the shoulder. On different occasions there have arisen some little jealousies among the various groups, perhaps because we had not had closer relation among ourselves as groups. Mr. Brown talked to me very frankly about these problems. He has done one of the grandest jobs in the American Library Association that has ever been done in making the American Library Association more democratic, demanding more autonomy from the various groups and at the same time developing more cooperation among the groups. It has been his goal and his hope that this democracy that he has been developing in the American Library Association would develop within our various associations; that we would have closer unity among ourselves, closer cooperation without losing any group autonomy. He has been very

strong for that point. He has known that, particularly at this time, we must draw closer together, and after these serious days are over we must stay closer together and cooperate, wherein we can cooperate, without encroaching upon any of the activities that belong solely to one organization.

And so in the formation of the Council of National Library Associations he has been one of the outstanding leaders. He has been most helpful to me, and he has been most helpful I know to all the other associations and to their presidents and officers. Whenever called upon, he gave us assistance and gave us good advice.

It is with pleasure that I introduce to you Mr. Brown, President of the American Library Association and Director of the Iowa State College Library. [Applause]

[President Brown thereupon addressed the meeting as follows:]

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES AND THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHARLES BROWN

President, American Library Association

It is impossible for me to meet with you this afternoon without recalling the

services of a great law librarian and a true gentleman in the best sense of the word. Mr. Arthur S. McDaniel was for many years Chairman of the Joint Committee of the American Association of Law Libraries and the American Library Association. He was liberal in his outlook, scholarly in his approach, and efficient in accomplishment. We were associated in the work of the re-organization of the American Library Association. I found his advice of great value and I learned to depend upon him. His early passing is regretted by the two associations which he served so well and by their members personally.

Our two associations have worked together for years with much success. We have met together on many occasions, as we are doing this year at Milwaukee. We have discussed cooperative undertakings, and I believe that the way is now open for still closer relationships in the future.

There has been established this year a Council of National Library Associations. Your President is the first President of this new Council. If this Council accomplishes nothing more than to furnish a means for the exchange of information between the various library associations its existence will be justified.

There is much that our two associations can accomplish if we can continue to maintain contacts and exchange views. I am speaking from personal experience. I dropped in partly through accident upon your President last fall. This first visit was followed by others. He has given me many valuable suggestions for the work of the American Library Association. We cleared up some misunderstandings. His frankness, open-

mindedness, and ability to emphasize essential points elicited my respect. I hope the expiration of our terms of office will not mean that these exchanges of views will cease.

There is always danger of misunderstanding when persons do not meet. The best way to avoid misunderstanding is to come face to face and have frank discussions, as your President and I have done.

There can be no walls between law libraries and libraries of other types. Our work is closely interwoven. My own college does not include a law school. Nevertheless, we have courses in business law; our faculty is calling continually for legal books and periodicals necessary to them in their research and instruction. Public libraries undoubtedly have similar demands. On the other hand, I know from personal experience that there are many books and periodicals in various fields which are at times necessary to lawyers. In the use of books no stone walls are possible. Lawyers use general libraries, and the general public, especially in our universities, needs legal material. It is necessary that law libraries, university libraries, public libraries, and other types of libraries work closely together.

There are two or three comments I should like to make. One of them is that the American Library Association is eager to be of service to all libraries and librarians in so far as it is able, whether such libraries and librarians are members of the American Library Association or not. At times we fail not through intent, but through ignorance. These mistakes should be called immediately to our attention. It is important that officers and the Executive Board

of the American Library Association understand more about law libraries than they do. Possibly the new Council will provide a means for the interchange of this information so that the American Library Association can give better service to specialized libraries.

I hope that the relationships so well developed by your President this year may be strengthened in future years. The American Library Association will then be able to give greater assistance to your Association and its members. On the other hand your Association may consider certain services which will help libraries of more general types; often all of us do not quite realize our interdependency if we are to serve adequately all citizens. [Applause]

PRESIDENT HILL: I thank you on behalf of the Association, President Brown. I know that you are a very, very busy man these days so feel at liberty to slip out at any time.

PRESIDENT BROWN: If I may, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT HILL: We certainly will excuse you, and it is a pleasure to have had you here. Thank you for coming.

Mr. Lindquist has to leave a little early so I am going to call upon him for the Report of the Committee on Microfilm Survey for the Committee on Scientific Aids to Learning.

[Mr. Lindquist presented the Committee Report as follows:]

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MICROFILM SURVEY FOR THE COMMITTEE ON SCIENTIFIC AIDS TO LEARNING

The Committee on Microfilm Survey for the Committee on Scientific Aids to

Learning reports that it was left stranded this year, since the Committee on Scientific Aids to Learning, for whom our committee was to make a survey of possible microfilm projects in the law library field, ceased all projects on January 1st, and is now in the final stages of dissolution.

The preceding Chairman of our committee, Miles O. Price, informed us that the survey made by the committee last year indicated a lack of interest among law librarians in microfilming scarce materials.

Recently we checked with the Recordak Corporation about the possibility of securing reading machines, and found that priorities have so tied up their production that deliveries are very uncertain.

On top of this, the war has brought decreased enrollments for law schools, so that it is hardly an opportune time to expand in a field of this sort.

The only call upon the committee during the year was a request from Mr. Alfred Morrison, Law Librarian of the University of Cincinnati, who asked the Chairman to write an article on microfilm for law schools which he wanted for the Spring issue of the *American Law School Review*. This was written, but the Spring issue of that publication was already planned, and Mr. Morrison submitted the article to the *Law Library Journal*¹ instead, and made arrangements to have it reprinted in the *American Law School Review* next Fall.

Because the Committee on Scientific Aids to Learning ceased its activities, our committee no longer had any function. We could assume the function, no

¹ *Microphotography for Law Schools*, 35 L. LIB. J. 193 (July, 1942).

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doubt, of encouraging the development of microfilm for the preservation of legal materials, and for the reproduction of rare materials. The survey was the real function of the committee, however, and that was done last year. That showed a lack of interest by law librarians in microfilmed materials, at least at the present time.

Doubtless there is a job,—to educate law librarians to the value of microfilm. The times, however, are not propitious for it. Most law libraries cannot afford new expenditures of this sort now, and, even if they could, it is extremely difficult to secure materials.

Accordingly, your Committee on Microfilm Survey for the Committee on Scientific Aids to Learning recommends that the Committee be dissolved. The purpose for which it was created has been fulfilled (i.e., the survey was made). Until the war is over, it would hardly seem practical to attempt to do more with microfilm for law libraries. When the war is over the problem will surely spring to the fore again.

The question of microfilming rare law books or manuscripts for safe-keeping against possible destruction by bombing might be raised. Such treasures, however, are usually found in large libraries, where adequate precautions have doubtless already been made. At any rate, that would not be a part of the work of this committee, as our function was tied to the now defunct Committee on Scientific Aids to Learning. If this Association deems it advisable to have a committee to investigate the possibilities of microfilming such rare materials as a precautionary measure, a committee with broader scope, as one on

all war problems of law libraries, might be appointed.

Respectfully submitted,

RAYMOND C. LINDQUIST,
Chairman

JEAN ASHMAN
CAROLINE A. BREDE
MILES O. PRICE
SAMUEL E. THORNE
REBECCA WILSON

MR. LINDQUIST (Continuing): I think, Mr. President, that we might ask for a motion that this particular committee be dissolved. I will make it as a motion.

[The motion was seconded by Miss Ashman, voted upon and carried.]

PRESIDENT HILL: In introducing Mr. Lindquist I should have told you a little more about him. He has just led our local law library group in New York through a very successful year. He retired shortly before he came over here and is now the Past-President of that Association.

MR. MARSHALL: Mr. President, I merely want to remind the members that the Legal Microfilm Association is continuing its work and that through the course of the last year we have added two members who have subscribed to it and are now receiving the records and briefs of the U. S. Supreme Court, and that many of those members are proceeding on microfilm projects of their own. I just wanted it to be clear for the record that we are still doing our job and that if anyone has any inquiries to make about being a subscriber to the Legal Microfilm Association we would be glad to send them any information and welcome them into the Association for receiving the records and briefs of

the U. S. Supreme Court. They began, as you know, with the records and briefs of the October 1939 term of Court and are continuing. We are not suspending our operations because of the war—not as yet anyway.

PRESIDENT HILL: I have forgotten the cost estimates on that.

MR. MARSHALL: They vary, of course, depending on the quantity of materials received in each term of Court. As I recall, the term of Court just completed in 1941, including Volumes 311, 312 and 313 which have already been received by all subscribing libraries, ran around \$300.00. That is very cheap when you consider the fact that that is about what most libraries who receive them are paying for arranging and binding.

PRESIDENT HILL: The next report will be that of the Committee on the *Law Library Journal*. Mr. Rothman was unable to get here. I think one part of the report was not complete in detail. Mr. Johnston will read that report.

[Mr. Wm. S. Johnston thereupon read the Report of the Committee on *Law Library Journal*, as follows:]

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL

At the time of the appointment of the Committee on *Law Library Journal* for the current year, the President of the Association suggested to the Chairman of the Committee that it might be advisable to outline proposals tending to enlarge and broaden the scope of the Association's publication. Plans were to be made with a view to making the *Journal* more attractive both in content and format.

It was decided that all departments previously included in the publication were sufficiently valuable to justify their continuance, but that more readable material might be added. The second important factor to be considered was the fact that the *Journal* as such was limited in its appeal to law librarians. The possibility was considered of enlarging its scope so as to increase its appeal to include other librarians, and more particularly, members of the bar.

In accordance with the President's original suggestion, the following proposals were prepared by the Committee to broaden the field of the *Journal*:

1. *Who's Who in Law Libraries.* A section devoted to informal biographical sketches somewhat along the lines of "Who's Who Among Living Authors" in the *Wilson Bulletin*, with, if possible, a touch of the *New Yorker* sketches.
2. *"Non-Legal" Articles.* Occasional articles treating of subjects in the social sciences with emphasis on the legal aspects. This sort of work is frequently done from the other end in the economic and historical periodicals. In this category might be included articles by persons in the legal field other than librarians, in which the library problem would be discussed from the point of view of the user.
3. *Resources of Law Libraries.* A series of articles on the resources of law libraries in the United States and Canada with particular emphasis on special collections and less popular material.
4. *Relations with Other Libraries.* Studies of organization, particularly in universities, discussing the relations between the law library and the other libraries of the institution. Along the same line there might be discussions of the relation of law libraries, other than those of law schools, to other libraries in the community. These questions should be considered in the light of the increasing demand for non-legal material in the law libraries.
5. *Evaluation of Reference Tools.* Publications in the legal field are being reviewed in a wide variety of periodicals. However, there is little work being done for reference tools in the legal field along the lines of the work of the *Subscription Books Bulletin*. An adaptation of this

procedure might prove extremely helpful to the profession.

It is obvious that all of these departments could not be added to the *Journal* at once, nor was there any prospect that at any time in the relatively near future could the *Journal* be expanded to include its previous departments, plus the proposed additions. However, some progress was made along this line. In accordance with Proposal 1, the March, 1942 issue contained a biographical sketch of Gamble Jordan, by Oscar Orman. Proposals 3 and 4 were represented by William R. Roalfe's article, "The Duke University Law Library", in the March, 1942 issue, and by "The Library of the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals", by Joseph G. Gauges, in the January, 1942 issue, and Susan M. Drew's "Milwaukee County Law Library Defense Room", in the November, 1941 issue. Arrangements have also been made to reprint a chapter on "Resources of Law Libraries in New York City" from a forthcoming publication of the A.L.A. edited by Robert B. Downs, on "Resources of Libraries in New York City". Proposal 5 resulted in the publication of Margaret Hall's review of *Federal Administrative Procedure Service*, C.C.H., and *Administrative Law Service*, by James Pike and Henry E. Fischer. The May issue provides further examples along these lines.

During the fall of last year, it was learned that it might be possible to secure for publication in the *Journal* the lectures delivered under the auspices of the Committee on Post-Admission Legal Education of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. The lecturers are outstanding members of the bench and bar. Earlier lectures had been pub-

lished in an eight volume set entitled *Lectures on Legal Topics*, the last of which appeared in 1931. It was thought that the publication of these lectures would serve a number of useful purposes. First and most important, they offered an opportunity to place the *Law Library Journal* in the hands of members of the bar; secondly, they would add prestige to the publication; thirdly, they offered an opportunity to effectuate a very necessary increase in the subscription list of the *Journal*. On the other side of the picture was the fact that the publication of these lectures might mean an increase in the size of the *Journal* with a resultant increase in the cost. It was also argued by some members of the Association that such articles had no place in a library journal. These points will be discussed later in this report.

It is an extremely difficult matter to determine upon a fixed sum as the actual cost of printing these lectures in the *Journal*. One simple way of doing it would be to say it cost \$500.00 less to print the *Journal* last year than this, therefore the difference in cost must be ascribed to the lectures; but it must be remembered first that the unit cost of printing this year is greater than it was last year, and secondly, the total number of pages published in the *Journal* during this fiscal year is not much greater than that published last year. Nothing had been submitted for publication in the *Journal* which remained unpublished up through the March issue; therefore, if the lectures had not been included, the January and March issues would have been decidedly skimpier.*

* This paragraph of the report, upon which the Chairman and the Editor were not in agreement, was not read at the Annual Meeting.

On any basis of computation the actual cost of printing the lectures could not have been more than \$300.00. As against this, 80 new subscriptions were received for the *Journal* (with a month still to go of the fiscal year) as a direct result of an announcement of the lectures and an invitation to subscribe. There were 33 subscriptions dropped and cancelled during the current year. Without the new subscriptions, there would have been a drop of one-sixth in the *Journal's* income from subscriptions. Seventy-five of the new subscriptions were from individuals or firms and five from publishers and libraries. It would seem from the foregoing that not only did the lectures pay for themselves, but the desired result of putting the *Journal* in the hands of members of the bar was at least partially achieved.

At the time the proposal was first made to include the lectures in the *Journal*, both the Editor and the Advertising Manager offered one-half of their salary to offset any possible deficit. It is fortunate that there need be no acceptance of this offer. From all indications, not only will the budget for the annual year be balanced, but it will not be necessary to use all of the \$500.00 allocated from the Carnegie Fund.

It might be noted in connection with this brief discussion of the finances of the *Journal*, which, properly speaking, does not belong in this report at all, that the budget does not present a complete picture of the *Journal's* finances. Under the heading of Receipts, only four items offer any indication of the *Journal* as a source: Subscriptions, Sale of Back Numbers, Advertising, and the Carnegie Fund. Certainly it cannot be said that no part of the dues is part

of the *Journal's* income. For bookkeeping purposes, if for no other, some portion of the dues should definitely be allocated to the support of the *Journal*. If this were done, there could be no doubt that the *Journal* is at least self-supporting. On the Disbursement side of the picture, items under Salaries for the Editor, Assistant to the Editor, and Advertising Manager should be listed under the *Journal* and thus provide a clearer picture of cost. These suggestions are submitted for the consideration of the Budget Committee.

Let us consider again the arguments against the publication of the bar lectures in the *Journal*. We cannot hope to use the *Journal* to achieve closer relations between the bar and the law library if we limit the scope of our publication to matters of interest only to librarians. At this point it might be well for law librarians to consider their place in the general scheme of the legal profession. Too many librarians feel that the legal profession is separate and distinct from the law library. The narrowness of such a point of view hardly bears argument. There are, too, many other librarians who conceive of their position as messengers of the legal profession, messengers who consider it their duty to carry books from the shelves to the lawyer and back again. This conception, too, is indefensible.

At the December meeting, it was voted to include the lectures for the rest of the fiscal year. The January, 1942 issue included "The Influence of Judge Cardozo on the Common Law", by the Hon. Irving Lehman and "The Federal Anti-Trust Law", by Thomas D. Thacher. The March, 1942 issue included "Recent Developments in Fed-

eral Taxation", by Roswell Magill and "Recent Developments and Current Trends in the Law of Life Insurance", by Thomas I. Parkinson. A number of librarians have reported that, for the first time, the *Law Library Journal* is being placed on the current periodical shelves for the use of members of the bar, where previously the *Journal* was used solely by the librarian.

The question as to the advisability of publishing these lectures, as well as similar lectures of associations throughout the country, has been and is a moot one. The policy is strongly opposed by some members of the Association. In such a case, the final determination of policy is not for this Committee.

It might be well to remember that at various times there have been objections from some members of the Association that the *Journal* has been issued as the organ of one group of law libraries; sometimes the complaint is that it is the law school libraries, another time that it is the bar libraries. Broadly, the members of the Association come from three types of law libraries: bar or state libraries, court libraries, and law school libraries. The *Journal* must not be limited in its appeal to any one group; and while a given department might interest one group more than another, this should not be deemed by the latter a reason for the exclusion of the material from the publication.

The changes of format, including as they do the use of different paper, a two-column page, a change in the cover design and color, are by now known to all members of the Association and need no additional comment in this report.

Plans are under way to include in the *Journal*, bibliographies on matters di-

rectly relating to the war effort. It is hoped that these will be of help and interest.

This is a difficult time at which to make proposals for the future. It is almost impossible to determine what effect war conditions will have on the publication of the *Journal*. Rising costs, increasing scarcity of materials, a decrease in the number of readers, all will undoubtedly have some effect. Whether this will mean a complete change in the purpose and content of the *Journal*, or whether it will mean a suspension of publication, only time will tell.

Respectfully submitted,

FRED B. ROTHMAN,
Chairman

FRANCES FARMER
OLIVE C. LATHROP
HELEN NEWMAN,
*Editor**

OSCAR C. ORMAN
FRANKLIN O. POOLE

Editor's Appendix to Report of the Committee on Law Library Journal

SUBSCRIBERS:

Total subscribers as of June 16, 1941 203
New subscribers, June 17, 1941 to
June 8, 1942 80**

Gross, Total 283
Subscriptions discontinued, 6/17/41
to 6/8/42 33
(15 Foreign and 18 Domestic)

Net, Total 250
(Represents a net gain of 47 sub-
scriptions, 6/17/41 to 6/8/42)

* The Editor is in agreement with the report of the Committee, except for the paragraphs dealing with (1) the general policy of publishing in the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL* the Lectures of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and (2) the cost of the publication of the Lectures, including the Chairman's discussion of the finances of the *JOURNAL*. Attention is called by the Editor to the Treasurer's Reports for 1940-41 (34 L. LIB. J. 170, Sept. 1941) and 1941-42; and the Budget as adopted by the Association at the 1941 Annual Meeting (34 L. LIB. J. 197, Sept. 1941).
** 75 of these are from law firms; 5 are from law book companies.

ANALYSIS OF DISCONTINUED SUBSCRIPTIONS:

- 8 dropped, no reason given except "to discontinue".
- 9 dropped because libraries were already receiving *Journal* by reason of Institutional Membership.
- 1 Individual subscription was changed to a Membership.
- 18 Total Domestic subscriptions dropped.
- 15 Foreign drops, service discontinued; copies of the *Journal* returned by the Censor.
- 33 Total.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS:

See the Report of the Treasurer.

MR. JOHNSTON: Mr. President, I move the approval and filing of the report.

[The motion was seconded by Mr. Lindquist.]

MR. ROALFE: Having spoken so many times, I have been torn between the impulse to remain seated and what has been a stronger impulse to express myself on one point about which I feel very strongly, and I have a feeling that under the policy that has always prevailed here that view should be expressed were I the only person who held it.

I listened to Mr. Rothman's report with the greatest interest and I have viewed the changes that have taken place in the *Journal* during the last year with much enthusiasm, but with one exception, and that is the inclusion of the lectures which I feel do not properly belong in a journal of our scope. In the first place, it seems to me that by departing from the objective for which the *Journal* was organized, as being the organ of the Association concerned primarily with the interests of law librarians, we may have prejudiced quite seriously our case with the Carnegie Corporation which has given us a fund to be used for the expansion of the

Journal and which, as we all know, has been used to greatly improve it.

I have not succeeded in succumbing to the various arguments that have been advanced in favor of the change that has been made, although I recognize the validity of all of them. I find it very hard to overcome the inclination to accept the one of financial advantage, if such there be; but I do not understand, if we are going to expand the *Journal* in that manner, how in the first place we could ever ask the Carnegie Corporation to help us again because they could quite properly say "You are not the organization that we should help but the American Bar Association that is serving the profession as a whole."

In the second place, I feel that if we take in too much territory we cannot do as well the duties that we are performing now. It also occurs to me that we are guilty of an offense that all law librarians have been arguing about for the last ten years, and that is unnecessary duplication. All of us have been railing at the increase of periodicals dealing with articles on the same subject, and we now find ourselves the sponsors of additional articles, some of which I understand have appeared in other periodicals in practically the same form.

The result is—much as I wish that Mr. Druker could have been here, for he has been a member of the Executive Committee and he has felt very strongly on this point and he stated all of the reasons that I feel are proper in such a classical manner at the Executive Committee meeting in December—that I have made this rather faulty objection merely to register my own view. I know it is the view of some others—how many others I do not know. I do not wish

to give the impression that I am not willing to go along with the Association, but I do think it is proper that we should register our dissents when we feel them strongly. I also think that when the decision is reached we should cooperate willingly and enthusiastically with all of our members and with the officers in pursuing whatever policy is finally determined upon.

PRESIDENT HILL: I want to thank you for expressing that dissenting voice, Mr. Roalfe. I know Mr. Druker's personal reactions to the matter; I have talked to him about it, and talked to him about it again yesterday. On the other hand, perhaps we in the bar field are too close to the bar—I don't know—but we do like these articles. Unfortunately, I do not have time enough to read all the law school journals and these articles do assist me in that they are developed for the current use of practitioners more than some of the articles appearing in other periodicals.

I agree that it could be overdone and perhaps would have to be carefully watched. I feel that we must in some manner make a greater approach to the bar. I have had hopes that we could develop a genuine interest by the bar in us as an association as well as individual librarians. I was told this year by the Chairman of the A.B.A. Committee on War Work that they were not interested in what we did except the immediate help we gave them. I said to that gentleman: "I'm sorry, I felt that I worked for the bar, and, Sir, I do not exist just to serve you today. If you feel that my chief duty is to assist you in what you want placed in your hand today as a book runner, I have missed my calling and you should fire me. My

chief purpose is to build up the future of the bar and the law libraries of the country."

MR. MARSHALL: Mr. President, in order that this discussion may have some point, and speaking as one who, also, feels that the bar association type of article is not in place in our *Journal*, I move as an amendment to the motion that we adopt the report with the exception of that controversial item which deals with the inclusion of this type of articles that we have been discussing and that we act upon that separately.

[The motion was variously seconded.]

PRESIDENT HILL: We have the issue joined.

MR. MARSHALL: Let us adopt the rest of the report.

PRESIDENT HILL: We have had the issue of a lot of hard work before us this year with respect to the *Journal*, work that I am afraid some of you do not understand—the work that the Editor and Associate Editor have done and the work in obtaining advertising. That is the issue, as well as the issue of some of us in the bar field who would like to have our type of articles in the *Journal* as well as articles appealing to the other groups in the Association.

MR. ROALFE: I want to make it very clear that my remarks, made a few minutes ago, are specifically to this point. Of course I am not saying that I do not believe we should cooperate with the bar in every possible way, and of course I am not trying to create the impression that I think this Association should not serve the bar librarians or the bar in general and that it should be dominated by the law school group. I should fight far more strenuously for omission of articles on Jurisprudence or on methods

of teaching Torts than I do such articles as these. I think both of them are out of place in our *Journal*.

MR. DRUMMOND: I want to add one thing. I support wholly the views expressed by Mr. Roalfe. I would like to point out one other thing that I think was not clear. The report stated that the Editor and Assistant Editor did not have to give up any salaries, but that is not clear if I understand the Treasurer's report.

PRESIDENT HILL: Two or three hundred dollars of the \$500.00 of the Carnegie Fund allocated to the *Journal* in the budget last year will still be left. Last year we used \$500.00 of that Fund, the year before that we used over \$1,000.00, and the year before that we used over \$1,200.00. This year we are going to have to use only \$200.00 or \$300.00 of it.

MR. DRUMMOND: I was talking about the salaries of the Editor and Assistant Editor.

SECRETARY NEWMAN: We waived the salaries until the end of this fiscal year to see if we had a surplus.

MR. DRUMMOND: The report is not accurate on that score, then.

PRESIDENT HILL: The Editor and Associate Editor expressed a feeling that they would be willing to waive salary if there was any necessity for so doing, but financially we have had the best year that I know of in the history of the Association.

SECRETARY NEWMAN: The salaries have not been drawn yet.

MR. RIGGS: I just want to say that I do not think you are serving the bar when you get out another journal that merely repeats in a large measure articles already in other periodicals. I have

been very much surprised at the turn the *Journal* has taken. I speak not only as a law librarian but as a lawyer. We think we have enough periodicals, most fields are pretty well covered, and I wonder why this Law Library Association should think that they should have articles that are found in other legal periodicals. There certainly is some ground for enlarging the scope of the *Journal*, but when you repeat articles found in other legal periodicals I think you are going too far.

PRESIDENT HILL: We did not repeat any articles.

MR. RIGGS: Mr. Magill's article, which was a very fine article, you will find in the tax services.

PRESIDENT HILL: What did we have to publish that was offered by you people up to May without these articles?

MR. RIGGS: You always got enough without them up to this year, didn't you? That is the only criticism that I have ever made. I have a good deal of sympathy with what Mr. Roalfe says.

PRESIDENT HILL: I do, too, to a considerable extent, but I am thinking about the financial end of it as well. We are disagreeing as to the articles being in the *Journal*; on the other hand, it has given impetus to the Advertising Manager to see the subscriptions go up. Without those articles we would have had a net loss of 33 subscriptions. Instead we had a net gain of 47 subscriptions.

MR. RIGGS: You are putting it on another ground now. If you have to do that to get financial support that is another thing.

PRESIDENT HILL: Only three or four of the new subscriptions that have been received have been from law li-

braries. We could build up the subscriptions with this if it is worth it; if not, let's drop it.

MR. RIGGS: Hasn't it always paid heretofore?

MR. WM. S. JOHNSTON: Not without the Carnegie Fund to help.

PRESIDENT HILL: We have had to use as high as \$1,200.00 in one year from the Carnegie Fund. I do not know who is going to supply that money. We have made every effort to build up the advertising and subscriptions to make this *Journal* pay.

MR. LEWIS W. MORSE (Cornell University Law Library, Ithaca, N. Y.¹): I would like to ask for some information about these new subscribers. I understand we have 80. How are we going to retain them? Are we pledged to the extent of publishing at least one of these lectures in each issue of the *Journal*?

PRESIDENT HILL: The Association hasn't pledged anything.

MR. MORSE: What I am getting at is this: next year if no lectures should be published are these subscriptions likely to be continued or dropped?

PRESIDENT HILL: What do you think the members of the bar will do?

MR. MORSE: I want to speak on that with reference to the lectures. Of course those of us in New York State know of the lectures and we have a demand for them. I personally am pleased, for I know that they would not be published if they were not published in the *Journal*, and we have a demand for them and a need for them. I, for one, am glad that

they are available in print. As a compromise, I think that the bar association group has a certain right to have material of their own selection in the *Journal*, and if they want some of these lectures in there I think they should be in there to a certain extent. I do not think that the periodical should be colored by them entirely. I think we could have our law library material in there, too, and we could limit the other material to one lecture an issue, if that seems desirable. I think that the *Journal* can be molded so as to include the lectures and to include the material that we want as an Association in such a way that everybody should be satisfied.

PRESIDENT HILL: I am making no plea for the lectures to be lectures from the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. As a matter of fact, if this policy is continued I would like to see lectures of general interest to the entire bar from members of the bar of the various states so as to broaden the interest.

MR. MORRISON: Mr. President, perhaps fools rush in where angels fear to tread. I have thought about this situation ever since it was discussed at Chicago during the Christmas Holidays. My own personal feeling in regard to the matter is similar to that of Mr. Roalfe and Mr. Druker. However, it is true that we have to do the best we can to finance a proposition of this kind and if it is to be placed on a basis of dollars and cents then there is not so much to the arguments we might have advanced against the lectures being placed in the *Journal*, but since the members of the bar would be interested in the *Journal* because of the lectures. . . .

¹ Captain Morse is now Director of Libraries of the Office of the Judge Advocate General, War Department, Washington, D. C.

PRESIDENT HILL (interposing): They are interested in the bibliographic content, too.

MR. MORRISON: Perhaps so, and for the most part librarians are interested in the library material and are not so interested in the lectures. I still take the position that I took at Chicago, that if we continue to publish these lectures in the *Journal* it seems to me that they might be published with a separate pagination so that the library material might be bound separately and the lectures might be bound separately. You already have a set of bound volumes of a former series of lectures given before the Association of the Bar. If these present lectures were separately paged in our *Journal*, they could be bound and shelved with the bound volumes of lectures of the Association of the Bar and those of us who wanted to bind some of the library material could do so.

I like to keep the *Law Library Journal* in my own office. It is the one periodical that we receive that I regard as my own. I think of it as being strictly a professional magazine. The lectures before the Association of the Bar are discussions of technical problems of law for the most part—the type of material that you find in the general periodicals.

This is what I would face: as soon as my Vol. 35 of the *Journal* is bound and the *Index to Legal Periodicals* carries the information that Professor Magill's article on "Taxation" is in the *Law Library Journal*, then my *Journal* goes into general circulation. When I wish to reach for it for a check list it will be back in the professor's office who is teaching Taxation and I might not have time to get it. You might answer that and say "Why don't you buy two

copies of the *Law Library Journal*, keep one for yourself and one for general circulation, and increase subscriptions to the *Journal* in that way?" But my limited budget will prohibit my doing it.

I have no objection to the lectures as such, but I would like to have some compromise where we might reach the lawyers and also satisfy the law librarians.

MRS. HELMLE: Mr. Hill, perhaps it will develop that having injected a few of these lectures and articles into the *Law Library Journal* more members of the bar may have become familiar with the *Journal* and will realize that it has content other than the lectures and we may get some permanent subscribers thereby. It might lead to that so that it will not be a wasted experiment anyway.

PRESIDENT HILL: From my correspondence with members of the bar this year due to these lectures, their subscriptions to the *Journal* also have brought in subscriptions from individual members of the bar for the *Index to Legal Periodicals*. Quite a number of these subscriptions have been due to this personal contact I have had with these members of the bar. There was no great effort made to obtain these 80-some subscriptions—they almost fell into our laps. If there had been any effort made whatsoever it could have produced a couple of hundred more subscriptions, because surely if a few of us could obtain 80 subscriptions without a great deal of effort, with efforts that had been doubled we could have increased our subscriptions at least 5 to 10 in each state of the Union without any trouble through contact with the bar. When I say "with the bar" I mean contacts that I make in

every state of the Union. Most of these subscriptions came by mail from members of the bar with whom I have had contact before. That was the interesting thing to me—that they seemed to be conscious that we were doing something, they were interested in what we were doing; but I agree that it can be overdone from the lecture side.

I did not understand Mr. Roalfe last December to be quite definite in his objection at that time. I understood him to say that we should try to see whether the promised increased circulation was worth while.

MR. ROALFE: Mr. Hill, I should protect you in case anybody misunderstood me. I was not a member of the Executive Committee and did not feel free to make a whole-hearted statement at that time. You are perfectly right in assuming that my attitude might have been different than it really was.

MR. POOLE: Mr. President, I think this whole situation would be helped a bit by trying to recall the past few years. I hope somebody will correct my memory if it is wrong. We have heard a great deal about improving the *Journal*, increasing its subscription list, getting it into the hands of the lawyers so that our public, which is the bar, would have a better realization of what law libraries and law librarians were trying to do. Then everybody was asked for suggestions, and this business of printing in the *Journal* the New York Bar Association lectures was one of the suggestions; it was tried and has brought us in, as the President says, without any effort at all 80-odd subscriptions.

Now it seems to me that with a background of that kind we can judge better what we should do in the future. I am

not arguing for the future, but if we should give up these lectures we would probably lose the 80 subscriptions. Who can suggest another way of getting 80 subscriptions, and perhaps more than 80?

MRS. KEELER: Mr. Hill, I have had my feelings on that matter ever since the first issue came out with these lectures. I feel very much as Mr. Roalfe does, but I also feel very much as Mr. Morrison suggested about including these lectures under some system whereby at the end of the year they could be separated, because, after all, isn't this *Law Library Journal* our trade journal for us? If we are to bring our work to the notice of these people whom we serve, perhaps it would be well to have the lectures there temporarily and at the end of the year bound separately in some other form. Mr. Morrison has offered about the best solution to my own quandary.

PRESIDENT HILL: I have been hopeful, in getting the *Journal* in the hands of the bar, that they would not tear the lectures out and throw the rest in the waste basket.

MRS. KEELER: Have you had any response from the bar on this change of the periodical so far?

PRESIDENT HILL: Eighty subscriptions in a short time—a greater increase than we have ever had in the history of the Association.

MRS. KEELER: Have those subscriptions come from libraries or individual members of the bar?

PRESIDENT HILL: From California, Texas, District of Columbia, New Jersey, Canada—I haven't had time to correspond with 48 states and do my own business. If somebody has something

better to offer, let's throw the whole thing out the window.

MR. RIGGS: I did not understand about the financial part. There was no explanation made here of what was the object of this change.

PRESIDENT HILL: I believe, Mr. Riggs, when I asked if Mr. Andrews would be so good as to take over the advertising end of it we had up to that time \$300.00 of advertising. A great effort had to be made to change the financial aspect of the *Journal*, and to make it self-supporting before the Carnegie Fund is exhausted.

MR. RIGGS: Let me finish my statement. I think that when a radical change is made in this Association the members have a right to have an explanation made. There has been no explanation made to the Association of this change; it has been brought up entirely by Mr. Roalfe. We heard the report read and of course we have seen the change in the *Journal*. If we need additional money, we have to resort to some other way of getting it I suppose. I think with the members knowing that, they will take a different attitude, but just to spring a thing on us like this does not seem right. It seems to me we are entitled to an explanation and up to this time it has not been made.

PRESIDENT HILL: A real effort has been made to change the financial picture of the Association, and to attempt to make this *Journal* self-supporting.

MR. WM. S. JOHNSTON: Mr. Chairman, I move the approval of the report, not because I drew the paper or signed it. I was asked to read it and as I went along I thought that the items in there were well laid out and that the report ought to be adopted, and I still think

so. I think that money is at the bottom of this whole proceeding—I do not mean in a bad sense, but if I have ever listened to anything in the last ten years of my membership here it has been that money has been hard to get. When we got \$5,000.00 from the Carnegie Corporation I thought that somebody had done a wonderful job, and they had, and the money has been used properly and there is quite a considerable sum left—perhaps \$1,200.00, more or less, and that is going to be kept as a backlog.

Now you can't do business without money, that is just as sure as I am standing here. Some people read the *Reader's Digest* from cover to cover and they get something good out of every article; I skip some articles because I don't think they are going to interest me, others I read very carefully, and I rather suspect that that is my attitude toward the *Journal*, although most of the time I have read the *Journal* from cover to cover, advertising and everything else. Now if I don't like or appreciate these lectures—and I will be frank to say that two or three of them I did not read because I was pretty busy and had not got to it—I still have something.

The Committee has worked hard on this proposition and they have made a six-page typewritten report. They are in favor of what they recommend and I think that their judgment ought to be approved. Now, if it turns out at the end of the year or at the mid-winter meeting in December that we are going too far in publishing certain materials that are new as compared to what we used to have, a change can be made, and if we want only one lecture let's have only one lecture in each issue of the *Journal*.

I have no sympathy with the suggestion that has been made that the lectures be put in with separate paging of some sort and bound separately. These articles are in the *Law Library Journal*, I don't care how you label them. They are gathered by the *Law Library Journal* staff, they are edited and they are published by them, and they go to the subscribers as part of their subscription and I can see no reason at all for separating them. If it turns out, and it may, that some of the items are not desirable I think the Editors will find that out and there will be some curtailment; but I am very much in favor of the report as it is and if I don't want to read every article in the *Journal* there are a whole lot of things in it that I do want to read. I was very glad to read the article, for instance, on my friend Gamble Jordan, one of the loveliest men in St. Louis, and one of the loveliest law librarians in the United States. You would be delighted to go into his library and, although he is 80 years old, see him hop around like a man of 40 and as full of enthusiasm as any law librarian or any other kind of a librarian I ever met. Gamble Jordan is a wonderful man. Jim Baxter got a write-up, too; I was glad to see it, and there are others who ought to be recognized at one time or another.

I am in favor of going on just exactly as we are. I thank these gentlemen for making their objections—they may be good, they may not be so good. I am not prepared to agree in toto with all of these objections, but let the Editors and Executive Committee and the officers have a little further time to find out whether or not the new additions are too numerous, and perhaps one or

two departments might be cut out entirely. But let's go ahead and see how the thing works out and if you find that you don't like a certain article, don't read it. I won't condemn the next issue that comes out if it does not have something of particular interest to me. I don't know but what the strongest man of the Chicago Bar today, whoever he is, might be tickled to death with one of those lectures.

PRESIDENT HILL: I do not think there would be a great deal of danger in overdoing these lectures. Here is one 60-page manuscript of bibliography that I had prepared, here is another one of 15 pages, and there is another one that I am having prepared. So I would not be too worried about the lectures in the immediate future.

MRS. LONG: I have been very much interested in hearing the expression of opinion of the members today on this matter. I think one of the things that we are going to have to consider is whether or not we can publish the lectures and all of the library material that we want at the same time; that is, we cannot do away with our regular library material in order to put the lectures in. If we can get all that we have and want to publish of the library material into our *Journal*, which is primarily for law librarians, and have room and have the money to finance them we could have the lectures. However, I do not believe in publishing the lectures and not being able to publish all of the library material that is submitted for the *Journal*.

PRESIDENT HILL: Of course until the May issue of the *Journal* we excluded nothing. But it looked as though we might not have enough library material to put in the *Journal*; therefore, this

effort was made to have bibliographies and other material of this type prepared for publication in the *Journal*. How are we going to finance it? That is up to the Association. This is one method. Of course Mr. Johnston spoke just of the financial interest. I have had more than that—I have had hopes that we could call the attention of the bar to the work we are doing, and I have seen some results of that. I have been very gratified at the attention we have received from the bar and from the American Bar Association this year. The President and chairmen of various committees have been in to confer with me through their attention being called to these matters that we are attempting to do; otherwise, I would never have seen the gentlemen.

I believe the last motion is out of order, Mr. Johnston. We have to take care of the amendment.

MR. MARSHALL: The amendment was to approve the report with the exception of that portion which has to do with inclusion of the lectures on which there is controversy.

MR. POOLE: Wouldn't it be better to approve the report, leaving that section that Mr. Marshall spoke of to the Executive Committee as a matter of policy to be decided?

PRESIDENT HILL: It is one way of doing it, but I don't think we should duck the issue. That is my own personal reaction.

[The amendment to the motion was put to a vote. The Chair being in doubt, a rising vote was called for and the amendment was declared lost. The original motion to adopt the report of the Committee on *Law Library Journal*

was subsequently put to a vote and was declared carried.]

PRESIDENT HILL: Next will be the Report of the Committee on Publicity and Public Relations. I am very encouraged about the work that Mr. Morrison did this year.

[Mr. Morrison sketched the highlights of the Committee report, the full text appearing below.]

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLICITY AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

From the correspondence between the chairman and members of the committee and from conversations with most of them in conference at Chicago during the Christmas holidays some suggestions for publicity and public relations may be made to supplement those in the 1941 report of this committee.

Some members of the committee think that general librarians, and perhaps others in closely related activities, are not sufficiently informed concerning the American Association of Law Libraries and its place in the field of library service. These members have suggested a campaign of local publicity. The committee for 1940-1941 thought that matters of local interest should be taken care of by the librarians in any manner circumstances and opportunities permit, and could not be undertaken by the general Committee on Publicity and Public Relations. However, the general committee can cooperate with the librarians in matters of public relations. To this end it was suggested that a statement be prepared concerning the American Association of Law Libraries, based to a large extent on the history, organi-

zation and work of the Association as described by our Executive-Secretary in an article which was published in the *American Library Association Bulletin* for November, 1941, and that this statement be forwarded to some active law librarians located in the various states with the request that it be used for publicity purposes. It was further suggested that the article be modified by the librarians as local conditions require, and that it be published, if possible, in some state or local publication. To carry out this suggestion a statement concerning the Association was prepared and copies of it have been distributed to more than sixty librarians together with the request that they cooperate in the publication of it or a part of it.

One major article on microfilm and microprint has been prepared for publication in the *Law Library Journal*, and tentative arrangements have been made to have it reprinted in the *American Law School Review*. Mr. Raymond C. Lindquist, librarian of the New York Law Institute, has performed a noteworthy service in the preparation of this article, and to him the Committee on Publicity and Public Relations expresses the sincere thanks of the Association.

Some plans have been in the making since last year to have prepared a major article on the "Law Librarian and His Part in the War Effort." This article has been deferred for several reasons, but for two reasons in particular. First, the chairman of this committee happens to be a member of the Council of the Round Table on Law Library Problems of the Association of American Law Schools. At a meeting of the latter committee in Chicago during the holidays he suggested, among other subjects,

that as a part of the 1942 Round Table on Law Library Problems, there be a "Symposium on the Law Librarian and His Part in the War Effort." This suggestion, as well as that of a short discussion on "Check Lists and Indexes," has been accepted, at least tentatively, as an item on that program. Some valuable information and suggestions on the subject will no doubt come from this round table of the 1942 meeting of the Association of American Law Schools.¹ The second reason for deferring the preparation of the article in question is the publication in the November 1941 issue of the *Law Library Journal* of an article by Miss Susan M. Drew on "Milwaukee County Law Library Defense Room," and the publication in the July 1941 issue of the *Journal* of an article on "Bibliography of Materials Related to War," prepared by Mrs. Lotus Mitchell Mills, with the promise of supplements; and other general articles relating to the war effort published in other magazines. These articles point the way for those librarians who need such information now. However, an article at some future time on what the law librarian has done or is doing in the war effort may be more effective from the standpoint of public relations than an article now on what the law librarian plans to do.

No interim reports of the respective committees of the Association were available this year for the use of the Committee on Publicity and Public Relations. Four or five such reports were used to advantage last year, and it is the hope of the committee that these summaries of committee activities may

¹ According to a recent announcement, the 1942 annual meeting of the Association of American Law Schools will not be held. Editor's note.

be available in the future in increasing numbers.

The committee took advantage of the opportunity to assist in the promotion of the sales of the new *Index to State Bar Association Reports and Proceedings*, even at the risk of conflicting with the work of the advertising manager. Copies of a statement concerning this *Index* were forwarded to the *American Bar Association Journal*, the *American Law and Lawyers*, and upwards of fifty other publications, mostly state bar association journals, bulletins and quarterlies. Also, copies of the statement concerning the *Index* were sent to many law librarians who were asked to take the initiative in having book reviews and book notices published in appropriate publications in their respective states.

It is the feeling of the Committee on Publicity and Public Relations that the holding of this annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries at the same place and time of the meetings of the American Library Association and of the National Association of State Libraries and the cooperation in the programs with the latter are conducive to mutual understanding and appreciation among the respective associations. The committee hopes that such cooperation may be even closer, if possible, in the future.

No recommendations are being made by the committee, but perhaps the committee ought to be continued.

Respectfully submitted,

ALFRED A. MORRISON, *Chairman*.
OLIVE C. LATHROP
HELEN G. ROSS
OSCAR C. ORMAN
B. BERNARD DRUKER
STANLEY L. WEST

PRESIDENT HILL: Thank you, Mr. Morrison. I really should not compliment Mr. Morrison upon that work he did in advertising the *Index to State Bar Association Reports and Proceedings* because he just about swamped me the last three weeks I was in New York and I hate to go back and face all of the communications that are waiting there for me from newspaper advertising coming in from all over the country. He gave me quite a lot of work, but truly it was appreciated and we sold a number of copies as the result of his effort.

The next report will be "A Decade of Progress under the Roalfe Plan, 1931-'41," by Miss Helen Newman, Law Librarian of The George Washington University.

MISS NEWMAN: Our President has already precluded me from giving my entire address by posting this bulletin: **EVERY MINUTE COUNTS!** I have a long paper which I prepared in Washington for you. Ten years is a long period to cover in twenty minutes, and after Mr. Hill posted the bulletin I decided that I should summarize briefly what the Association has done in the last ten years. I want to say at the outset that the suggestion for this paper came from Mr. Layton B. Register, the distinguished librarian of the Biddle Law Library of the University of Pennsylvania and a member of our Executive Committee, who could not be with us because of illness. He suggested that Mr. Roalfe or I give this paper. I felt it was more appropriate for me to give it because I wanted to say some things about Mr. Roalfe which I knew he would not say himself.

[Miss Newman then sketched the substance of her prepared paper, the full text of which is printed below.]

A DECADE OF PROGRESS UNDER THE ROALFE PLAN: 1931-1941

HELEN NEWMAN*

In 1931 there were 202 members of the Association. There are now 493 members, including 93 institutional members which in 1931 were unknown as a type of membership in this Association. In 1931, the *Law Library Journal* was a quarterly with a total of 172 pages in its 4 issues for volume 24. The *Journal* now is a bi-monthly and its total paging for the six issues published during the fiscal year just closed on June 1st, was 452. Thus during this 10-year period our membership has doubled, the frequency of the *Journal* has been increased and the total paging of the recent volumes is almost 3 times the paging of the 1931 volume. To whom is the Association indebted for much of this "Decade of Progress"? To William R. Roalfe who, shortly after his appointment as law librarian of Duke University in 1930, wrote a long and significant and history-making letter to Rosamond Parma, the President of the Association. That letter, published in the April, 1931 number of the *Law Library Journal*, was the cornerstone, we might say, of the new building which has housed the Association during the past decade. For in that letter the first suggestions for expansion of the services and publications of the Association through the establishment of a permanent headquarters was urged by Mr. Roalfe.

His letter was made the subject of a Round Table session at the 1931 Annual Meeting held at the Yale Law School. I was privileged to attend that meeting as a new member of the Association, under the guidance of Rosamond Parma at whose suggestion I had joined the Association a few months earlier. And at the Round Table I was one of the members who, with Mr. Roalfe, Mr. Poole, Mr. Vance and others participated in the debate which was long and violent and resulted in the adoption of the motion of Mr. Vance that the Association appoint a committee to carry out the Roalfe Plan of Expansion. There was strong opposition to the Plan by distinguished leaders in the Association including the late Messrs. Small and Mettee.

From 1931 to 1934, those of us who supported the Plan met with further opposition and inertia, but finally at the Annual Meeting in Montreal in 1934 another Round Table on the Plan was held, at which I was asked to preside as Chairman. At the conclusion of the Round Table a resolution was adopted "that the incoming officers be authorized to proceed to put the Roalfe Plan into effect and to establish a permanent secretariat in Washington, D. C."

I became your Executive Secretary-Treasurer and Editor of the *Law Library Journal* and "Secretariat" at that June, 1934 Annual Meeting. During the 8 years which have followed I have tried to serve the Association to the best of my ability and to carry out under the direction of the officers the various proposals for expansion which were suggested by Mr. Roalfe in his original letter to the Association published in 1931, and in his subsequent reports as Chair-

* Since July 15, 1942, Miss Newman has been a member of the staff of the Library of the Supreme Court of the United States.

man of the Expansion Committee. It would seem appropriate to list here briefly the various steps taken in carrying out the Roalfe Plan¹ and then, by way of conclusion, I shall call attention to a project upon which no action has so far been taken by the Association and others upon which action has been taken, but which require a further decision by the Association at this time to carry forward or to abandon the particular projects.

STEPS TAKEN IN CARRYING OUT THE ROALFE PLAN:

1. Amendments to our Constitution were adopted at the Denver meeting in 1935, including provisions for Institutional and Associate memberships.

2. The Association was incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia, September 23, 1935.

3. The *Law Library Journal* and the *Index to Legal Periodicals* were separated in January, 1936 and thereafter published separately. Accounts were separated and the Wilson Company turned over to me the *Law Library Journal* accounts.

4. A grant of \$5,000 from the Carnegie Corporation was made to the Association in January, 1937 "towards support of its program". Our Executive Committee voted to devote this entire sum to the support of, and the expansion of, the *Law Library Journal*.

5. The *Law Library News* was absorbed and combined with the *Law Library Journal* beginning with the September, 1937 number (Volume 30, No. 4).

6. Five numbers of the *Law Library Journal* were published in 1937.

¹ See ROALFE, *The Development of the American Association of Law Libraries under the Expansion Plan*, 31 L. LIB. J. 111 (May 1938).

7. Six numbers of the *Law Library Journal* were published in 1938 which frequency has continued. The original *Journal* Budget prepared by Mr. Frederick C. Hicks and presented at the 1937 meeting of the Association in New York contemplated publication of from 8 to 10 issues from 1939 to 1941, inclusive. Under this Budget the Carnegie Fund would have been exhausted in January, 1942, "at which time we can assume the *Journal* could stand on its own feet, by increased subscribers and revenues from advertising". However, at the San Francisco meeting in July, 1939, I recommended that we continue publication of only 6 issues each year, because our financial status then, as now, did not make it feasible to so expand. The Association adopted my recommendation.

8. Paid advertising was accepted for the *Journal* beginning in January, 1940. Approximately \$1,400 was received from advertising during the fiscal year just closed, due to the splendid work of Mr. Joseph Andrews in New York City.

9. A Committee on Publicity was appointed and has been active for the past two years.

10. A number of valuable bibliographies have been published in the *Law Library Journal* during the past ten years, and others are now in preparation and scheduled for early publication in the *Journal*.

In addition to the above specific accomplishments, the office of your Executive Secretary-Treasurer and Editor carried on correspondence with members, subscribers and Association Officers and handled all of the billing for dues, advertising and subscriptions. Several years ago your Editor assembled all available

back numbers of the *Law Library Journal*, including volumes 1 to 4 of the *Index* and the *Journal* which Mr. Glasier had stored in the basement of his library at Madison, Wisconsin. The *Journal* sections were separated from the *Index* sections and the latter were shipped to the Wilson Company which subsequently sold approximately \$500 worth of these numbers of volumes 1 to 4 of the *Index*. Volumes of the *Law Library Journal* were collated by your Editor and many complete runs and single issues were sold, thereby making these back numbers available to libraries which needed them and at the same time adding additional revenue to the Association's treasury. Our present entire stock of back numbers of the *Journal* is now, through the courtesy of Lewis Morse, stored in the stacks in the basement of Myron Taylor Hall, Cornell Law School, Ithaca, N. Y.

There is one other, perhaps frivolous, activity of the Executive Secretary, the results of which may be seen in the Headquarters parlor. It is a "pictorial review" of the past decade of Annual Meetings. In short, I have brought to the meeting for your inspection the Association Scrapbook with many fine snapshots of our members, most of them "shot" by Dorothea Blender, Harry Shriver and Harrison MacDonald.

Now as to recommendations of the Roalfe Expansion Plan upon which action has been previously taken, but upon which a decision is needed at this meeting for further development in the immediate future.

1. THE ASSOCIATION BOOK AND PERIODICAL EXCHANGE. This was established at the University of California in 1938, upon the recommendation of the Report of the Committee on Expansion

Plan adopted at the 1938 Annual Meeting. Later the Exchange was transferred to Washington University, St. Louis. Mr. Orman now asks that the Exchange be transferred elsewhere because of lack of staff at his library to keep it active. It is my feeling that this Exchange is an important service of the Association and one which, during the months which lie ahead of curtailed book and periodical budgets, can be of vital assistance to many libraries. At the conclusion of my remarks I shall ask for discussion on this and a volunteer library to take over the Exchange.

2. CERTAIN DEPARTMENTS OF THE LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL which were inaugurated during the past five years, and carried for a time in the *Journal* but which have been discontinued.

A. EXCHANGES. The page in the back of the *Law Library Journal* set aside for free listing by libraries of their wants and duplicates. This has not been successful, due to the fact that very few libraries have sent in material to be listed. A few have, but some of the listings I have personally solicited in order to fill the page. Few listings have appeared in recent issues of the *Journal*. I would recommend that this Exchange Page be discontinued as a feature of the *Journal* and particularly so if the Book and Periodical Exchange is made an active service.

B. LETTERS TO THE EDITOR. These were carried for a year or more in the *Journal* but discontinued by the Editor because there were no letters to publish. If this department is to be continued, I would suggest short letters in the form of a "question box" series, with questions in one issue, followed by answers in the next issue.

C. THE LISTS OF NEW BOOKS. These were taken over with the *Law Library News* in 1937 and published until 1940. They were discontinued because the listings were usually out of date when published, and because of the difficulties encountered by the Editor in obtaining complete advance information as to title, publisher, pagination, etc. The need for such a list was stressed by Mr. Roalfe in his original proposal for expansion of the *Journal* in his letter published in the April, 1931 number of the *Law Library Journal*, and the list was recommended in later reports from Mr. Roalfe's Committee on Expansion Plan. This important service to the Association and to the Subscribers to the *Journal*

is one of the projects in which we have failed of accomplishment. Mr. Roalfe himself is now publishing at his library in mimeographed form an excellent monthly list of *Current Legal Publications*, with complete bibliographical data. He very kindly has placed, at their request, many libraries on his mailing list to receive copies of these lists. I have found these lists extremely valuable. What shall the Association do with respect to the possible publication in the *Law Library Journal* of such a list? Would Mr. Roalfe be willing to let the *Journal* reprint his lists, or could we work out a committee plan under which the list would be compiled jointly by librarians in two or three of the larger libraries for publication in the *Journal*?

MR. ROALFE: May I say that the question does not even need to be asked. The only difficulty that I see at all is that the *Journal* appears bi-monthly and that the interval would be greater.

MISS NEWMAN: Could we publish a cumulative list of your lists?

MR. ROALFE: It has been my hope since we started that list that sooner or later the Association would take it over. Those of you who are familiar with it know that we prepare it primarily for our law school staff and students, but we would be glad to have you use it in any way you want. The only thing I could say in the way of qualification is that the bi-monthly interval is rather long. That is the deficiency in the fine list that appears in the *Michigan Law Review*—it does not appear often enough. The offer to use either in the *Journal* or to take over the bulletin is accepted right now. Just let me know when you want it.

MISS NEWMAN: Then I accept your offer, Mr. Roalfe.¹

Mr. President, will you call for a volunteer to take the Book Exchange?

¹ This new department *Current Legal Publications* was added to the *JOURNAL* beginning with the July, 1942 number. Editor's note.

PRESIDENT HILL: I certainly will! Who is going to volunteer to take over this job of the Book Exchange? [No response.] I think perhaps we will have to leave it to the Executive Committee because I am sure there may be some people not here who would consider this.

I was very interested in Miss Newman's report on the figures on advertising. That is not the entire story. Just before coming here additional contracts were being entered into of a considerable amount, so the advertising end of it is very hopeful and the publishers have been realizing that we need this assistance. They certainly have been very generous to us. One of them is Bill Kolbe's outfit, Prentice-Hall. I think Bill Kolbe should take a bow. He hasn't said a word anyway. [Applause as Mr. Kolbe arose.] Maybe you would like to say a word, Mr. Kolbe?

MR. W. F. KOLBE (Prentice-Hall, Inc.): All I can say is that I did not realize that our contribution of advertising was really of so much help to you as I now find it is after listening to your discussion here this afternoon. I am very glad that we have been able to help you.

PRESIDENT HILL: It is very fortunate for us that you have been so generous in your contract.

MISS NEWMAN: There is one other matter which I had in my report as a project recommended by the Roalfe Plan and upon which no action has been taken by the Association. It is this:

The original Expansion Plan contained a recommendation that the Association sponsor a "General Survey of Law Libraries in the United States." The value and purpose of this was re-

stated in the Report of the Committee on Expansion Plan for 1937-38, concluding with "For these several reasons it is recommended that a committee be appointed to formulate plans for such a survey, to ascertain the probable expense involved, and to collaborate with the officers of the Association with a view to securing the funds necessary to conduct such a survey." The committee was never appointed, and, until I heard Miss Woodward's address yesterday, I had planned to ask the A. A. L. L. to take action on the recommendation. However, Miss Woodward has told us that the Special Libraries Association is publishing a four volume work, *Special Library Resources*. I think we should appoint a committee to collaborate with the Special Libraries group to be sure that this four-volume set includes, at least, our principal law libraries.

Mr. President, I move that we appoint a special committee to collaborate with Miss Woodward and the Special Libraries Association in the preparation of the last volume of *Special Library Resources*.

[The motion was seconded by Mr. Poole, voted upon and carried.]

PRESIDENT HILL: I know that Miss Woodward would be very grateful for that assistance. She has already called upon us for some assistance and will probably need more.

We will now have the Report of the Committee on List of Law Libraries whose excellent work is shown in these blue pamphlets, "Law Libraries in the United States and Canada, 1942", which Dorothea Blender has distributed to you and which were published for us through the courtesy of the Commerce Clearing House, Inc.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LIST OF LAW LIBRARIES

Your Committee on List of Law Libraries has diligently canvassed the United States and Canada in an endeavor to contact all law libraries so that those of 5,000 or more volumes might be included in the 1942 list. Even more difficulty than usual seemed to be encountered this year in obtaining responses from librarians. About half of them replied to the first postal card inquiry, a few more responded to a second postal card, and to the remainder letters were written once and sometimes twice before an answer was received.

However, as the result of perseverance and much detective work, the new list contains the names of and the information concerning 72 libraries which had not heretofore been listed. Some libraries which in other years had been listed as having the minimum of 5,000 volumes gave an even smaller number of volumes this year; other libraries have been closed. For these and other reasons, 19 libraries were dropped from the list. This left a net gain of 53, or a total of 577 libraries in the United States and Canada which are included in the 1942 List of Law Libraries.

Respectfully submitted,
MARGARET D. STEVENS, *Chairman*
HERBERT J. ALLAN
HAZEL A. ANDERSON
MARGUERITE DORAN
ELIZABETH FINLEY
CHARLES HALLAM
GEORGE A. JOHNSTON
LYDIA L. KIRSCHNER
ARTHUR LENHOFF
MARGUERITE D. LYONS
HAZEL REED
DOROTHY SCARBOROUGH

PRESIDENT HILL: The next two reports will not be read but they will be published in the *Journal*.

[This refers to the Report of the Committee on State Bar Association Publications and the Report of the Committee on Law School Library Statistics,¹ copies of which are printed in this Proceedings number immediately following the Attendance Register.]

MR. ROALFE: Mr. President, if this is a convenient time, will you please recognize me? This time I really have an excuse, but I want to tell you what Mr. Brown said a moment ago. He said: "It is perfectly apparent by the number of times you have gotten up to speak at this convention that Mrs. Roalfe is not here." [Laughter.]

Just a moment ago before Mr. Marshall left he came up to me and said "I've just had a phone call from Mr. Price, and you remember that Mr. Price is pinch-hitting for Miss Elliott and you remember that Miss Elliott is not here, and now I have to leave right away so you take my place."

What I want to get into the record is simply what has transpired in connection with the activity in which Miss Elliott is interested, the work of the Joint Committee dealing with the problem of Classification and Pay Plans for Law School Libraries. Mr. Price phoned to say that he was unable to get away from a meeting but that they had discussed the preliminary work that has been done by the fourteen participating law school libraries and that Miss Timmerman and

her assistants of the American Library Association are now ready to do some preliminary work with this data, and will in the course of time report back to Miss Elliott's Committee and ask her Committee and the participating libraries to criticize any preliminary statement that they may submit to us.

So, as you will see, this is simply a matter of getting into the record the fact that Miss Elliott's work is meeting with success and that the American Library Association is now ready to go forward in this cooperative undertaking.

PRESIDENT HILL: Thank you very much, Mr. Roalfe.

Mr. Johnston brought up the matter of having an appropriate resolution sent to Bob Owens in response to his letter that was sent in here to be read to us, and also we should have the Resolutions Committee send one to John Sweeney in response to his kind telegram. Mr. Johnston now has a matter he wishes to present about Professor James.

MR. WM. S. JOHNSTON: Mr. Chairman, one of the two or three people that I first met when I joined the Association was Dr. James. I was charmed. I appreciated his ability, I appreciated his courtesy, I later learned of his very valuable work in connection with his own law library, this Association, and the *Index to Legal Periodicals* and other things. I met him several times and he made me feel more indebted to him each time, made me feel that I wanted to see more of him. When he and Mrs. James cordially had us over to their home in Cambridge when we met there in 1936 I got another viewpoint of Dr. James and his wife.

¹ Miss Lillian McLaurin, Chairman of this committee mailed her report to the Editor just before she left Nashville, Tennessee, for the WAVES school at Smith College. We are grateful to her for completing the Statistics for the Association. Editor's note.

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He is now ~~retiring~~ because of the age limit regulations at Harvard¹. My motion is this: that a suitable resolution be prepared of such length as the committee may see fit, and that the resolution be engrossed in the finest style of the art with the committee's signatures affixed at the end, this resolution to be sent to Dr. James in a little booklet of maybe four, five or six pages to lay on the table in Dr. James' home, and when you arrive and you are wandering around to look at the marvelous things that he has in the house you will run onto this little treasure, and somebody will pick it up and read it and say "Isn't that lovely! What he must have done for our Association." Have this done in a nice, sweet way.

I move you, Mr. Chairman, that you or your successor appoint a committee of three to draw up a proper tribute to Dr. James, and that it be properly engrossed and presented in due time to Dr. James in person if possible by some of the officers of this Association; or if not, that it be mailed to him.

MR. POOLE: I make the suggestion that there be added to that resolution an official notification of his election to honorary life membership.

MR. JOHNSTON: This will be under the great seal of this institution (I think we have one), and it will be in gold leaf and in such colors that seem to be best.

MR. POOLE: The purple of the law.

PRESIDENT HILL: I will appoint Mrs. Long, Mr. Roalfe and Mr. Bill Johnston to serve on that committee.

¹ Shortly after his retirement from the Harvard Law School in June, Mr. James was appointed to a position in the Legal Branch of the Legal and Fiscal Division of the War Department. His address is Room 3 E. 648 Pentagon Building, Arlington, Virginia. Editor's note.

MR. BAXTER: Mr. President, Mr. Arkin, of The Book Shop Bindery of Chicago, has just informed me that he would be glad to present a portfolio to hold these resolutions that will be prepared by the committee just appointed.

PRESIDENT HILL: We are most grateful to Mr. Arkin for that generous offer. I take it that Mrs. Long has heard it and will gladly accept.

MR. DOOLEY: Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a report of the unscheduled committee in order to insure the termination of the Committee to Index the Bar Association Proceedings. I do not want to have a carry-over on this until the Supplement is due to come out and find I am on the committee to produce a Supplement. So having terminated the job of the Committee sometime after the last annual meeting and having secured a publisher and actually gotten the book out, I wish to announce that our work is completed. We hope the membership of the Association will take such an interest in the Index as will insure the sale of the pledge of 175 copies (160 have actually been sold, and of that number only one subscription was cancelled, and that by a member of the Association to whom I wrote a very saucy note hoping that that would bring him to a sense of realization of what this obligation amounted to). I am sure that anyone who has taken time to examine the Index itself will realize the importance of it as a tool in a law library for there isn't a law subject that is contained in the *Index to Legal Periodicals* which has not got a quantity of material in this Index.

In the preparation of it, because of the fact that it has over 20,000 memorials

of lawyers and judges, it loomed up like a work in genealogy. Actually, it is a very important law tool, and as the editor of it I was very gratified to receive from members of the committee and from Mr. Morrison some very complimentary letters. They had already found it useful. Mr. Price mentioned that in the matter of seeking material on bar integration he was dependent upon this Index because law journals do not contain much material on such a subject.

There are probably 50 or 60 law libraries throughout the country of a size and character that must necessarily be considered as owners of this Index before it gets too old, and so I ask your cooperation in urging these libraries in your neighborhood which do not have the Index to find the \$30.00 that will be necessary to procure a copy of it.

The only one that will profit by the sale after the 175th copy is on the market will be the treasury of the American Association of Law Libraries. And I can report this fact: that this Index has been produced without expense to the Association for any incidental item of postage or stenographic service or anything else, except one trip that I made to New York at a cost of \$26.00 at the invitation of Miss Newman and Mr. Hill. So, while it will not be as productive of income as the active and up-to-date *Index to Legal Periodicals*, still it will produce some income for the Association during the time that subsequent purchases are made. Then the future plan, in my estimation, ought to be the publication every five years of a supplement to keep it up-to-date. If you do that instead of running an annual supplement, it will certainly be more satis-

factory to the owners of the original copies.

Thank you. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT HILL: I fully intended to call upon Mr. Dooley, and I had been warned not to forget it as well. Still I was just about to forget it. I have had so much correspondence with Mr. Dooley that it seemed to me he was constantly reporting; as a matter of fact, between our two offices several thousand letters have been sent out. Mr. Dooley has been giving unstintingly of his time assisting in the sales as well as the editorial work of the Index. We are very grateful to him and owe him a vote of thanks for this masterful job that he has done.

We will now consider any matters to come up under New Business.

MR. POOLE: Mr. President, on account of the war conditions there is a very great possibility that the Association may not have an annual meeting next year. Would it be in order to present a resolution referring to the Executive Committee all powers involved in that? This organization is a corporation now, not just a loose body of people.

PRESIDENT HILL: The only thing that worries me is the matter of election of officers.

MR. POOLE: Unfortunately, we have never provided against any such contingency. Almost every other group has. If the Constitution provides that the officers must be elected at an annual meeting we might be in some difficulty. It will depend upon the terminology and a careful study of that would have to be made. But I am talking about the business now; as far as the election of officers is concerned, we might just exist without officers.

MISS CUSHING: Mr. President, we are not allowed proxies in this organization?

PRESIDENT HILL: No, and there has been some criticism because we haven't had nominations and the report of the Nominating Committee in advance. Perhaps the time should be set for other nominations that have to be made before the convention and thus give everyone the opportunity to ballot. We are not very democratic in that method of balloting. However, that hasn't been before the Association in recent years, although this year I have heard considerable criticism from members that cannot be here. We have quite a number of members at our library in New York City who unfortunately are never able to attend meetings of the Association, and they feel that they would like to have an opportunity at least to cast a ballot if nothing else. That is something that perhaps the Association will have to consider sometime.

The Executive Committee can continue to operate the business of the Association, but I do not think we would be able to elect new officers if the Constitution says we must elect them at an annual meeting. We perhaps would have to run over for two years as a sort of *de facto* government I presume.

MR. WM. S. JOHNSTON: The only objection to that is that perhaps some of the officers who are elected today may not care to serve for two years.

PRESIDENT HILL: If we had not had this meeting now, I would have been in a terrible fix if I should have had to serve another year.

MR. JOHNSTON: Here is something to shoot at, Mr. President: I move that the Executive Committee be given the

power to call or omit the annual meeting for 1943, or if the meeting is needed under the Constitution, call a meeting in the East to elect officers.

PRESIDENT HILL: I think that would be amending the Constitution. I do not think we have the power to amend the Constitution at this meeting. The Executive Committee would have to operate.

MR. JOHNSTON: I am addressing myself, Mr. President, to the question as to whether or not you find it expedient or necessary to change any of the officers in the next two years.

PRESIDENT HILL: The Executive Committee has the power in case of a vacancy to fill that vacancy.

MR. JOHNSTON: That's right. I had forgotten that.

PRESIDENT HILL: The thing that probably would be best is to carry over as best we can under our Constitution.

May we have the report of the Auditing Committee?

MR. FRANCIS X. DWYER (Assistant Chief, Law Library of Congress): The Auditing Committee has inspected the accounts and finds them to be correct.

I would like to move that we have a standing auditing committee, and that this auditing committee have a certified public accountant go over the books of the Association so that the auditing committee may report the audit of that public accountant's report to the annual meeting.

[The motion was seconded by Miss Newman, voted upon and carried.]

PRESIDENT HILL: We shall have the report of the Resolutions Committee.

[Mr. George A. Johnston presented the report of the Resolutions Committee as follows:]

REPORT OF THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

RESOLVED that, the American Association of Law Libraries, at its 37th Annual Meeting, held in the Hotel Pfister at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, hereby expresses its sincere thanks and appreciation to the following for their assistance in making the meeting a success:

The Committee on Arrangements, Mr. Gilson G. Glasier, Chairman, and Miss Mary Ballantine, Miss Susan M. Drew, Mr. William S. Johnston and Mr. Philip G. Marshall.

The Hostesses, Mrs. Laurie H. Riggs, Mrs. Gilson H. Glasier, Mrs. Sidney B. Hill, Mrs. Bernita J. Long, Mrs. Alfred Morrison, and Miss Helen Ross.

Mr. Alvin J. Monroe, Manager of the Convention Bureau of the Milwaukee Association of Commerce.

The Manager and staff of the Hotel Pfister.

Mr. Paul R. Newcomb, President of the Milwaukee Bar Association.

Mr. J. B. Childs, Chief of the Documents Division, Library of Congress.

Mr. Jerome Wilcox, Assistant Librarian, University of California and Head of the Documents Section of the American Library Association.

Mr. Alfred D. Keator, Director, State Library and Museum, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Miss Laura Woodward, Immediate Past-President of Special Libraries Association.

Justice E. F. Fairchild, Wisconsin Supreme Court.

Mr. Charles Brown, President American Library Association.

Pabst Brewing Company.

Mr. Lester W. Arkin of the Book Shop Bindery, Chicago.

Miss Dorothea Blender of the Commerce Clearing House.

Mr. Henry J. Brandt of West Publishing Company and Mrs. Brandt.

The Geo. T. Bisel Company, Philadelphia.

Mr. W. F. Kolbe of Prentice-Hall, Incorporated.

Mr. Fred O. Dennis of Dennis & Co., Incorporated.

Mr. Harry Holcomb and Mr. John F. Heitman of Baker Voorhis & Co.

Mr. H. M. Wisland of Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Company.

Miss Janna Q. Olson of Chicago, our capable stenotype reporter.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. A. JOHNSTON, *Chairman*

FRANKLIN O. POOLE

B. B. DRUKER

PRESIDENT HILL: Is there any Unfinished Business?

Before we have the election of officers, I would like to say that I am truly grateful to all of you for the assistance that you have given me this year. It certainly has been so much greater than I could give to you that I truly do not know how to express my appreciation to the officers and members for their assistance. To our President-Elect, to our good left hand here, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Association, and to each and every one of you, I feel that we have made progress this year due to your efforts and that there is still great opportunity for further progress.

I have been grateful to the publishers for the assistance they have given us not only in their financial contribution to this Association but for the advice that many of them have given me during the year. I would just like to pass a word on to the incoming officers: don't hesitate to go to these men and talk frankly about any problems of the Association. They are genuinely interested in anything we are doing and their assistance from that aspect has been of great value.

I have had an enjoyable year. I have done some work, there was considerable work I should have done and could not do, there was still more I would like to have attempted. The incoming President and President-Elect will find that they will have to do, I might say, considerable promotion work. It has been a pleasure to serve you. I hope that I still may be of some service to you as long as I am in the profession.

At this time I will ask if there are any nominations other than those made by the Nominating Committee. If not, the nominations made are: President—

Mrs. Bernita J. Long; President-Elect—Alfred A. Morrison; Executive Secretary and Treasurer—Helen Newman; Executive Committee—Sidney B. Hill, Miles O. Price, Arie Poldervaart, Helen Hargrave.

MR. BAXTER: I move that the Secretary cast the unanimous ballot for the list of persons as named.

[The motion was seconded by Mr. Daniel, voted upon and carried.]

SECRETARY NEWMAN: Mr. President, the ballot has been cast.

RETIRING-PRESIDENT HILL: Mrs. Long, will you kindly come forward and take the Chair? [Applause as Mrs. Long, the newly-elected President, assumed the Chair. President-Elect Morrison was escorted to the platform by Retiring-President Hill.]

PRESIDENT LONG: I am truly grateful for this honor which you have given me. I know that this coming year is going to be a hard one, not only because of the problems which will be presented but because we are going to be losing a good many of our very valuable members to the armed forces. Of course all the rest of us who are not actively engaged in war work will be doing our bit on the sideline. However, I think that it is very necessary for all of us to remember that one of our big jobs is to be just as good law librarians as we possibly can, and since this organization does so very much to aid in that individual efficiency I think it is necessary that the work of the organization go on. Therefore, I am going to call on a good many of you for a lot of work. We will probably have to double up in some cases because we will be fewer in number. I know you have always given your cooperation and I am sure that you will continue to do so. We certainly

have a very excellent Executive Committee to help so we should be able to carry on.

I can assure you that there should be some way to elect the new officers next year. Having as many lawyers as we have in this organization, if we cannot find some way to get in some new officers legally it certainly will not be for want of trying. I do not want to keep office for the duration, though I hope the duration is a short one. Perhaps the duration will be for only half of my office, but I think we can arrange it next year so that Mr. Morrison can take over the duties of President.

I think that we should entertain a motion at this time in appreciation of all the work that the outgoing officers have done for the organization.

MR. POOLE: I would like to make such a motion.

[The motion was seconded by Miss Cushing, voted upon and carried.]

PRESIDENT LONG: I think Mr. Hill certainly has done a wonderful piece of work this year. [Applause.] I have been amazed and also a little bit fearful when I looked at the future as to what I am going to do; in fact, he told me the other day that he pitied me, so that wasn't a very bright outlook.

Is there any further business?

MR. WM. S. JOHNSTON: Madam Chairman, there is one matter that I don't think is on the agenda, but I am having trouble already about priorities and I should like to make a motion that Mr. Dwyer and Mr. Shriver be placed on a committee to assist in the question of priorities covering supplies needed by law libraries and the binding question. It isn't acute yet but it may be and I would like the assistance of people in Washington.

MR. HILL: Mr. Johnston, we already have a representative of the Association who is working upon that matter now. There will be a joint committee representing the various Associations. How large a joint committee that will be will be determined very soon. Most of the membership has been appointed already, and Mr. Bailey, a Trustee of the American Library Association, is the co-ordinating member of the Council of National Library Associations that is taking up this question of priorities. Mr. Bailey is a practicing lawyer as well as a Trustee of the American Library Association, and this joint committee of the various Associations has already arranged for that. Mr. Rothman is our representative. Of course we would be glad to have other representatives.

MR. JOHNSTON: I move that Mr. Dwyer and Mr. Shriver be added to the priorities committee on which Mr. Rothman is now serving.

MR. HILL: He is the only one appointed up to this time because we were only surveying the situation.

[The motion was seconded by Mr. Daniel, voted upon and carried.]

PRESIDENT LONG: Is there any other business? If not, I will say that the 37th Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries is adjourned.

[Adjournment at four-forty o'clock.]

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

Thirty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries

Arkin, Lester W., Book Shop Bindery, Chicago, Illinois.
Ashman, Jean, Indiana University Law Library, Bloomington, Indiana.
Ballantine, Mary, Milwaukee County Law Library, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Barr, Pelham, Library Binding Institute, 501 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
Baxter, James C., Philadelphia Bar Association, Philadelphia, Pa.
Becker, Abe R., Milwaukee Public Library, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Blender, Dorothea, Commerce Clearing House, Inc., Chicago, Illinois.
Bowen, Harold J., New Haven County Law Library, New Haven, Conn.
Bowen, Mrs. Harold J., New Haven, Conn.
*Boyd, Helen, Social Security Board, Washington, D. C.
Brackett, Thelma, New Hampshire State Library, Concord, New Hampshire.
Brandt, Henry J., West Publishing Company, St. Paul, Minn.
Brandt, Mrs. Henry J., St. Paul, Minn.
Brown, Robert M., Carswell Company, Ltd., Toronto, Canada.
Clarke, Adeline J., Montana State Law Library, Helena, Montana.
Coats, Nellie M., Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Indiana.
Cushing, Eloise B., Alameda County Law Library, Oakland, California.
Daniel, A. Mercer, Howard University Law Library, Washington, D. C.
Dansenberg, Paul, Minnesota State Library, St. Paul, Minn.
Dooley, Dennis A., Massachusetts State Library, Boston, Mass.
Drew, Susan M., Milwaukee County Law Library, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Druker, B. Bernard, Iowa State Law Library, Des Moines, Iowa.
*Drummond, Forrest S., University of Chicago Law Library, Chicago, Illinois.
Due, Christian N., Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Conn.
Dwyer, Francis X., Law Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
Fairchild, Justice E. T., Wisconsin Supreme Court, Madison, Wisconsin.
Fairchild, Mrs. E. T., Madison, Wisconsin.
Finley, Elizabeth, Root, Clark, Buckner & Ballantine, New York, New York.
Gaebler, H. D., Watertown, Wisconsin.
Gans, Harriet Neff, Temple University School of Law Library, Philadelphia, Pa.
Glasier, Gilson G., Wisconsin State Library, Madison, Wisconsin.
Glasier, Mrs. Gilson G., Madison, Wisconsin.
Hargrave, Helen, University of Texas Law Library, Austin, Texas.
Heitman, John, Baker Voorhis & Co., New York City.
Helmle, Helen M. S., Equitable Life Assurance Society, New York, New York.
Hill, Sidney B., Assn. of the Bar of the City of New York.
Holcomb, Harry, Baker Voorhis & Co., New York City.
Houghton, Dorothy D., Wichita, Kansas.

* Indicates members now in Service. Editor's note.

Johnston, George A., Law Society of Upper Canada, Toronto, Canada.
 Johnston, William S., Chicago Law Institute, Chicago, Illinois.
 Karpenstein, Katherine, University of California Law Library, Berkeley, Calif.
 Kenna, Mary Katherine, William C. Ruger Law Library of Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York.
 Keeler, Mrs. Michalina, Hartford Bar Library, Hartford, Conn.
 Kolbe, Willard F., Prentice-Hall, Inc., New York, New York.
 Lanning, Florence, University of Wisconsin Law Library, Madison, Wisconsin.
 Lindquist, Raymond C., New York Law Institute, New York, New York.
 Long, Mrs. Bernita J., University of Illinois Law Library, Urbana, Illinois.
 MacDonald, Harrison, Boston University School of Law, Boston, Mass.
 McIntire, Annabelle, Railroad Retirement Board Library, Chicago, Illinois.
 McNamara, Frances, New York State Law Library, Albany, New York.
 Marshall, Philip G., University of Wisconsin Law Library, Madison, Wisconsin.
 Miller, Helene R., State University of Iowa Law Library, Iowa City, Iowa.
 Moore, Mrs. John Trotwood, State Library and Archives, Nashville, Tenn.
 Moreland, Carroll C., Michigan State Law Library, Lansing, Michigan.
 *Morse, Lewis W., Cornell Law School Library, Ithaca, New York.
 Morrison, Alfred A., University of Cincinnati Law Library, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Morrison, Mrs. Alfred A., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Newman, Helen, The George Washington University Law Library, Washington, D. C.
 Norval, Josephine, Minnesota State Law Library, St. Paul, Minn.
 Poldervaart, Arie, New Mexico Law Library, Santa Fe, New Mexico.
 Pollack, Ervin H., Hays, Podell and Shulman, New York, New York.
 Poole, Franklin O., Assn. of the Bar of the City of New York.
 Price, Miles O., Columbia University Law Library, New York, New York.
 Riggs, Laurie H., Baltimore Bar Library, Baltimore, Maryland.
 Riggs, Mrs. Laurie H., Baltimore, Maryland.
 Riley, Gladys F., Wyoming State Library, Cheyenne, Wyoming.
 Roalfe, William R., Duke University Law Library, Durham, North Carolina.
 Ross, Helen G., Field Building Law Library, Chicago, Illinois.
 Sherwood, Grace, Rhode Island State Library, Providence, Rhode Island.
 Shriner, Harry C., Law Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
 Snodgrass, Mrs. Miriam, Milwaukee County Law Library, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Starnes, Mrs. Julia Baylis, Mississippi State Library, Jackson, Miss.

* Indicates members now in Service. Editor's note.

Wharton, Jessie L., Harvard Law School Library, Cambridge, Mass.
 Wiese, Thomas, Callaghan & Company, Chicago, Illinois.
 Wisland, H. M., Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Co., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 Woeste, Vera, Cincinnati Law Library Association, Cincinnati, Ohio.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON STATE BAR ASSOCIATION PUBLICATIONS, JUNE 1942

ALABAMA STATE BAR ASSOCIATION. No Proceedings published since 1931, uncertain as to publication in 1942. The Association also publishes a periodical *The Alabama Lawyer*, vol. 3 no. 2 (April 1942) current issue. Subscription \$3, P. O. Box 708, Montgomery, Ala.

STATE BAR OF ARIZONA. Proceedings not published.

BAR ASSOCIATION OF ARKANSAS. 1941 Report latest. Available secretary.

STATE BAR OF CALIFORNIA. 1941 Report latest. Available secretary. The Association also publishes the *Journal of the State Bar of California*, vol. 17 no. 3 (March/April 1942) current issue. 1400 Shell Bldg., San Francisco.

COLORADO BAR ASSOCIATION. Reports discontinued with 1941. The Association issues a monthly loose-leaf service, started September, 1941. Price \$1.50. *Dicta*, vol. 19 no. 6 (June 1942) current issue. Subscription \$1.75. The Committee on War Effort issues a bulletin—free. The Association has published a pamphlet "Rules of Civil Procedure" distribution limited.

STATE BAR ASSOCIATION OF CONNECTICUT. Reports are published in the *Connecticut Bar Journal*, usually in the October number. "Law libraries are put on the mailing list by request, copies free". Geo. H. Cohen, editor, 750 Main St., Hartford, Conn.

DELAWARE STATE BAR ASSOCIATION. "Proceedings are recorded but not published". An occasional *Yearbook* containing a list of committees, by-laws, etc. is published; one will come out for 1941/42.

FLORIDA STATE BAR ASSOCIATION. Proceedings are published in the *Florida Law Journal*. Subscription \$5.00, P. O. Box 465, Lakeland, Fla.

GEORGIA BAR ASSOCIATION. 1940 Report latest. Available secretary. The Association also publishes the *Georgia Bar Journal*, vol. 4 no. 3 (February 1942) current issue. Subscription \$2, Macon, Ga.

IDAHO STATE BAR. 1941 Report latest. Free distribution—limited.

ILLINOIS STATE BAR ASSOCIATION. Proceedings published in the *Illinois Bar Journal*. Subscription \$2, also sent on gift or exchange for other legal periodicals.

INDIANA STATE BAR ASSOCIATION. Proceedings published in the *Indiana Law Journal*. Subscription \$3.00.

IAWA STATE BAR ASSOCIATION. Proceedings and reports now published in the *News Bulletin of the Iowa State Bar Association*. Available on exchange.

BAR ASSOCIATION OF KANSAS. Proceedings published in the *Journal of the Bar Association of Kansas*. Subscription \$3.

KENTUCKY STATE BAR ASSOCIATION. 1941 Report latest. Price \$1.50, Standard Printing Co., Louisville, Ky. The Association also publishes the *Kentucky State Bar Journal*, vol. 6 no. 2 (March 1942) current issue. Subscription 50¢.

LOUISIANA STATE BAR ASSOCIATION (the voluntary association created in 1847 and dissolved on April 18, 1941, with the creation of the Louisiana State Bar Association (same name) under the rule-making power of the Supreme Court). The secretary writes "We hope to publish certain portions of the Proceedings from 1935 through 1941".

LOUISIANA STATE BAR ASSOCIATION (created 1941). No Proceedings published as yet.

STATE BAR OF LOUISIANA. Report of first meeting, 1934-1935. Nothing further published.

MAINE STATE BAR ASSOCIATION. 1940-41 Report latest. Available Maine State Library.

MARYLAND STATE BAR ASSOCIATION. 1940 Report latest. Available on exchange, Library Company of the Baltimore Bar.

MASSACHUSETTS BAR ASSOCIATION. Proceedings published in the *Massachusetts Law Quarterly*. Available Association, 60 State St., Boston and the Social Law Library, 1200 Court House, Boston.

MICHIGAN STATE BAR ASSOCIATION. Proceedings published in the *Michigan State Bar Journal*. Subscription \$3.50.

MINNESOTA STATE BAR ASSOCIATION. Proceedings published in the *Minnesota Law Review*. Subscription \$3.50.

MISSISSIPPI STATE BAR. Proceedings published in the *Mississippi Law Journal*. Subscription \$3.

MISSOURI BAR ASSOCIATION. Proceedings published in the *Missouri Bar Journal*. Subscription \$1, N25 Wainswright Bldg., St. Louis.

MONTANA BAR ASSOCIATION. 1929-1936 Report (vol. 43) latest. "Next volume to appear in 1942"—Secretary.

NEBRASKA STATE BAR ASSOCIATION. Proceedings published in the *Nebraska Law Review*. Subscription \$1. Exchange Nebraska State Library.

STATE BAR OF NEVADA. Proceedings published in the *Nevada State Bar Journal*. Subscription \$1, Reno.

BAR ASSOCIATION OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. 1940-41 Report (vol. 7 no. 4) latest. Price \$1.50. Exchange with state libraries.

NEW JERSEY STATE BAR ASSOCIATION. 1941 *Yearbook* latest. Subscription \$3. Available on exchange with other Bar associations.

STATE BAR OF NEW MEXICO. 1941 Report latest. Free.

NEW YORK STATE BAR ASSOCIATION. 1941 Report latest. Available on exchange with the New York State Law Library, Albany. The Association also publishes the *Lawyer Service Letter* and the *Bulletin*.

NORTH CAROLINA BAR ASSOCIATION. 1941 Report latest. For sale by secretary, price \$1.35.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BAR. 1940 Report latest. For sale by secretary, \$1.

BAR ASSOCIATION OF NORTH DAKOTA. Proceedings published in *North Dakota Bar Briefs*. Free.

OHIO STATE BAR ASSOCIATION. Proceedings published in the *Ohio State Bar Association Reports* (cited *Ohio Bar*), a weekly publication.

STATE BAR OF OKLAHOMA. Proceedings published in the *Oklahoma State Bar Journal*. Subscription \$5.

OREGON STATE BAR ASSOCIATION. Proceedings published in the *Oregon State Bar Bulletin*. Secretary writes "No formal publication of annual proceedings. Merely a news story account".

PENNSYLVANIA BAR ASSOCIATION. 1941 Report latest. Available on exchange, 112 Market St., Harrisburg. The Association also publishes the *Pennsylvania Bar Association Quarterly*, vol. 13 no. 3 (April 1942) current issue. Subscription \$2.

RHODE ISLAND BAR ASSOCIATION. No reports published since 1929. No immediate prospects of future publication.

SOUTH CAROLINA BAR ASSOCIATION. 1941 Report latest. Available secretary.

STATE BAR OF SOUTH DAKOTA. Proceedings published in the *South Dakota Bar Journal*. Subscription \$2.

BAR ASSOCIATION OF TENNESSEE. Proceedings published in the *Tennessee Law Review*. Subscription \$2.50.

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Respectfully submitted,

PAULINE E. GEE, *Chairman*

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Dearborn County Bar Association,
Richard K. Ewan, Secretary, Lawrenceburg.

Decatur County Bar Association,
John M. Wood, Secretary, Greensburg.

DeKalb County Bar Association,
Hugh G. Sanders, Secretary, Auburn.

East Chicago Bar Association,
Paul E. Kelly, Secretary, Lake Superior
Court, East Chicago.

Elkhart County Bar Association,
John Davis, Secretary, 120½ S. Main Street,
Goshen.

Evansville Bar Association,
John L. Sanders, Secretary, 12 Court Building,
Evansville.

Fountain County Bar Association,
Cecil Nierengarten, Secretary, Covington.

Gary Bar Association,
Charles W. Gannon, Secretary, 9 West
Sixth Avenue, Gary.

Grant County Bar Association,
Miss Althea Hardy, Secretary, 520 Glass
Block, Marion.

Greene County Bar Association,
Paul Haywood, Secretary, Bloomfield.

Hammond Bar Association,
Charles Levin, Secretary, 5231 Hohman
Avenue, Hammond.

Henry County Bar Association,
Robert S. Hunter, Jr., Secretary, New
Castle.

Howard County Bar Association,
George Tobias, Secretary, 325½ North
Main Street, Kokomo.

Indiana Women Lawyers Association,
Bertha L. Ashcraft, Secretary, 946 Consolidated
Building, Indianapolis.

Indianapolis Bar Association,
James C. Jay, Secretary, 1108, 108 East
Washington Building, Indianapolis.

Lawyers Association of Indianapolis, Inc.,
John K. Rickles, Secretary, 1300 Fletcher
Trust Building, Indianapolis.

Jay County Bar Association,
Ernst E. Chenoweth, Secretary, Portland.

Knox County Bar Association,
Ralph A. Seal, Secretary, LaPlante Building,
Vincennes.

LaPorte Bar Association,
Isadore E. Levine, Secretary, 208 LaPorte
Theatre Building, LaPorte.

Madison County Bar Association,
Daniel D. Quickel, Secretary, 407 Anderson
Bank Building, Anderson.

Marshall County Bar Association,
Alvin F. Marsh, Secretary, Plymouth.

Miami County Bar Association,
Albert H. Cole, Jr., Secretary, 1½ South
Broadway, Peru.

Montgomery County Bar Association,
Beecher Young, Secretary, 105½ East Main
Street, Crawfordsville.

Morgan County Bar Association,
Joseph W. Williams, President, Stierwalt
Building, Martinsville.

Muncie Bar Association,
James W. Draper, Secretary, 108 East
Washington, Muncie.

National Association of Women Lawyers,
Mary E. Ramier, Secretary, 229 Bankers
Trust Building, Indianapolis.

Ohio County Bar Association,
Lee J. Ricketts, Secretary, Rising Sun.

Porter County Bar Association,
Walter M. Crisman, Secretary, 101 Lincolnway,
Valparaiso.

Pulaski County Bar Association,
Louis A. Reidelbach, Secretary, Winamac.

Randolph County Bar Association,
Dale Rikard, Secretary, Winchester.

Ripley County Bar Association,
William W. Greeman, Secretary, Batesville.

St. Joseph County Bar Association,
George L. Kropff, Secretary, Pythian Building,
South Bend.

Shelby County Bar Association,
Charles D. Campbell, Secretary, Methodist
Building, Shelbyville.

Sullivan County Bar Association,
Mrs. Etta J. Logan, Secretary, Sullivan.

Terre Haute Bar Association,
Leon H. Wallace, Secretary, Tune Building,
Terre Haute.

Tippecanoe County Bar Association,
Charles B. Kenner, Secretary, 125½ North
Fourth Street, Lafayette.

Wayne County Bar Association,
John F. Holaday, Secretary, Richmond.

Iowa

State Association

Iowa State Bar Association,
Paul B. DeWitt, Secretary, Fleming Building,
Des Moines.

District Associations

First District,
Logan Huiskamp, Secretary, Keokuk.

Second District,
Wilbur Dull, Secretary, Ottumwa.

Third District,
Kenneth H. Davenport, Secretary, Creston.

Fifth District,
Dale Ewalt, Secretary, Indianola.

Sixth District,
Edwin Wilcockson, Secretary, Sigourney.

Ninth District,
James M. Stewart, Secretary, Des Moines.

Twelfth District,
H. R. Duncan, Secretary, Osage.

Thirteenth District,
Charles Scholz, Secretary, New Hampton.
Fourteenth District,
Dean Cornwall, Secretary, Spencer.
Fifteenth District,
Roy W. Smith, Secretary, Council Bluffs.
Sixteenth District,
W. R. Wadsley, Secretary, Sac City.
Sixteenth District, Junior Bar,
Robert Brannon, Secretary, Denison.
Eighteenth District,
Elbert Heiserman, Secretary, Monticello.
Nineteenth District,
E. W. Willging, Secretary, Dubuque.
Twentieth District,
C. M. Vance, Secretary, Mt. Pleasant.
Twenty-first District,
C. B. Hoeven, Secretary, Alton.

County Associations

Adair County,
C. H. Williamson, Secretary, Greenfield.
Adams County,
Lee R. Watts, Secretary, Corning.
Allamakee County,
G. Belvel Richter, President, Waukon.
Appanoose County,
Robert Valentine, Secretary, Centerville.
Audobon County,
Clark D. Mantz, Secretary, Audobon.
Benton County,
Hugh Mossman, Secretary, Vinton.
Black Hawk County,
Blair Wood, Secretary, Waterloo.
Black Hawk County, Junior Bar Association,
Everett Scott, Secretary, Waterloo.
Boone County,
John W. Jordan, Secretary, Boone.
Bremer County,
R. Eldon Laird, Secretary, Waverly.
Buchanan County,
John L. Cherny, Secretary, Independence.
Buena Vista County,
Z. Z. White, Storm Lake.
Butler County,
James H. Graven, Secretary, Greene.
Calhoun County,
L. E. Swanson, Secretary, Rockwell City.
Carroll County,
Robert S. Brunner, Secretary, Carroll.
Cass County,
J. R. Larson, Secretary, Atlantic.
Cedar County,
Carl Mather, Secretary, Tipton.
Cerro Gordo County,
C. Frederick Beck, Secretary, Mason City.
Chickasaw County,
E. P. Donohue, President, New Hampton.
Clarke County,
Donovan D. Slaymaker, Secretary, Osceola.
Clay County,
J. Ivan Hossack, Secretary, Spencer.
Clayton County,
Clarence Murphy, President, Elkader.
Clinton County,
T. Emmerr Maloney, Secretary, Clinton.

Crawford County,
Bill Level, Secretary, Denison.
Dallas County,
R. E. McManus, Secretary, Perry.
Decatur County,
Glenn McCarty, Secretary, Leon.
Delaware County,
Irving D. Long, Secretary, Manchester.
Des Moines County,
Henry L. Hirsch, Secretary, Burlington.
Dubuque County,
E. H. Willging, Secretary, Dubuque.
Emmett County,
O. N. Refsell, Secretary, Estherville.
Fayette County,
R. F. Estey, Secretary, West Union.
Floyd County,
A. C. Campbell, Secretary, Charles City.
Greene County,
O. G. Clause, Secretary, Grand Junction.
Guthrie County,
A. H. Christensen, Secretary.
Hamilton County,
Eleanor Jones, Secretary, Webster City.
Hancock County,
B. C. Berge, Secretary, Garner.
Hardin County,
H. E. Long, Secretary, Union.
Henry County,
Eugene C. McCoid, Secretary, Mt. Pleasant.
Ida County,
Charles P. Denison, Secretary, Ida Grove.
Iowa County,
E. J. Sullivan, Secretary, Marengo.
Jasper County,
L. L. Brierly, Secretary, Newton.
Johnson County,
William J. Smith, Secretary, Iowa City.
Jones County,
George C. Lawrence, President, Anamosa.
Keokuk County,
Ralph Goeldner, Secretary, Sigourney.
Kossuth County,
Allen A. Brunson, Secretary, Algona.
Lee County,
N. E. McManus, Secretary, Keokuk.
Linn County,
A. W. Bass, Secretary, Cedar Rapids.
Louisa County,
M. F. Hicklin, Secretary, Wapello.
Madison County,
S. A. Webster, Secretary, Winterset.
Mahaska County,
Delos Van Zante, Secretary, Oskaloosa.
Marion County,
H. E. de Reus, Secretary, Knoxville.
Marshall County,
John L. Mowry, Secretary, Marshalltown.
Mitchell County,
W. H. Salisbury, President, Osage.
Monona County,
C. E. Underhill, President, Onawa.
Montgomery County,
Vernon P. Long, Secretary, Red Oak.
Muscatine County,
Hugh E. Chance, Secretary, Muscatine.

O'Brien County,
 Selmer G. Larson, President, Paulina.
Page County,
 Fred Lindberg, Secretary, Shenandoah.
Palo Alto County,
 E. F. Nefstead, Secretary, Emetsburg.
Pocahontas County,
 A. C. Carmichael, Secretary, Pocahontas.
Polk County,
 James M. Stewart, Secretary, Des Moines.
Polk County, Junior Bar,
 Charles W. Joiner, Secretary, Des Moines.
Pottawattamie County,
 Allan Ardell, Secretary, Council Bluffs.
Poweshiek County,
 W. H. Bonham, Secretary, Montezuma.
Ringgold County,
 Frank F. Wilson, Secretary, Mt. Ayr.
Sac County,
 Malcolm Currie, President, Sac City.
Scott County,
 Frances E. Plath, Secretary, Davenport.
Shelby County,
 Arthur H. Savereide, Secretary, Harlan.
Sioux County,
 T. E. Klay, Secretary, Orange City.
Story County,
 B. M. Soper, Secretary, Nevada.
Tama County,
 Dean P. Thomas, Secretary, Traer.
Union County,
 Tom Mullin, Secretary, Creston.
Van Buren County,
 Jo. S. Stong, Secretary, Keosauqua.
Wapello County,
 E. K. Beckman, Secretary, Ottumwa.
Warren County,
 Nelson S. Burns, Secretary, Indianola.
Washington County,
 T. A. Michels, Secretary, Washington.
Webster County,
 Jacob Kirchner, Secretary, Fort Dodge.
Winnebago County,
 Roger Brown, Secretary, Forest City.
Woodbury County,
 John S. Sears, Secretary, Sioux City.
Worth County,
 F. E. Ensign, Secretary, Northwood.
Wright County,
 J. E. Arends, Secretary, Toledo.
Lawyers Club of Sioux City,
 Edward C. Vandenburg, Secretary, Sioux City.

Kansas

State Association

The Bar Association of the State of Kansas,
 Robert M. Clark, Secretary, Ninth & Jackson,
 Topeka.

District Associations

Central Kansas Bar Association,
 Dean McIntyre, Secretary, Abilene.
 Northwest Kansas Bar Association,
 J. C. Ruppenthal, Secretary, Russell.

Southwest Kansas Bar Association,
 Kenneth A. Scott, Secretary, Garden City.
 Fourth Judicial District Bar Association,
 John B. Pierson, Secretary, Ottawa.
 Fifth Judicial District Bar Association,
 Ray S. Pierson, Secretary, Burlington.
 Seventh Judicial District Bar Association,
 Joe F. Balch, Secretary, Chanute.
 Tenth Judicial District Bar Association,
 Clayton Brenner, Secretary, Olathe.
 Thirteenth Judicial District Bar Association,
 George Benson, Jr., Secretary, El Dorado.
 Twenty-fourth Judicial District Bar Association,
 M. C. Bucklin, Secretary, Pratt.

County Bar Associations

Allen County Bar Association,
 Stanley E. Toland, Secretary, Iola.
 Anderson County Bar Association,
 Bert L. Woods, Secretary, Garnett.
 Atchison County Bar Association,
 Hugo Orlopp, Secretary, Atcheson.
 Barber County Bar Association,
 Samuel Griffin, Secretary, Medicine Lodge.
 Barton County Bar Association,
 Bill Kandt, Secretary, Great Bend.
 Bourbon County Bar Association,
 Harry W. Fisher, Secretary, Fort Scott.
 Brown County Bar Association,
 Paul B. Bailey, Secretary, Hiawatha.
 Butler County Bar Association,
 W. N. Calkins, Secretary, El Dorado.
 Chautauqua County Bar Association,
 John M. Wall, Secretary, Sedan.
 Cherokee County Bar Association,
 Harry Porter, Secretary, Columbus.
 Cloud County Bar Association,
 Clarence Paulsen, Secretary, Concordia.
 Cowley County Bar Association,
 Lawrence E. Christenson, Secretary, Winfield.
 Crawford County Bar Association,
 Wayne Phelps, Secretary, Pittsburg.
 Dickinson County Bar Association,
 Dean McIntyre, Secretary, Abilene.
 Douglas County Bar Association,
 Maxine Virtue, Secretary, Lawrence.
 Ellis County Bar Association,
 Clayton S. Flood, Secretary, Hayes.
 Finney County Bar Association,
 E. E. Satgast, Secretary, Garden City.
 Ford County Bar Association,
 Horace Watkings, Secretary, Dodge City.
 Franklin County Bar Association,
 John C. Quinn, Secretary, Ottawa.
 Geary County Bar Association,
 Howard W. Harper, Secretary, Junction City.
 Harper County Bar Association,
 Myrtle Youngberg, Secretary, Anthony.
 Harvey County Bar Association,
 J. Sidney Nye, Secretary, Newton.
 Jackson County Bar Association,
 Donald G. Sands, Secretary, Holton.

Jefferson County Bar Association,
James F. Swoyer, Secretary, Oskaloosa.
Johnson County Bar Association,
Murray H. Hodges, Secretary, Olathe.
Kingman County Bar Association,
W. B. Morriss, Secretary, Kingman.
Labette County Bar Association,
John N. Moore, Secretary, Parsons.
Leavenworth County Bar Association,
John F. Murray, Secretary, Leavenworth.
Lyon County Bar Association,
James Putnam, Secretary, Emporia.
Marshall County Bar Association,
Walter T. Griffin, Secretary, Marysville.
McPherson County Bar Association,
Archie T. MacDonald, Secretary, McPherson.
Miami County Bar Association,
Paoli.
Montgomery County Bar Association,
Ross E. Borders, Secretary, Independence.
Osage County Bar Association,
Harold T. Stodard, Secretary, Burlingame.
Pottawatomie County Bar Association,
Harry Hart, Secretary, Westmoreland.
Pratt County Bar Association,
M. C. Bucklin, Secretary, Pratt.
Reno County Bar Association,
Arthur L. Sparks, Secretary, Hutchison.
Riley County Bar Association,
Robert Womer, Secretary, Manhattan.
Saline County Bar Association,
Harold H. Chase, Secretary, Salina.
Seward County Bar Association,
Auburn G. Light, Secretary, Liberal.
Stafford County Bar Association,
Jack Copeland, Secretary, St. John.
Sumner County Bar Association,
Wendell Ready, Secretary, Wellington.
Topeka Bar Association,
Peter F. Caldwell, Secretary, Topeka.
Wichita County Bar Association,
W. G. Plested, Jr., Secretary, Wichita.
Wyandotte County Bar Association,
City.
Knowlton E. Carson, Secretary, Kansas

Kentucky

State Association

Kentucky State Bar Association,
Samuel M. Rosenstein, Secretary, Frankfort.

Local Associations

Bowling Green Bar Association,
A. J. Winkenhofer, Secretary, Bowling Green.
Boyd County Bar Association,
Ella Jay Sturgell, Secretary, 307 Professional Arts Building, Ashland.
Campbell County Bar Association,
Walter J. Burke, Secretary, Newport Finance Building, Newport.

Daviess County Bar Association,
Morton Holbrook, Secretary, Whitesville.
Fayette County Bar Association,
Paul H. Mansfield, Secretary, 1504 First National Bank & Trust Company Building, Lexington.
Glasgow Bar Association,
J. Basil Preston, Secretary, Glasgow.
Henderson Bar Association,
S. O. Heilbronner, Secretary, Ohio Valley Bank & Trust Company Building, Henderson.
Hopkins County Bar Association,
J. W. Powell, Secretary, Madisonville.
Kenton County Bar Association,
John A. Kohrman, Secretary, Covington.
Louisville Bar Association,
Thomas H. Young, Secretary, Jefferson County Court House, Louisville.
McCracken County Bar Association,
James E. Moore, Secretary, Citizens Savings Bank Building, Paducah.
West Kentucky Bar Association,
L. B. Alexander, Secretary, 911 Citizens Savings Bank Building, Paducah.

Louisiana

State Association

Louisiana State Bar Association,
Harry B. Kelleher, Secretary, New Orleans.

Local Associations

Alexandrian Bar Association,
Richard B. Sadler, Jr., Secretary, 603 Guaranty Bank Building, Alexandria.
Assumption Bar Association,
Aubert L. Talbot, Secretary, Napoleonville.
Bienville Parish Bar Association,
P. E. Brown, Secretary, Arcadia.
Calcasieu Bar Association,
John Fowler, Secretary, Lake Charles.
Concordia Parish Bar Association,
John Dale, Jr., Secretary, Vidalia.
DeSoto Parish Bar Association,
T. J. Magee, Secretary, Mansfield.
East Baton Rouge Parish Bar Association,
Glen S. Darsey, Secretary, 610 Reymond Building, Baton Rouge.
Eighteenth Judicial District Bar Association,
Francis J. Whitehead, Secretary, Port Allen.
Fifth District Bar Association,
Sardis Bassett, Secretary, Oak Grove.
Fourteenth Judicial District Bar Association,
Oliver P. Stockwell, President, Lake Charles.
Bar Association of the Fourth Judicial District of Louisiana,
Miss Eleanor Faulk, Secretary, Bernhardt Building, Monroe.
Fourth Judicial District Bar Association,
Percy Sandel, Secretary, Monroe.
Grant Parish Bar Association,
Colfax.

Iberia Parish Bar Association,
Wilbur L. Allain, Secretary, Jeanerette.
Junior Bar Association of Natchitoches &
Red River Parishes,
Julian E. Bailes, Secretary, Natchitoches.
Lafayette Bar Association,
Allen J. Lacobie, Secretary, Lafayette.
Lafourche Bar Association,
Francis L. Knobloch, Secretary, Thibodaux.
Lincoln Parish Bar Association,
James B. Parish, Secretary, Ruston.
Madison Parish Bar Association,
Tallulah.
New Orleans Bar Association,
John M. Wisdom, Secretary, Whitney Bank
Building, New Orleans.
St. Landry Parish Bar Association,
Leon S. Haas, Jr., Secretary, Opelousas.
St. Tammany Bar Association,
B. M. Miller, President, Covington.
Shreveport Bar Association,
Ralph E. Halliburton, Secretary, 1625 Slat-
ter Building, Shreveport.
Terrebonne Bar Association,
Elton A. Darsey, Secretary, Winder Build-
ing, Houma.
Twenty-fourth Judicial District Bar Associa-
tion,
Ernest M. Conzelmann, Secretary, Court-
house Building, Gretna.
Webster Parish Bar Association,
James E. Bolin, Secretary, Minden.

Maine

State Association

Maine State Bar Association,
Ralph W. Leighton, Secretary, Court House,
Augusta.

County Associations

Androscoggin County Bar Association,
Hercules E. Belleau, Secretary, 215 Lisbon
Street, Lewiston.
Aroostook Bar Association,
J. Frederic Burns, Secretary, Market
Square, Houlton.
Cumberland Bar Association,
George H. Hinckley, Secretary, 119 Ex-
change Street, Portland.
Franklin County Bar Association,
Byron M. Small, Secretary, Farmington.
Hancock County Bar Association,
William E. Whiting, Secretary, 61 Main
Street, Ellsworth.
Kennebec Bar Association,
Harvey D. Eaton, President, Waterville.
Knox County Bar and Library Association,
Edward C. Payson, President, Rockland.
Lincoln County Bar Association,
Carl M. P. Larrabee, Secretary, Wiscasset.

Oxford Bar Association,
Rupert F. Aldrich, Secretary, South Paris.
Penobscot County Bar Association,
Cornelius J. O'Leary, Secretary, 49 Ham-
mond Street, Bangor.
Trustees of the Law Library in the County
of Piscataquis,
Stacy C. Lanpher, Secretary, Dover-Fox-
croft.
Sagadahoc Bar Association,
John P. Carey, Secretary, 73½ Front
Street, Bath.
Somerset Bar and Law Library Association,
William T. Seekins, Secretary, Skowhegan.
Waldo County Bar Association,
Ralph I. Morse, Secretary, Custom House
Square, Belfast.
Washington County Bar Association,
Henry W. Sawyer, Secretary, Milbridge.
York County Bar Association,
Frank D. Fenderson, Secretary, County
Court House, Alfred.

Maryland

State Association

Maryland State Bar Association,
James W. Chapman, Jr., Secretary, Mer-
cantile Trust Building, Baltimore.

Local Associations

Baltimore City Bar Association,
Wallis Giffen, Secretary, 302 Mercantile
Trust Building, Baltimore.
Cecil County Bar and Library Association,
James W. Hughes, Secretary, Elkton.
Talbot County Bar Association,
Oliver S. Mulliken, Secretary, Easton.
Wicomico County Bar Association,
E. Dale Adkins, Jr., Secretary, Salisbury.
Worcester County Bar Association,
John L. Sanford, Secretary, Berlin.
Baltimore County Bar Association,
Thomas W. Jenifer, Secretary, Towson.
Warford County Bar Association,
Michael W. Fahey, Secretary, Belair.
Frederick County Bar Association,
Edwin F. Kikirk, Secretary, Frederick.
Allegany County Bar Association,
David W. Sloan, Secretary, Cumberland.
Washington County Bar Association,
D. Kenneth McLaughlin, Secretary, Hagers-
town.
Montgomery Bar Association,
Leo Bender, Secretary, Rockville.
Prince Georges County Bar Association,
Alan Bowie, Secretary, Upper Marlboro.
Anne Arundel County Bar Association,
Noah A. Hillman, Secretary, Annapolis.
Carroll County Bar Association,
Ralph G. Hoffman, Secretary, Westmin-
ster.

Massachusetts*State Association*

Massachusetts Bar Association,
Frank W. Grinnell, Secretary, 60 State
Street, Boston.

Local Associations

Barnstable County Bar Association,
Collen C. Campbell, President, Barnstable;
John H. Paine, Secretary, Harwich.

Berkshire County Bar Association,
Francis J. Quirico, Secretary, 73 North
Street, Pittsfield.

City of Boston Bar Association,
Talcott M. Banks, Jr., Secretary, 53 State
Street, Boston.

City of Quincy Bar Association,
Paul Marini, Acting Secretary, Central
Building, Quincy.

Bristol County Bar Association,
V. Jean Depinte, Secretary, 5 School Street,
Taunton.

Essex County Bar Association,
Sumney Y. Wheeler, Secretary, Court
House, Salem.

Fall River Bar Association,
Norman F. Smith, Secretary, 130 South
Main Street, Fall River.

Franklin County Bar Association,
Samuel T. Tisdale, Secretary, 359 Main
Street, Greenfield.

Hampden County Bar Association,
Charles M. Calhoun, Secretary, 37 Elm
Street, Springfield.

Hampshire County Bar Association,
Alverton D. Morse, Secretary, Central
Chambers, Northampton.

Law Society of Massachusetts,
Bertha R. Kiernan, Secretary, 206 Broad-
way, Chelsea.

Norfolk County Bar Association,
Jonathan W. French, Secretary, 45 Milk
Street, Boston.

Middlesex County Bar Association,
Vincent P. Clarke, Secretary, 27 State
Street, Boston.

Plymouth County Bar Association,
Anthony J. Kupka, Secretary, Court House,
Brockton.

Worcester County Bar Association,
Philip H. Breen, Secretary, 311 Main
Street, Worcester.

Massachusetts Conveyancers Association,
Frederick W. Kurth, Secretary, 73 Tremont
Street, Boston.

Framingham Bar Association,
Morris Shapiro, Secretary, 129 Concord
Street, Framingham.

Gloucester Bar Association,
Donald J. Ross, Secretary, 140 Main Street,
Gloucester.

Lawrence Bar Association,
Mrs. Mary C. Horner, Secretary, Bay State
Building, Lawrence.

Lowell Bar Association,

William Sumner Keeney, Secretary, Sun
Building, Lowell.

Lynn Bar Association,
Irving A. Hadley, Secretary, 38 Exchange
Street, Lynn.

Taunton Bar Association,
Marcellus D. Lemaire, Secretary, 43 Taun-
ton Green, Taunton.

Chelsea Bar Association,
Morris Stone, Secretary, 4 Washington
Street, Chelsea.

Watertown, Waltham and Weston Bar Asso-
ciation,
John J. Flynn, President, 657 Main Street,
Waltham.

New Bedford Bar Association,
George H. Young, Secretary, 549 Pleasant
Street, New Bedford.

Newburyport Bar Association,
Bernard J. Lojko, 51 Pleasant Street, New-
buryport.

Plymouth District Bar Association,
Harry R. Talbot, Secretary, 36 Main Street,
Plymouth.

Salem Bar Association,
Philip J. Durkin, Secretary, 125 Wash-
ington Street, Salem.

Somerville Bar Association,
Edward J. Modiste, Secretary, 177 State
Street, Boston.

Cambridge Bar Association,
Andrew L. Moore, Secretary, 634 Massa-
chusetts Avenue, Cambridge.

Chelsea-Revere Bar Association,
John F. Donovan, President, 4 Washington
Avenue, Chelsea.

Dukes County Bar Association,
Edgartown.

East Boston-Winthrop Bar Association,
James E. Bagley, Secretary.

Eastern Middlesex Bar Association,
Samuel Meline, Secretary, Malden.

Fitchburg and Leominster Bar Association,
Fitchburg.

Massachusetts Association of Women Law-
yers,
Cecilia M. Binning, Secretary, 60 State
Street, Boston, Room 703.

Federated Bar Association of Middlesex
County.
Lowell.

Bar Association of North Bristol District,
Attleboro.

South Middlesex Bar Association,
Ashland.

Michigan*State Association*

State Bar of Michigan,
Ben O. Shepard, Secretary, Dime Building,
Detroit.

Local Associations

Bay County Bar Association,
Janet E. Kinnane, Secretary, 407 Shearer
Building, Bay City.

Berrien County Bar Association,
Thomas M. Farrell, Secretary, Niles.

Calhoun County Bar Association,
Brainard S. Sabin, Secretary, 609 Security
National Bank Building, Battle Creek.

Delta County Bar Association,
Wheaton H. Strom, Secretary, Escanaba.

Detroit Bar Association,
Waldo C. Granse, Secretary, Majestic Build-
ing, Detroit.

Dickinson County Bar Association,
M. Howard Vielmetti, Secretary, Anderson
Building, Norway.

Eaton County Bar Association,
Robert C. Carr, Secretary, Charlotte.

Genesee County Bar Association,
Packard Hopkins, Secretary, 507 Harrison
Street, Flint.

Grand Rapids Bar Association,
Gordon B. Wheeler, Secretary, 700 Michigan
Trust Building, Grand Rapids

Hillsdale County Bar Association,
George W. McDowell, Secretary, Hillsdale
State Savings Bank Building, Hillsdale.

Ingham County Bar Association,
Allison K. Thomas, Secretary, 408 Olds
Tower, Lansing.

Iron County Bar Association,
Leslie P. Fisher, Secretary, Iron River.

Jackson County Bar Association,
John W. Bannasch, Secretary, 303 Dwight
Building, Jackson.

Kalamazoo Bar Association,
David Morris, Secretary, Kalamazoo National
Bank Building, Kalamazoo.

Lenawee County Bar Association,
George W. Bean, Secretary, 1 Underwood
Block, Adrian.

Macomb County Bar Association,
M. E. Watkins, Secretary, Price Building,
Mt. Clemens.

Marquette County Bar Association,
Carroll C. Rushton, Secretary, Savings
Bank Building, Marquette.

Monroe County Bar Association,
Floyd S. Willett, Secretary, 34 South Monroe
Street, Monroe.

Muskegon County Bar Association,
Henry N. Paulson, Secretary, 235 Lyman
Building, Muskegon.

Oakland County Bar Association,
Ralph A. Becker, Secretary, 1010 Peoples
State Building, Pontiac.

Ottawa County Bar Association,
Leo C. Lillie, Secretary, Washington Street,
Grand Haven.

Saginaw County Bar Association,
Arthur J. Slaggert, Secretary, 401 Bearinger
Building, Saginaw.

St. Clair County Bar Association,
Lloyd V. Marlette, Secretary, Stewart
Block, Port Huron.

St. Joseph County Bar Association,

James T. Sloan, Secretary, Centreville.

Schoolcraft County Bar Association,
James R. Fitzharris, Secretary, Manistique.

Shiawassee County Bar Association,
William Percy, Secretary, New Miner
Building, Owosso.

Tri County Bar Association,
James E. Ryan, Secretary, Broadway Street,
Mt. Pleasant.

Van Buren County Bar Association,
William P. Wright, Secretary, Paw Paw.

Wayne County Bar Association,
John H. Flancher, Secretary, 325 Hammond
Building, Detroit.

Minnesota*State Associations*

Minnesota State Bar Association,
Horace M. Vanvalkenberg, Secretary,
Northwestern Bank Building, Minneapolis.

District Judges' Association,
Charles A. Flinn, Secretary, Windom.

Local Associations

First Judicial District Bar Association,
Merle S. Olson, Secretary, Cannon Falls.

Ramsey County Bar Association,
Robert F. Leach, Secretary, W-1781 First
National Bank Building, St. Paul.

Third Judicial District Bar Association,
S. D. J. Bruski, Secretary, 66 West 3d
Street, Winona.

Hennepin County Bar Association,
John Marshall Palmer, Secretary, 1100 First
National Soo Line Building, Minneapolis.

Fifth Judicial District Bar Association,
Wallace Jackson, Secretary, Owatonna.

Sixth Judicial District Bar Association,
Robert M. Regan, Secretary, Mankato.

Seventh Judicial District Bar Association,
Ronald E. Danielson, Secretary, Moorhead.

Eighth Judicial District Bar Association,
Sheldon S. Larson, Secretary, Winthrop.

Ninth Judicial District Bar Association,
Percy M. Meehl, Secretary, Marshall.

Tenth Judicial District Bar Association,
William J. Powell, Secretary, Spring Valley.

Eleventh Judicial District Bar Association,
Rollo G. Lacy, Treasurer, 300 American
Exchange Building, Duluth.

Range Bar Association,
Charles N. Olien, Secretary, Hibbing.

Twelfth Judicial District Bar Association,
Paul G. Kief, Secretary, Montevideo.

Thirteenth Judicial District Bar Association,
John S. Reunitz, Secretary, Windom.

Fourteenth Judicial District Bar Association,
L. S. Miller, Secretary, Crookston.

Fifteenth Judicial District Bar Association,
Arnold Forbes, Secretary, Bemidji.

Sixteenth Judicial District Bar Association,
M. O. Ettesvold, Secretary, Breckenridge.

Seventeenth Judicial District Bar Association,
John H. Frundt, Secretary, Blue Earth.
Eighteenth Judicial District Bar Association,
Clifford E. Olson, Secretary, Cokato.
Nineteenth Judicial District Bar Association,
Wm. Lamson, Secretary, State Capitol, St.
Paul.

Mississippi

State Association

Mississippi State Bar,
Mrs. Alice Nevels, Secretary, New Capitol,
Jackson.

Local Associations

Alcorn County,
Corinth.
Itawamba County,
Fulton.
Lee County,
Tupelo.
Monroe County,
Aberdeen.
Pontotoc County,
Pontotoc.
Prentiss County,
Booneville.
Tishomingo County,
Iuka.
First District Bar Association,
J. E. Cunningham, President, Booneville.
Bar Association of Sixth Judicial District,
R. L. Corban, Jr., President, Fayette.
Bi-County Bar Association,
F. A. Anderson, Jr., President, Gloster.
Hinds County Bar Association,
G. Garland Lyell, Jr., Secretary, Standard
Life Building, Jackson.
Ninth Judicial District Bar Association,
Warren County Bar Association,
Coahoma County Bar Association,
Clarksdale.
Junior Bar Association,
I. S. Luckett, Chairman, Clarksdale.
Eleventh Circuit District Association,
W. W. Venable, Chairman, Clarksdale.
Jones County Bar Association,
Laurel.
Forrest County Bar Association,
Hattiesburg.
Tri-County Bar Association,
W. G. McLain, President, McComb.
Lincoln County Bar Association,
Brookhaven.
Tallahatchie County Bar Association,
Charleston.
Panola County Bar Association,
Sardis and Batesville.
Tate County Bar Association,
Senatobia.
DeSoto County Association,
Hernando.

Missouri

State Association

Missouri Bar Association,
James A. Potter, Secretary, Central Trust
Building, Jefferson City.

Local Associations

Andrew County Bar Association,
G. C. Sparks, Secretary, Savannah.
Audrain County Bar Association,
Miss Ruth Barton, Secretary, Mexico.
Bates County Bar Association,
F. W. Long, Secretary, Butler.
Boone County Bar Association,
Thomas Strange, Secretary, Columbia.
Butler County Bar Association,
Arno L. Ponder, Secretary, Poplar Bluff.
Callaway County Bar Association,
C. R. Boyd, Secretary, Fulton.
Cape Girardeau County Bar Association,
E. L. McClintock, Secretary, Cape Girardeau.
Carroll County Bar Association,
Wade W. Maupin, Secretary, First National
Bank Building, Carrollton.
Clay County Bar Association,
Keller Bell, Secretary, Liberty.
Cole County Bar Association,
Mrs. Eula B. Hadlick, Secretary, 101 East
High Street, Jefferson City.
Cooper County Bar Association,
Harry Woolridge, Secretary, Boonville.
Dunklin County Bar Association,
B. C. Tomlinson, Secretary, Kennett.
18th Judicial Circuit Bar Association,
Theodore G. Scott, Secretary, Buffalo.
4th Judicial Circuit Bar Association,
Charles E. Stilwell, Secretary, Maryville.
Greene County Bar Association,
James H. Keet, Jr., Secretary, Springfield.
Howard County Bar Association,
Luman Spry, Secretary, Fayette.
Howell County Bar Association,
M. K. McMurtrey, Secretary, Willow
Springs.
Henry County Bar Association,
Haysler A. Poague, Secretary, Clinton.
Independence Bar Association,
A. Ralph Young, Jr., Secretary, Independence.
Jasper County Bar Association,
Robert Esterly, Secretary, Caffee Building,
Carthage.
Kansas City Bar Association,
Guy Green, Secretary, 2806 Fidelity Building,
Kansas City.
Lawyers Association of Kansas City,
Frank H. Terrell, Secretary, 913 Federal
Reserve Bank Building, Kansas City.
Lincoln County Bar Association,
Grover C. Huston, Secretary, Troy.
Macon County Bar Association,
Walter C. Goodson, Secretary, Macon.

Miller County Bar Association,
R. W. Sterling, Secretary, Eldon.
Montgomery County Bar Association,
Glover E. Dowell, Secretary, Montgomery
City.
Newton County Bar Association,
Paul E. Carver, Secretary, Neosho.
Pike County Bar Association,
Edward A. Glenn, Secretary, Louisiana.
Platte County Bar Association,
Jay B. Wilson, Secretary, Platte City.
Randolph County Bar Association,
Hosea J. Taylor, Secretary, Huntsville.
St. Joseph Bar Association,
W. H. Utz, Jr., Secretary, 903 Corby Building,
St. Joseph.
St. Charles County Bar Association,
Hermann Willbrand, Jr., Secretary, St.
Charles.
St. Louis Bar Association,
Russell H. Doerner, Secretary, 314 North
Broadway, St. Louis.
St. Louis County Bar Association,
Erwin Tzinberg, Secretary, First National
Bank Building, Clayton.
Saline County Bar Association,
Robert L. Hoy, Secretary, Marshall Building,
Marshall.
Scott County Bar Association,
D. W. Gilmore, Secretary, Benton.
Sedalia Bar Association,
Miss Hazel Palmer, Secretary, Sedalia.
17th Judicial Circuit Bar Association,
W. E. Suddath, Secretary, Warrensburg.
Stoddard County Bar Association,
Joe Welbourn, Secretary, Bloomfield.
10th Judicial Circuit Bar Association,
Robert Connor, Secretary, Hannibal.
Third Judicial Circuit Bar Association,
V. C. Rose, Secretary, Unionville.
38th Judicial Circuit Bar Association,
J. H. Meredith, Secretary, New Madrid.
31st Judicial Circuit Bar Association,
A. H. Blank, Secretary, Forsythe.
32d Judicial Circuit Bar Association,
R. W. Cole, Secretary, Union.
36th Judicial Circuit Bar Association,
A. B. Cleaveland, Secretary, Kingston.
12th Judicial Circuit Bar Association,
C. B. Burns, Secretary, Brookfield.
21st Judicial Circuit Bar Association,
C. T. Jarvis, Secretary, De Soto.
27th Judicial Circuit Bar Association,
C. G. McClintock, Secretary, Farmington.
29th Judicial Circuit Bar Association,
Theo. Schneider, Secretary, Butler.
Vernon County Bar Association,
W. C. Sterrett, Secretary, Nevada.
Warren County Bar Association,
Alvin H. Juergensmeyer, Secretary, Warrenton.
Womens Bar Association of Kansas City,
Margaret Mason, Secretary, 2113 Fidelity
Building, Kansas City.

Montana

State Association

Montana Bar Association,
Wesley W. Wertz, Secretary, 314 Power
Block, Helena.

Local Associations

Cascade County Bar Association,
Great Falls.
Lewis and Clark County Bar Association,
Helena.
Northeastern Montana Bar Association,
Wolf Point.
Seventh Judicial District Bar Association,
Glendive.
Silver Bow County Bar Association,
Butte.
Sixteenth Judicial District Bar Association,
Miles City.
Tri-county Bar Association,
Anaconda.
Western Montana Bar Association,
Missoula.
Yellowstone County Bar Association,
Billings.

Nebraska

State Association

Nebraska State Bar Association,
George H. Turner, Secretary, 2413 State
House, Lincoln.

Local Associations

Adams County Bar Association,
James D. Conway, President, Hastings.
Boone County Bar Association,
John T. Curran, President, Albion.
Box Butte County Bar Association,
Leo M. Bayer, Secretary, Alliance.
Buffalo County Bar Association,
S. S. Sidner, Jr., Secretary, Kearney.
Colfax County Bar Association,
Edward Asche, Secretary, Schuyler.
Custer County Bar Association,
G. W. Wiebusch, Secretary, Broken Bow.
Dawes County Bar Association,
Edwin D. Crites, President, Chadron.
Dawson County Bar Association,
W. A. Stewart, Secretary, Lexington.
Dixon County Bar Association,
C. M. Kingsbury, Secretary, Ponca.
Dodge County Bar Association,
Joseph Morehouse, Secretary, Fremont.
Fillmore County Bar Association,
G. A. Hamilton, Secretary, Geneva.
Gage County Bar Association,
B. W. Stewart, Secretary, Beatrice.
Garfield County Bar Association,
W. F. Manasil, Secretary, Burwell.
Hall County Bar Association,
Bayard Paine, Jr., Secretary, Grand Island.

Howard County Bar Association,
 Pearl Dobry, Secretary, St. Paul.
 Jefferson County Bar Association,
 R. V. Denney, Secretary, Fairbury.
 Johnson County Bar Association,
 Phillip Nestor, Jr., Secretary, Tecumseh.
 Kearney County Bar Association,
 Fred S. Martin, Secretary, Minden.
 Lancaster County Bar Association,
 Charles Ledwith, Secretary, Lincoln.
 Lincoln County Bar Association,
 J. C. Hollman, Secretary, North Platte.
 Barristers Club of Lincoln,
 Herbert A. Ronin, Secretary, Lincoln.
 Nemaha County Bar Association,
 J. D. Griffiths, Secretary, Auburn.
 Omaha Bar Association,
 V. E. Northwall, Secretary, Omaha.
 South Omaha Bar Association,
 Henry R. Meissner, Secretary, Omaha.
 Women Lawyers of Omaha,
 Elizabeth G. Byron, Secretary, Omaha.
 Barristers Club of Omaha,
 Robert G. Fraser, Secretary, Omaha.
 Otoe County Bar Association,
 Bernard M. Spencer, President, Nebraska
 City.
 Pawnee County Bar Association,
 Elmer F. Witte, Secretary, Pawnee City.
 Phelps County Bar Association,
 Richard Person, Secretary, Holdrege.
 Platte County Bar Association,
 Charles Sheldon, Secretary, Columbus.
 Polk County Bar Association,
 W. W. Norton, President, Osceola.
 Richardson County Bar Association,
 John H. Wiltse, Secretary, Falls City.
 Saunders County Bar Association,
 Clyde R. Worrall, Secretary, Wahoo.
 Scotts Bluff County Bar Association,
 Chauncey Sheldon, Secretary, Scottsbluff.
 Seward County Bar Association,
 Robert Schick, Secretary, Seward.
 Sherman County Bar Association,
 W. H. Line, Secretary, Loup City.
 Valley County Bar Association,
 Ralph W. Norman, Secretary, Ord.
 Washington County Bar Association,
 Walter G. Huber, Secretary, Blair.
 York County Bar Association,
 John D. Zeilinger, Secretary, York.
 Western Nebraska Bar Association,
 William Morrow, President, Scottsbluff.
 Fifth Judicial District Bar Association,
 L. H. McKillip, Secretary, Seward.
 Ninth Judicial District Bar Association,
 Hadley Kelsey, Secretary, Norfolk.
 Tenth Judicial District Bar Association,
 Wm. A. Letson, Secretary, Red Cloud.
 Fourteenth Judicial District Bar Association,
 T. F. Colfer, Secretary, McCook.
 Fifteenth Judicial District Bar Association,
 Arthur Weber, Secretary, Bassett.
 Sixteenth Judicial District Bar Association,
 E. W. Hollstein, Secretary, Rushville.

Nevada

State Association

State Bar of Nevada,
 A. R. Schindler, Secretary, P.O. Box 2046,
 Reno.

Local Associations

Washoe County Bar,
 Lloyd V. Smith, President, Reno.
 Elko County Bar,
 Elko.
 Ely Bar Association,
 Ely.
 Las Vegas Bar Association,
 Las Vegas.

New Hampshire

State Association

New Hampshire Bar Association,
 Conrad E. Snow, Secretary, Rochester.

Local Associations

Strafford County Bar Association,
 Dover.
 Carroll County Bar Association,
 Ossipee.
 Merrimack County Bar Association,
 Concord.
 Hillsborough County Bar Association,
 Nashua.

New Jersey

State Association

New Jersey State Bar Association,
 Miss Emma E. Dillon, Secretary, Broad
 Street Bank Building, Trenton.

Local Associations

Atlantic County Bar Association,
 Augustine A. Repetto, Secretary, Schwehm
 Building, Atlantic City.
 Bergen County Bar Association,
 J. Tapley Taylor, Secretary, 241 Main
 Street, Hackensack.
 Lawyers Club of Bergen,
 James M. Muth, Secretary, Wykoff Avenue,
 Ramsey.
 Burlington County Bar Association,
 Richard B. Eckman, Secretary, Mt. Holly.
 Camden County Bar Association,
 Helen M. Warren, Secretary, 6th and Penn
 Streets, Camden.
 Cape May County Bar Association,
 Stirling W. Cole, Secretary, Ocean City.
 Cumberland County Bar Association,
 Leon M. Bardfeld, Secretary, 509 Landis
 Avenue, Vineland.
 Essex County Bar Association,
 Morris P. Skinner, Secretary, 744 Broad
 Street, Newark.
 Gloucester County Bar Association,
 Walter S. Hunter, Secretary, Swedesboro.

Hudson County Bar Association,
Albert Zorn, Secretary, 415—16th Street,
West New York.

Hunterdon County Bar Association,
C. Lloyd Fisher, Secretary, Flemington.

Mercer County Bar Association,
Nathan Schildkraut, Secretary, 1 West State
Street, Trenton.

Middlesex County Bar Association,
Du Boise S. Thompson, Secretary, 390
George Street, New Brunswick.

Monmouth County Bar Association,
Edward W. Wise, Secretary, Red Bank.

Bar Association of Morris County,
Frederick B. Cobbett, Secretary, Morris-
town.

Ocean County Bar Association,
Robert J. Novins, Secretary, 4 Washington
Street, Toms River.

Ocean County Lawyers Club,
John L. Olson, Secretary, Toms River.

Bar Association of Passaic,
Benjamin M. Laub, Secretary, 661 Main
Street, Passaic.

Salem County Bar Association,
Joseph Narrow, Secretary, 97 Market Street,
Salem.

Somerset County Bar Association,
Allan M. Rinehart, Secretary, 1 West Main
Street, Somerville.

Sussex County Bar Association,
Peter Freidman, Secretary, Sussex and Mer-
chants National Bank Building, Newton.

Bar Association of Union County,
Harrison B. Johnson, Secretary, 286 North
Broad Street, Elizabeth.

Warren County Bar Association,
Wilbur M. Rush, Secretary, Washington.

Bayonne Bar Association,
Harry Blum, Secretary, 545 Broadway,
Bayonne.

City of Clifton Bar Association,
Abraham Feltman, President, Clifton Na-
tional Bank Building, Clifton.

North Hudson Bar Association,
Harvey Blain, President, 404 38th Street,
Union City.

North Hudson Lawyers' Club,
Francis A. Castellano, Jr., President, 412
60th Street, West New York.

Orange Bar Association,
Felin Verlangieri, Secretary, 282 Main
Street, Orange.

Passaic City Bar Association,
C. Walter Rice, President, 657 Main Street,
Passaic.

Perth Amboy Bar Association,
Ralph L. Fusco, Secretary, Perth Amboy.

Plainfield Bar Association,
Nathan Rabinowitz, Secretary, 40 Somerset
Street, Plainfield.

Hoboken Lawyers' Club,
Peter Daghlian, Secretary, 26 Journal
Square, Jersey City.

West Hudson Bar Association,
Leo J. Michnevick, Secretary, 400 Harrison
Avenue, Harrison.

New Mexico

State Association

State Bar of New Mexico,
Herbert Gerhart, Secretary, Box 1687,
Santa Fe.

Local Associations

Albuquerque Lawyers' Club,
Albuquerque.

Chaves County Bar Association,
Roswell.

Colfax County Bar Association,
F. S. Merriau, President, Raton.

Curry County Bar Association,
Langdon L. Skarda, Secretary, Clovis.

Dona Ana County Bar Association,
Las Cruces.

Eddy County Bar Association,
Carlsbad.

Lea County Bar Association,
Hobbs.

San Miguel County Bar Association,
E. R. Cooper, President, Las Vegas.

Santa Fe County Bar Association,
Manuel A. Sanchez, Secretary, Santa Fe.

New York

State Association

New York State Bar Association,
Charles W. Walton, Secretary, 90 State
Street, Albany.

Local Associations

Albany County Bar Association,
Edmund L. Kane, Secretary, 75 State Street,
Albany.

Bronx County Bar Association,
David Stein, Secretary, 260 East 161st
Street, Bronx.

Brooklyn Bar Association,
John P. McGrath, Secretary, 2650 Atlantic
Avenue, Brooklyn.

Lawyers Club of Brooklyn,
Henry Logan, Secretary, 26 Court Street,
Brooklyn.

Broome County Bar Association,
Jefferson F. Meagher, Secretary, 605 Press
Building, Binghamton.

Cattaraugus County Bar Association,
J. Richmond Page, Secretary, Exchange
Bank Building, Olean.

Cayuga County Bar Association,
John L. Naskiewicz, Secretary, 203 Auburn
Savings Bank Building, Auburn.

Chemung County Bar Association,
Irving Etkind, Secretary, 513 Hulett Build-
ing, Elmira.

Chenango County Bar Association,
Thomas H. Ivory, Secretary, Norwich.

Clinton County Bar Association,
Thomas A. Robinson, Secretary, 35 Clinton
Street Plattsburgh.

Columbia County Bar Association,
Robert F. Myers, Secretary, 609 Warren
Street, Hudson.

Cortland County Bar Association,
Albert Comando, Secretary, Cortland.

Delaware County Bar Association,
Walter Terry, Secretary, Walton.

District Attorneys Association of New York,
Carl J. Hynes, Secretary, Court House,
Watertown.

Dutchess County Bar Association,
Herbert J. Davis, Secretary, 2 Cannon
Street, Poughkeepsie.

Bar Association of Erie County,
George W. Wanamaker, Secretary, Liberty
Bank Building, Buffalo.

Essex County Bar Association,
Albert Krakes, Secretary, Port Henry.

Franklin County Bar Association,
Claude J. Clark, Jr., Secretary, 5 West
Main Street, Malone.

Genesee County Bar Association,
Robert E. Noonan, Secretary, 206 East
Main Street, Batavia.

Greene County Bar Association,
John C. Bagley, Secretary, Catskill.

Herkimer County Bar Association,
W. J. Gardinier, Secretary, Herkimer.

Bar Association of the City of Hornell,
Lyle W. Jackson, Secretary, 129 Main
Street, Hornell.

Jamestown Bar Association,
Alton R. Erickson, Secretary, Wellman
Building, Jamestown.

Jefferson County Bar Association,
Kenneth W. Brett, Secretary, Trust Com-
pany Building, Watertown.

Kings County Bar Association,
Leonard S. Ring, Secretary, 26 Court Street,
Brooklyn.

Lewis County Bar Association,
Miller B. Moran, Secretary, State Street,
Lowville.

Livingston County Bar Association,
William J. Flynn, Secretary, Mt. Morris.

Lockport Lawyers Club,
Warner F. Thompson, Secretary, 320 Bew-
ley Building, Lockport.

Madison County Bar Association,
Ronald J. Dunn, Secretary, 112 Farrier
Avenue, Oneida.

Middletown Bar Association,
Anthony J. Veraldi, Secretary, 23 James
Street, Middletown.

Montgomery County Bar Association,
Wm. J. Stewart, Jr., Secretary, 9 Market
Street, Amsterdam.

Nassau County Bar Association,
Louis G. Hart, Jr., Secretary, 15th and
West Streets, Mineola.

Newburgh City Bar Association,
Bernard M. Loth, Secretary, 67 Second
Street, Newburgh.

New Rochelle Bar Association,
Francis S. Claps, Secretary, 498 Main
Street, New Rochelle.

Association of the Bar of the City of New
York,
Charles H. Strong, Secretary, 36 West 44th
Street, New York.

New York County Lawyers Association,
Terence J. McManus, Secretary, 170 Broad-
way, New York.

Bar Association of Niagara Falls,
Bernard Sax, Secretary, Gluck Building,
Niagara Falls.

Bar Association of North Chautauqua Inc.,
Robert N. Palmer, Secretary, 427 Central
Avenue, Dunkirk.

Oneida County Bar Association,
Henry F. Coupe, Secretary, Paul Building,
Utica.

Oneonta City Bar Association,
John Van Woert, Secretary, 169 Main
Street, Oneonta.

Onondaga County Bar Association,
Alfred J. Moorhead, Secretary, 617 City
Bank Building, Syracuse.

Ontario County Bar Association,
Lansing S. Hoskins, Secretary, Geneva.

Orange County Bar Association,
Charles H. Borland, Secretary, 63 North
Street, Middletown.

Orleans County Bar Association
Francis Sturgis, Secretary, Albion.

Oswego County Bar Association,
Richard C. Mitchell, Secretary, 27 East
Bridge Street, Oswego.

Otsego County Bar Association,
Sterling P. Harrington, Secretary, 297 Main
Street, Oneonta.

Port Jervis Bar Association,
Byron E. Harding, Secretary, Holden
Building, Port Jervis.

Queens County Bar Association,
John T. Clancy, Secretary, Bank of Man-
hattan Building, Long Island City.

Queens County Women's Bar Association,
Harriet Hecht, Secretary, 34-49 Seventy-
third Street, Jackson Heights, L. I.

Rensselaer County Bar Association,
Bruce W. Hislop, Secretary, 297 River
Street, Troy.

Richmond County Bar Association,
Lester L. Callan, Secretary, 26 Bay Street,
St. George, S. I.

Rochester Bar Association,
Joseph W. Martin, Secretary, 510 Union
Trust Building, Rochester.

Rockaway Lawyers' Club,
I. Lewis Fox, Secretary, 84-22 Boulevard,
Rockaway Beach.

Rockland County Bar Association Inc.,
Jacob K. Wexler, Secretary, Pearl River.

Saratoga County Bar Association,
S. L. Van Rensselaer, Secretary, 15 Na-
tional Bank Building, Saratoga Springs.

Schenectady County Bar Association,
J. Gerald Mayer, Secretary, 408 State Street,
Schenectady.

Schoharie County Bar Association,
Francis L. Smith, Secretary, Cobleskill.

Schuylerville County Bar Association,
Archie R. Lape, Secretary, Montour Falls.

Seneca County Bar Association,
J. Willard Huff, Secretary, Waterloo.

Steuben County Bar Association,
Harley A. Lanning, Secretary, Canisteo.

Suffolk County Bar Association,
Pierson R. Hildreth, Secretary, Amityville.

Sullivan County Bar Association,
Albert T. Decker, Secretary, Liberty.

Third Judicial District Bar Association,
Warner M. Bouck, Secretary, 75 State
Street, Albany.

Tioga County Bar Association,
Howard W. Robison, Secretary, Owego.

Tompkins County Bar Association,
Henry P. Smith, III, Secretary, 220 North
Tioga Street, Ithaca.

Warren County Bar Association,
Leonard B. McFarran, Secretary, Colvin
Building, Glens Falls.

Washington County Bar Association,
F. Arthur Howland, Secretary, Hudson
Falls.

Wayne County Bar Association,
J. Willis Barrett, Secretary, Williamson.

Westchester County Bar Association,
Henry R. Barrett, Jr., Secretary, 8 Church
Street, White Plains.

Federal Bar Association of Western New
York,
Percy R. Smith, Secretary, 705 Walbridge
Building, Buffalo.

White Plains Lawyers Club,
William Brenner, Secretary, 123 Court
Street, White Plains.

Wyoming County Bar Association,
Glenn E. Charles, Secretary, Warsaw.

Yonkers Lawyers' Association,
Morris Gordon, Secretary, 30 South Broad-
way, Yonkers.

North Carolina

State Associations

North Carolina Bar Association,
Allston Stubbs, Secretary, Geer Building,
Durham.

The North Carolina State Bar,
Edward L. Cannon, Secretary, Raleigh.

District Associations

First Judicial District,
John W. Graham, Secretary, Edenton.

Second Judicial District,
Walter J. Pittman, Secretary, Wilson.

Third Judicial District,
J. M. Picot, Secretary, Littleton.

Fourth Judicial District,
D. B. Teague, President, Sanford.

Fifth Judicial District,
W. J. Lansche, Jr., Secretary, New Bern.

Sixth Judicial District,
Charles F. Rouse, Secretary, Kinston.

Seventh Judicial District,
James Malone, Secretary, Louisburg.

Eighth Judicial District,
Dwight McEwen, Secretary, Southport.

Ninth Judicial District,
W. H. Humphrey, Secretary, Lumberton.

Tenth Judicial District,
Allston Stubbs, Secretary, Durham.

Eleventh Judicial District,
Calvin Graves, Secretary, Winston-Salem.

Twelfth Judicial District,
J. C. Franklin, Secretary, High Point.

Thirteenth Judicial District,
P. P. Pelton, Secretary, Southern Pines.

Fourteenth Judicial District,
James O. Moore, Secretary, Charlotte.

Fifteenth Judicial District,
John C. Kesler, Secretary, Salisbury.

Sixteenth Judicial District,
Joseph C. Whisnant, Secretary, Shelby.

Seventeenth Judicial District,
LaFayette Williams, Secretary, Yadkinville.

Eighteenth Judicial District,
Woodrow W. Jones, Secretary, Rutherford-
ton.

Nineteenth Judicial District,
Worth McKinney, Secretary, Asheville.

Twentieth Judicial District,
E. B. Whitaker, Secretary, Bryson City.

Twenty-first Judicial District,
A. J. Ellington, Secretary, Danbury.

Local Associations

Buncombe County Bar Association,
Burgin Pennell, President, Legal Building,
Asheville.

Buncombe County Junior Bar Association.

Cabarrus County Bar Association.

Catawba County Bar Library,
T. M. Whitener, President, Hickory.

Charlotte Bar Association,
J. Laurence Jones, President, 400 Law
Building, Charlotte.

Charlotte, Barristers' Club of

Davidson County Bar Association,
J. R. McCrary, President, Court Square,
Lexington.

Durham County Bar Association,
James R. Patton, President, Geer Building,
Durham.

Durham, Junior Bar Association of.

Forsyth County Bar Association,
F. Gaither Jenkins, Secretary.

Gaston County Bar Association,
Basil L. Whitener, Secretary, Gastonia.

Green County Bar Association.

Greensboro Bar Association,
Newton D. Farnell, President, South East
Building, Greensboro.

Greensboro, Barristers' Club of.

Greensboro, Young Lawyers Club of.

Harnett County Bar Association,
J. Shepard Bryan, Secretary, Box 387,
Dunn.
Haywood County Bar Association.
High Point Bar Association,
Grover H. Jones, President, Wachovia Bank
Building, High Point.
Iredell County Bar Association,
Neill S. Sowers, Secretary, Statesville.
Johnson County Bar Association,
J. Ira Lee, President, Smithfield.
Lenoir County Bar Association,
R. A. Whitaker, President, First-Citizens
Bank Building, Kinston.
Mecklinburg County Bar Association,
Henry C. Dockery, President, Law Build-
ing, Charlotte.
New Hanover County Bar Association,
E. K. Bryan, President, Murchison Build-
ing, Wilmington.
Pitt County Bar Association,
Eli Bloom, Secretary, Greenville.
Richmond County Bar Association.
Rockingham County Bar Association.
Rowan County Bar Association.
Rutherford County Bar Association,
T. J. Moss, President, Forest City.
Sampson County Bar Association,
C. M. Faricloth, Secretary, Lisbon Street,
Clinton.
Stokes County Bar Association.
Surrey County Bar Association,
R. A. Freeman, President, Dobson.
Union County Bar Association,
W. B. Love, President, Houston Street,
Monroe.
Vance County Bar Association.
Wake County Bar Association,
Col. W. T. Jovner, President, Security
Bank Building, Raleigh.
Winston-Salem Bar Association,
Richmond Rucker, President, Wachovia
Bank Building, Winston-Salem.
Winston-Salem Junior Bar.

North Dakota

State Association

State Bar Association of North Dakota,
M. L. McBride, Secretary, Dickinson.

Local Associations

Grand Forks Bar Association,
Grand Forks.
Cass County Bar Association,
Fargo.

Ohio

State Association

Ohio State Bar Association,
J. L. W. Henney, Secretary, State House
Annex, Columbus.

Local Associations

Adams County Bar Association,
James W. Lang, Jr., Secretary, West
Union.
The Akron Bar Association,
Wm. G. Blower, Secretary, 503 Second Na-
tional Building, Akron.
Allen County Bar Association,
O. B. Selfridge, Jr., Secretary, 129 West
High Street, Lima.
Alliance Bar Association,
Clyde K. Wiley, Secretary, City Savings
Bank Building, Alliance.
Ashland County Bar Association,
A. Ross Siverling, Secretary, 23½ Main
Street, Ashland.
Ashtabula County Bar Association,
Lyle F. Merritt, Secretary, Geneva.
Athens County Bar Association,
E. E. Jacobs, Secretary, Athens.
Auglaize County Bar Association,
Emmett D. Lusk, Secretary, Wapakoneta.
Belmont County Bar Association,
Joseph Hegedus, Jr., Secretary, St. Clairs-
ville.
Butler County Bar Association,
J. Joseph Marr, Secretary, 309 Rentschler
Building, Hamilton.
Cincinnati Bar Association,
Grauman Marks, Secretary, 1230 Keith
Building, Cincinnati.
Cincinnati Lawyers' Club,
Roland Ryan, Secretary, 711 Mercantile
Library Building, Cincinnati.
Clark County Bar Association,
Edwin B. Arthur, Secretary, Springfield.
Clark County Barristers Association,
James M. Gorman, Secretary, 201 Wool-
worth Building, Springfield.
Clermont County Bar Association,
Orville W. Halbisch, Secretary, Batavia.
Cleveland Bar Association,
A. V. Abernethy, Secretary, Mezzanine
Allerton Hotel, Cleveland.
Clinton County Bar Association,
Clinton H. Nichols, Secretary, Wilmington.
Columbiana County Bar Association,
Donald D. Shaw, Secretary, East Liverpool.
Columbus Bar Association,
Robert N. Krier, Secretary, 17 South High
Street, Columbus.
Columbus "Lawyers' Club",
H. S. Ballard, Jr., Secretary, 8 East Broad
Street, Columbus.
Crawford County Bar Association,
Robert L. Moulton, Secretary, Galion.
Cuyahoga County Bar Association,
Edwin F. Woodle, Secretary, 318 Leader
Building, Cleveland.
Darke County Bar Association,
Howard G. Fly, Secretary, Greenville Na-
tional Bank Building, Greenville.
Dayton Bar Association,
Ralph Gross, Secretary, 206 Court House
Annex, Dayton.

Defiance County Bar Association,
M. A. Goller, Secretary, Defiance.

Elyria Lawyers' Club,
Ronald O. Dunn, Secretary, 252 Second
Street, Elyria.

Erie County Law Library and Bar Association,
Richard C. Wennes, Secretary, Manhattan
Building, Sandusky.

Fairfield County Bar Association,
William G. Coultrap, Secretary, Fairfield
Building, Lancaster.

Fayette County Bar Association,
Otis B. Core, Secretary, Washington C. H.

Findlay Bar Association,
James A. Bope, Secretary, 400½ South
Main Street, Findlay.

Four County Bar Association,
Clinton H. Nichols, Secretary, Wilmington.

Barristers' Club of Franklin County,
Gale R. King, Secretary, 44 East Broad
Street, Columbus.

Gallia County Bar Association,
H. W. Cherrington, Secretary, Gallipolis.

Greene County Law Library Association,
J. A. Finney, Secretary, 3 Allen Building,
Xenia.

Guernsey County Bar Association,
Russell B. Diehl, Secretary, Cambridge.

Hardin County Bar Association,
Rex W. Hanna, Secretary, Kenton.

Harrison County Bar Association,
W. Ralph Wallace, Secretary, Cadiz.

Henry County Bar Association,
Fred. G. Behrens, Secretary, N. Perry
Street, Napoleon.

Highland County Bar Association,
Miss Sara Charlotte Brown, Secretary,
Greenfield.

Hocking County Bar Association,
Forest E. Weinrich, Secretary, Logan.

Huron County Bar Association,
Clifford F. Brown, Secretary, Norwalk.

Jefferson County Bar Association,
Paul F. Ward, Secretary, Sinclair Building,
Steubenville.

Lake County Bar Association,
Oliver R. Marshall, Secretary, 174 Main
Street, Painesville.

Lawrence County Bar and Law Library Association,
F. A. Ross, Secretary, Goldcamp Hardware
Building, Ironton.

Licking County Bar Association,
Charles B. Holtsberry, Secretary, Newark.

Logan County Bar Association,
Mary Abel, Secretary, South Main Street,
Bellefontaine.

Lorain County Bar Association,
Hubbard C. Wilcox, Secretary, Lorain
County Bank Building, Elyria.

Lucas County Bar Association,
Charles Lawton, Secretary, 701 Security
Bank Building, Toledo.

Madison County Bar Association,
S. E. Robison, Secretary, London.

Mahoning County Bar Association,
Russell T. Williams, Secretary, Mahoning
County Court House, Youngstown.

Marion County Bar Association,
Paul D. Michel, Secretary, Marion.

Medina County Bar Association,
Harold L. Williams, Secretary, Medina.

Mercer County Bar Association,
Henry J. Knapke, Secretary, Celina.

Miami County Bar Association,
Ellis W. Kerr, Secretary, Troy.

Monroe County Bar Association,
John K. Sawyers, Jr., Secretary, Woods-
field.

Morgan County Bar Association,
Francis S. Doudna, Secretary, P. O. Box
141, McConnelsville.

Morrow County Bar Association,
Leon McCarty, Secretary, Mount Gilead.

Muskingum County Bar Association,
W. G. Foreman, Secretary, First National
Bank Building, Zanesville.

Northwestern Ohio Bar Association,
Charles E. Drury, Secretary, Van Wert.

Ottawa County Bar Association,
Myron Rosentreter, Secretary, Oak Harbor.

Pike County Bar Association,
W. T. Reed, Secretary, Waverly.

Portage County Bar Association,
S. P. Harbourt, Secretary, East Main,
Kent.

Preble County Bar Association,
Edith Hart, Secretary, Eaton.

Putnam County Bar Association,
Joseph Labadie, Secretary, Ottawa.

Richland County Bar Association,
Jacob Wagenhals, Secretary, 96½ North
Main Street, Mansfield.

Ross County Bar Association,
R. B. Middleton, Secretary, 10 East Main
Street, Chillicothe.

Sandusky County Bar Association,
Bernard J. Hawk, Secretary, Fremont.

Scioto County Bar Association,
John F. Johnley, Secretary, National Bank
Building, Portsmouth.

Seneca County Bar Association,
Downs C. Spitzer, Secretary, P. O. Box 421,
Tiffin.

The Shelby County Bar Association,
R. E. Boller, Jr., Secretary, Sidney.

South Columbiana County Bar Association,
De Witt Irwin, Secretary, East Liverpool.

Stark County Bar Association,
Henry W. Petzinger, Secretary, First National
Bank Building, Canton.

Toledo Bar Association,
Robert B. Gosline, Secretary, 700 Home
Bank Building, Toledo.

Toledo Women Lawyers' Club,
Eva E. Shaw, Secretary, Spitzer Building,
Toledo.

Trumbull County Bar Association,
Paul A. Guarnieri, Secretary, Guarnieri
Block, Warren.

Tuscarawas County Bar Association,
Fred L. Syler, Secretary, City Solicitor,
Dover.
Union County Bar Association,
William J. Porter, Secretary, 106½ North
Main Street, Marysville.
Warren County Bar Association,
Nathan Fred, Secretary, Lebanon.
Wayne County Bar Association,
David A. Taggart, Secretary, 112½ West
Liberty Street, Wooster.
Williams County Bar Association,
Lisle M. Weaver, Secretary, Court House,
Bryan.
Wood County Bar Association,
Karl E. Mollenberg, Secretary, Suite 2, 106
North Main Street, Bowling Green.
Wood County Library Association,
Rosina Reddin, Secretary, Bowling Green.

Oklahoma

State Association

Oklahoma Bar Association,
Walter Scott, Secretary, Savings Building,
Oklahoma City.

Local Associations

Adair County,
W. A. Woodruff, Secretary, Stillwell.
Alfalfa,
Floyd L. Croxton, Secretary, Cherokee.
Atoka,
A. R. Telle, Secretary, Atoka.
Beaver,
Beth Dale, Secretary, Beaver.
Beckham,
M. L. Minton, President, Sayre.
Blain,
Nelson Crow, Secretary, Watonga.
Bryan,
David S. MacDonald, Jr., Secretary, Durant.
Caddo,
Theodore Pruett, President, Anadarko.
Canadian,
J. A. Rinehart, Secretary, El Reno.
Carter,
Joseph M. Culp, Secretary, Ardmore.
Cherokee,
June Bliss, Secretary, Tahlequah.
Choctaw,
B. D. Jordon, President, Hugo.
Cimarron,
E. B. McMahan, President, Boise City.
Cleveland,
C. M. Keiger, Secretary, Norman.
Coal,
W. B. Thornsborough, Secretary, Coalgate.
Comanche,
C. W. Jennings, Secretary, Lawton.
Cotton,
C. C. Campbell, Secretary, Walters.
Craig,
Wm. T. Rye, Secretary, Vinita.
Creek,
J. Frank Laux, President, Bristow.

Custer,
A. H. Meacham, President, Clinton.
Delaware (none)
Dewey (none)
Ellis,
O. E. Enfield, Secretary, Arnett.
Garfield,
Earl Coldiron, Secretary, Enid.
Garvin,
Russell Farmer, Secretary, Pauls Valley.
Grady,
J. H. Williams, Secretary, Chickasha.
Grant,
J. E. Falkenberg, Secretary, Medford.
Greer,
Hollis Arnett, Secretary, Mangum.
Harmon,
Harry C. Hicks, Secretary, Hollis.
Harper,
M. A. Holcomb, Secretary, Buffalo.
Haskell,
Graham Holmes, Secretary, Stigler.
Hughes,
Ethel Hamilton, Secretary, Holdenville.
Jackson,
Roy Steele, Secretary, Altus.
Jefferson,
F. L. Baker, Secretary, Ringling.
Johnston,
Stanley Cunningham, Secretary, Tishomingo.
Kay,
C. Wayne Stevens, Secretary, Newkirk.
Kingfisher,
V. D. Firestone, Secretary, Kingfisher.
Kiowa,
L. B. Clay, Secretary, Hobart.
Latimer,
Earl Hysmith, Secretary, Wilburton.
Leflore,
Foster Windham, Secretary, Poteau.
Lincoln,
W. A. Carlile, Secretary, Chandler.
Logan,
John B. Reeves, Secretary, Guthrie.
Love,
John H. Tippitt, Secretary, Marietta.
McClain,
C. O. Hunt, Secretary, Purcell.
McCurtain,
E. E. Cochran, President, Idabel.
McIntosh,
John W. Primrose, Secretary, Eufaula.
Major,
J. Dawson Houk, Secretary, Fairview.
Mayes,
Ernest R. Brown, Secretary, Pryor.
Murray,
Harold Springer, Secretary, Sulphur.
Muskogee,
Alex I. Moses, Secretary, Muskogee.
Noble,
Gerald S. Tebbe, Secretary, Perry.
Nowata,
Glenn H. Chappell, Secretary, Nowata.
Okfuskee,
Glenn R. Watson, Secretary, Okemah.

Oklahoma,
Mildred S. Boyer, Secretary, Oklahoma City.
Okmulgee,
Richard A. Hayes, Okmulgee.
Osage,
R. A. Barney, Secretary, Hominy.
Ottawa,
Gayle M. Pickens, Secretary, Miami.
Pawnee,
Carl D. McGee, Secretary,
Pittsburg,
Fred Whetsel, Secretary, McAlister.
Pontotoc,
Vernon Roberts, Secretary, Ada.
Pottawatomie,
Harris Van Wagoner, Secretary, Shawnee.
Pushmataha,
Marx Childres, Secretary, Antlers.
Roger Mills,
Ross Conrad, Secretary, Cheyenne.
Rogers,
G. Raymond Bassmann, Secretary, Claremore.
Seminole,
Hugh Roff, President, Wewoka.
Sequoyah,
Amelia Patterson, Secretary, Sallisaw.
Stephens,
Harry O. Lambert, Secretary, Duncan.
Texas,
Grester H. LaMar, Secretary, Guymon.
Tillman,
E. MacTownsend, Secretary, Frederick.
Tulsa,
Chas. R. Fellows, Secretary, Tulsa.
Wagoner,
Jean R. Reed, Secretary, Wagoner.
Washington,
Q. R. Dungan, Secretary, Bartlesville.
Washita,
Charles Edwards, Secretary, Cordell.
Woods,
F. B. H. Spellman, Secretary, Alva.
Woodward,
R. B. Yadon, Jr., Secretary, Woodward.

Klamath Bar Association,
J. C. O'Neill, Secretary, Klamath Falls.
Lake County,
Robert Welch, Secretary, Lakeview.
Lane County,
F. Bernhard Fedde, President, Eugene.
Linn County,
Edward Sox, Secretary, Albany.
Malheur County,
J. D. Lane, Secretary, Ontario.
Marion County,
Walter Lampkin, Secretary, Salem.
Multnomah County,
Robert Clapperton, Secretary, Electric Building, Portland.
Sixth Judicial District,
F. E. Schmidt, Secretary, Pendleton.
Southern Oregon Bar Association,
Victor Tengwald, Secretary, Medford.
Twelfth Judicial District,
John W. Halloway, Secretary, Dallas.
Wasco County Bar Association,
Carlton Pepper, Secretary, The Dalles.
Washington County Bar Association,
Glen Hieber, Secretary, Hillsboro.
Union County,
Geo. L. Anderson, Jr., Secretary, La Grande.

Oregon

State Association

Oregon State Bar,
F. M. Sercombe, Secretary, 904 Yeon Building, Portland.

Local Associations

Baker County,
Forrest Hubbard, Secretary, Baker.
Clackamas County,
Alden Miller, Secretary, Oregon City.
Clatsop County,
Walter Norblad, Secretary, Astoria.
Coos County,
Tallant Greenough, Secretary, Coquille.
Douglas County,
J. V. Long, Secretary, Roseburg.

Pennsylvania

State Association

Pennsylvania Bar Association,
John McIlhenny Smith, Secretary, Bergner Building, Harrisburg.

Local Associations

Allegheny County Bar Association,
Paul Ginsburg, Secretary, 1128 Union Trust Building, Pittsburgh.
Armstrong County Bar Association,
E. J. Steiner, Secretary, Empire Building, Kittanning.
Beaver County Bar Association,
Wayne S. Luce, Secretary, 635 Third Avenue, Freedom.
Bedford County Bar Association,
Paul A. Koontz, Secretary, East Penn Street, Bedford.
Berks County Bar Association,
James Rick, III, Secretary, 604 Washington Street, Reading.
Blair County Bar Association,
J. F. Meck, Secretary, First National Bank Building, Altoona.
Bucks County Bar Association,
I. J. Vanartsdalen, Secretary, Doylestown.
Butler County Bar Association,
Kenneth L. Snow, Secretary, 502 Butler County National Bank Building, Butler.
Cambria County Bar Association,
C. R. Myers, Secretary, Ebensburg.
Cameron County Bar Association,
John D. Gresimer, Secretary, Emporium.

Carbon County Bar Association,
Alan S. Loose, Secretary, 3 Broadway,
Mauch Chunk.

Centre County Bar Association,
J. Thomas Mitchell, Secretary, 103 West
Curtin Street, Bellefonte.

Chester County Bar Association,
William E. Parke, Secretary, 13 N. High
Street, West Chester.

Clearfield County Bar Association,
F. Cortez Bell, Secretary, County National
Bank Building, Clearfield.

Columbia County Bar Association,
Miss Harriet E. Bailey, Secretary, Blooms-
burg.

Dauphin County Bar Association,
Paul H. Rhoads, Secretary, Payne-Shoe-
maker Building, Harrisburg.

Delaware County Bar Association,
R. Winfield Baile, Secretary, 69th Street
Boulevard at Locust Street, Upper Darby.

Elk County Bar Association,
Robert F. Pontzer, Secretary, Masonic
Temple, Ridgway.

Erie County Bar Association,
Gerard P. O'Connor, Secretary, 512 Ma-
sonic Building, Erie.

Franklin County Bar Association,
J. G. Benedict, Secretary, Chambersburg
Trust Company Building, Chambersburg.

Fayette County Bar Association,
Buell B. Whitehill, Secretary, 4 West Main
Street, Uniontown.

Greene County Bar Association,
W. Bertram Waychoff, Secretary, Waynes-
burg.

Huntingdon County Bar Association,
Samuel H. Stewart, Secretary, 405 Penn
Street, Huntingdon.

Indiana County Bar Association,
L. M. Peeler, Secretary, Savings & Trust
Company Building, Indiana.

Jefferson County Bar Association,
Matthew A. Crawford, Secretary, Brook-
ville.

Juniata County Bar Association,
John A. R. Welsh, Secretary, Mifflintown.

Lackawanna Bar Association,
Philip V. Mattes, Secretary, Mears Build-
ing, Scranton.

Lancaster Bar Association,
Bernard J. Myers, Secretary, 50 North
Duke Street, Lancaster.

Lawrence County Bar Association,
Edward M. Rea, Secretary, 414 L. S. & T.
Building, New Castle.

Lebanon County Bar Association,
Harry A. Honker, Secretary, 22 North 8th
Street, Lebanon.

Lehigh County Bar Association,
George A. Rupp, Secretary, Allentown Na-
tional Bank Building, Allentown.

Lycoming Law Association,
Malcolm Muir, Secretary, First National
Bank Building, Williamsport.

McKean County Bar Association,
Robert B. Apple, Secretary, Main Street,
Smethport.

Mercer County Bar Association,
Donald Knapp, Secretary, Greenville.

Mifflin County Bar Association,
Paul E. Fetterolf, Secretary, 26 North Main
Street, Lewistown.

Monroe-Pike County Bar Association,
Ira A. LaBar, Secretary, 20 North 7th
Street, Stroudsburg.

Montgomery Bar Association,
Charles N. Moffett, Secretary, 417 Swede
Street, Norristown.

Northampton County Bar Association,
Adams Dodson, Secretary, Dodson Build-
ing, Bethlehem.

Northumberland County Bar Association,
Alvin W. Carpenter, Secretary, 416 Market
Street, Sunbury.

Philadelphia Bar Association,
Joseph S. Clark, Jr., Secretary, 600-603 City
Hall, Philadelphia.

Lawyers Club of Philadelphia,
W. Howard Dilks, Jr., Secretary, 2617 Fi-
delity-Philadelphia Trust Building, Phila-
delphia.

Schuylkill County Law Association,
C. F. Muchlhoi, Secretary, Pottsville.

Somerset County Bar Association,
Frank S. Lucente, Secretary, Somerset.

Union County Bar Association,
Paul E. Johnson, Secretary, Chestnut Street,
Mifflinburg.

Venango County Bar Association,
H. Carl Wasson, Secretary, Exchange Bank
Building, Franklin.

Warren County Bar Association,
M. A. Kornreich, Secretary, Warren.

Washington Bar Association,
John H. Davidson, Secretary, Washington
Trust Building, Washington.

Westmoreland County Bar Association,
Vance E. Booher, Secretary, Irwin Gas
Coal Building, Greensburg.

Wilkes-Barre Law & Library Association,
W. E. Woodruff, Secretary, Deposit Bank
Building, Wilkes-Barre.

York County Bar Association,
John T. Logan, Secretary, York.

Rhode Island

State Association

Rhode Island Bar Association,
Lee A. Worrell, Secretary, Turks Head
Building, Providence.

Local Association

Kent County Bar Association,
Francis V. Reynolds, Secretary, 1211 Turks
Head Building, Providence.

South Carolina

State Association

South Carolina Bar Association,
Archie Beattie, Secretary, Columbia.

Local Associations

Richland County Bar Association,
John E. Edens, Secretary, 1225 Washington
Street, Columbia.

South Dakota

State Association

The State Bar of South Dakota,
Karl Goldsmith, Secretary, Pierre National
Bank Building, Pierre.

Local Associations

Beadle County Bar Association,
Ralph Mauch, Secretary, Huron.
Codington County Bar Association,
E. P. Gribbin, Secretary, Midland National
Life Building, Watertown.
Minnehaha County Bar Association,
Marvin J. McMahon, Secretary, 200 First
National Bank Building, Sioux Falls.
Pennington County Bar Association,
Chas. H. Whiting, Secretary, 1116 11th
Street, Rapid City.

Tennessee

State Association

Bar Association of Tennessee,
Thos. O. H. Smith, Secretary, American
Trust Building, Nashville.

Local Associations

Chattanooga Bar Association,
William G. Brown, Secretary, James Building,
Chattanooga.
Jackson and Madison County Bar Association,
Thomas McCorry, Secretary, Baltimore
Street, Jackson.
Knoxville Bar Association,
Frank B. Creekmore, Secretary, 301 Bankers
Trust Building, Knoxville.
Memphis and Shelby County Bar Association,
F. B. Gianotti, Jr., Secretary, Criminal
Courts Building, Memphis.
Nashville Bar Association,
C. W. Tuley, Secretary, American Trust
Building, Nashville.
Washington County Bar Association,
Gladstone White, Secretary, Johnson City.

Texas

State Association

State Bar of Texas,
Wm. B. Carssow, Secretary, Austin.

Local Associations

Amarillo Bar Association,
Joe Harlan, Secretary, Amarillo.

Beaumont Bar Association,

W. A. Tatum, Secretary, Beaumont.

Bell-Lampasas-Mills Counties Bar Association,

John B. Daniel, Jr., Secretary, Temple.

Border District Bar Association,

Frank X. Vance, Secretary, Hondo.

Bowie County Bar Association,

L. C. Boswell, Secretary, Texarkana.

Brazoria County Bar Association,

E. S. Stone, Jr., Secretary, Freeport.

Brewster County Bar Association,

C. E. Patterson, Secretary, Alpine.

Brown County Bar Association,

George B. Savage, Secretary, Brownwood.

Cameron County Bar Association,

Rufus Ransome, Secretary, Brownsville.

Camp-Upshur Counties Bar Association,

Mrs. Frances Hancock, Secretary, Pittsburgh.

Collin County Bar Association,

Clyde Doyle, Secretary, McKinney.

Colorado County Bar Association,

Jos. V. Frnka, Secretary, Columbus.

Dallam County Bar Association,

John B. Honts, Secretary, Dalhart.

Bar Association of Dallas,

Margaret Brand, Secretary, Dallas.

Dallas Junior Bar Association,

Joe Lindsley, Secretary, Dallas.

Denton County Bar Association,

W. K. Baldridge, Secretary, Denton.

Eastland County Bar Association,

Jack W. Frost, Secretary, Eastland.

Ector County Bar Association,

Thos. J. Pitts, Secretary, Odessa.

Eighth Judicial District Bar Association,

Howard S. Smith, Secretary, Sulphur
Springs.

81st Judicial District Bar Association,

N. C. Burney, Secretary, Floresville.

Ellis County Bar Association,

Stuart B. Lumpkins, Secretary, Waxahachie.

El Paso Bar Association,

Bates M. Belk, Secretary, El Paso.

Fannin County Bar Association,

Mrs. O. L. Couch, Secretary, Bonham.

First Judicial District Bar Association,

L. R. Alvis, Secretary, Jasper.

52nd Judicial District Bar Association,

Hervey Chesley, Secretary, Hamilton.

Five Counties Bar Association,

C. Woodrow Laughlin, Secretary, Alice.

Floyd County Bar Association,

Richard F. Stovall, Secretary, Floydada.

Fort Worth Bar Association,

Mike E. Powell, Secretary, Fort Worth.

Fort Worth Junior Bar Association,

Brantley Pringle, Secretary, Fort Worth.

Freestone County Bar Association,

Bowlen Bond, Secretary, Fairfield.

Galveston County Bar Association,

Donald M. Markle, Secretary, Galveston.

Gray County Bar Association,

R. F. Gordon, Secretary, Pampa.

Grayson County Bar Association,
 Joe Cox, Jr., Secretary, Sherman.

Gregg County Bar Association,
 John Porter, Secretary, Longview.

Guadalupe County Bar Association,
 H. Eilers Mueller, Secretary, Seguin.

Harrison County Bar Association,
 Clayton W. Field, Jr., Secretary, Marshall.

Haskell County Bar Association,
 John A. Willoughby, Secretary, Haskell.

Hidalgo County Bar Association,
 Felix L. McDonald, Secretary, Edinburg.

Hill County Bar Association,
 A. J. Bryan, Jr., Secretary, Hillsboro.

Hockley County Bar Association,
 Alvin R. Allison, Secretary, Levelland.

Houston Bar Association,
 Glenn M. Green, Secretary, Houston.

Houston Junior Bar Association,
 Will Browder, Secretary, Houston.

Jefferson County Bar Association,
 H. C. Happ, Secretary, Beaumont.

Jim Wells County Bar Association,
 Paul Worden, Secretary, Alice.

Johnson County Bar Association,
 J. N. Baldwin, Secretary, Cleburne.

Kaufman County Bar Association,
 Fred T. Porter, Secretary, Kaufman.

Kerr County Bar Association,
 Roy M. Andrews, Secretary, Kerrville.

Kleberg County Bar Association,
 Gus L. Kowalski, Secretary, Kingsville.

Lamar County Bar Association,
 Dick Hutchinson, Secretary, Paris.

Laredo Bar Association,
 Raymond Goodman, Secretary, Laredo.

Live Oak County Bar Association,
 R. E. Schneider, Jr., Secretary, George West.

Lubbock County Bar Association,
 Lloyd Croslin, Secretary, Lubbock.

Menard County Bar Association,
 Perry Hartgraves, Secretary, Menard.

Midland County Bar Association,
 James T. Smith, Secretary, Midland.

Milam County Bar Association,
 W. A. Morrison, Secretary, Cameron.

Montgomery County Bar Association,
 T. W. Crawford, Secretary, Conroe.

Nacogdoches County Bar Association,
 F. I. Tucker, Secretary, Nacogdoches.

Navarro County Bar Association,
 C. E. McWilliams, Secretary, Corsicana.

Nolan County Bar Association,
 B. M. Neblett, Secretary, Sweetwater.

Nueces County Bar Association,
 M. Harvey Weil, Secretary, Corpus Christi.

100th Judicial District Bar Association,
 C. C. Bishop, Secretary, Wellington.

106th Judicial District Bar Association,
 Joe S. Moss, Secretary, Post.

110th Judicial District Bar Association,
 Richard F. Stovall, Secretary, Floydada.

Orange County Bar Association,
 Homer E. Stephenson, Secretary, Orange.

Panola County Bar Association,
 Clifford S. Roe, Secretary, Carthage.

Pecos County Bar Association,
 Edward Winkler, Secretary, Fort Stockton.

Port Arthur Bar Association,
 R. H. Sadler, Secretary, Port Arthur.

Presidio County Bar Association,
 Norman C. Davis, Secretary, Marfa.

Red River County Bar Association,
 Burnell Waldrep, Secretary, Clarksville.

Reeves County Bar Association,
 James D. Willis, Secretary, Pecos.

Runnels County Bar Association,
 Drury P. Hathaway, Secretary, Ballinger.

Rusk County Bar Association,
 Charles W. Shaw, Secretary, Henderson.

San Antonio Bar Association,
 Chas. W. Duke, Secretary, San Antonio.

San Patricio County Bar Association,
 Wm. E. Nicholas, Secretary, Aransas Pass.

64th Judicial District Bar Association,
 Jim Norman, Secretary, Plainview.

70th District Bar Association,
 Thos. J. Pitts, Secretary, Odessa.

Smith County Bar Association,
 F. G. Swanson, Secretary, Tyler.

South Central Texas Bar Association,
 Arthur Stewart, Secretary, Bryan.

Taylor County Bar Association,
 E. M. Overshiner, Secretary, Abilene.

Texarkana Junior Bar Association,
 David E. Newbold, Secretary, Texarkana.

35th Judicial District Bar Association,
 John V. Dowdy, Secretary, Athens.

36th Judicial District Bar Association,
 Mrs. Evelyn Archer, Secretary, Rockport.

Tom Green County Bar Association,
 Cecil Barnes, Secretary, San Angelo.

Travis County Bar Association,
 Arthur P. Bagby, Acting Secretary, Austin.

24th Judicial District Bar Association,
 O. G. Kehrer, Secretary, Victoria.

Uvalde County Bar Association,
 Jack Woodley, Secretary, Sabinal.

Van Zandt County Bar Association,
 Enoch G. Fletcher, Secretary, Grand Saline.

Vernon Bar Association,
 Curtis Renfro, Secretary, Vernon.

McLennan County Bar Association,
 Tom Street, Secretary, Waco.

Walker County Bar Association,
 E. R. Berry, Secretary, Huntsville.

Washington County Bar Association,
 Odis Tomachesky, Secretary, Brenham.

Wichita County Bar Association,
 John Q. Humphrey, Secretary, Wichita Falls.

Williamson County Bar Association,
 R. J. Bartosh, Secretary, Taylor.

Young County Bar Association,
 C. F. Marshall, Secretary, Graham.

Utah

State Association

Utah State Bar,
L. M. Cummings, Secretary, 322 State Capitol, Salt Lake City.

Local Associations

Cache County Bar Association,
L. Tom Perry, President, Logan.
Weber County Bar Association,
Parley E. Norseth, President, Eccles Building, Ogden.
Davis County Bar Association,
Wendell B. Hammond, President, Bountiful.
Utah County Bar Association,
I. E. Brockbank, Vice President, Provo.
Eastern Utah Bar Association,
Frank B. Hanson, President, Price.
Box Elder County Bar Association,
B. C. Call, President, Brigham.
Salt Lake County Bar Association,
Brigham E. Roberts, President, Boston Building, Salt Lake City.
South Central Utah Bar Association,
Carvell Mattsson, Treasurer, Richfield.
Fifth District Bar Association,
Sam Cline, President, Milford.
Unitah Basin Bar Association,
Clyde S. Johnson, President, Vernal.

Vermont

State Association

Vermont Bar Association,
Harrison J. Conant, Secretary, Montpelier.

Local Association

Rutland County Bar Association,
George N. Harman, Secretary, Court House, Rutland.

Virginia

State Association

Virginia State Bar Association,
Russell E. Booker, Secretary, Richmond.

Local Associations

Accomac County Bar Association,
H. Amee Drummond, Secretary, Accomac.
Alexandria Bar Association,
James N. Colasante, Secretary, Alexandria.
Arlington County Bar Association,
John C. McCarthy, Secretary, Arlington.
Bar Association of Bedford County,
W. W. Berry, Secretary, Bedford.
Bar Association of City of Richmond,
John B. Duval, Secretary, American Building, Richmond.
Bristol Bar Association,
Turner Morison, Secretary, Bristol.

Buchanan County Bar Association,
Marjorie Coleman, Secretary, Grundy.
Charlottesville and Albemarle Bar Association,
Roberts Coles, Secretary, Charlottesville.
Chatham Bar Association,
Chatham.
Clarke County Bar Association,
Loring C. Kackley, Secretary, Berryville.
Culpeper County Bar Association,
J. L. Fray, Jr., Secretary, Culpeper.
Danville Bar Association,
Tom I. Gill, Secretary, Danville.
Elizabeth City County Bar Association,
Macy M. Carmel, Secretary, Hampton.
Fairfax County Bar Association,
James Keith, Secretary, Fairfax.
Fauquier County Bar Association,
Chas. G. Stone, Secretary, Warrenton.
Fifth Judicial Circuit Bar Association,
Mrs. Annie M. Falwell, Secretary, Farmville.
Franklin County Bar Association,
C. Carter Lee, Secretary, Rocky Mount.
Fredericksburg Bar Association,
B. P. Willis, President, Fredericksburg.
Hampton and Elizabeth City Bar Association,
S. T. Buxton, Jr., Secretary, Hampton.
Harrisonburg Bar Association,
Chas. A. Nelson, Secretary, Harrisonburg.
Henry County Bar Association,
Clarence P. Kearnott, Secretary, Martinsville.
Lee County Bar Association,
L. T. Hyatt, Secretary, Jonesville.
Loudoun County Bar Association,
Chas. F. Harrison, President, Leesburg.
Lynchburg City Bar Association,
William S. Mundy, Jr., Secretary, 303 Law Building, Lynchburg.
Montgomery, Floyd County and Radford City Bar Association,
Julius Goodman, Secretary, Christianburg.
Newport News Bar Association,
Newport News.
Ninth Circuit Bar Association,
Champion C. Bowles, Secretary, Goochland.
Norfolk and Portsmouth Bar Association,
H. B. G. Galt, Secretary, National Bank of Commerce, Norfolk.
Northern Neck Bar Association,
Blake T. Newton, Secretary, Hague.
Page County Bar Association,
S. L. Walton, Secretary, Luray.
Petersburg Bar Association,
Jones R. Ayers, Jr., Secretary, Petersburg.
Pittsylvania County Bar Association,
W. C. Thompson, Secretary, Chatham.
Prince Edward County Bar Association,
Maurice R. Large, Secretary, Farmville.
Prince William County Bar Association,
Robt. A. Hutchins, President, Manassas.
Pulaski County Bar Association,
Theodore Hall, Secretary, Pulaski.
Roanoke City Bar Association,
James N. Kincannon, Secretary, Shenandoah Life Building, Roanoke.

Roanoke County Bar Association,
M. S. McClung, Secretary, Salem.
Rockbridge County Bar Association,
A. H. Griffith, Secretary, Lexington.
Russell County Bar Association,
R. J. Boyd, Secretary, Lebanon.
Southampton County Bar Association,
Chas. F. Urquhart, Jr., Secretary, Courtland.
Suffolk Bar Association,
Edwin T. Coulbourn, Secretary, Suffolk.
Tazewell County Bar Association,
Albert G. Peery, Secretary, Tazewell.
Thirteenth Circuit Bar Association,
James Bland Martin, Secretary, Gloucester.
Twelfth Circuit Bar Association,
Blake T. Newton, Secretary, Hague.
Twenty-first Circuit Bar Association,
W. C. Thomas, Secretary, Wytheville.
Washington County Bar Association,
Thos. C. Phillips, Secretary, Abingdon.
Wise County Bar Association,
H. J. Kiser, Secretary, Wise.
Wytheville Bar Association,
W. C. Thomas, Secretary, Wytheville.

Washington

State Association

Washington State Bar Association,
Tracy E. Griffin, Secretary, American Building, Seattle.

Local Associations

Chelan County Bar Association,
Sam R. Sumner, President, Wenatchee.
Clark-Skamania Bar Association,
Gordon Powers, President, Schofield Building, Vancouver.
Cowlitz Bar Association,
H. Jerard Imus, President, Kelso.
Grays Harbor Bar Association,
Lester T. Parker, President, 307 Becker Building, Aberdeen.
Kitsap Bar Association,
Frank W. Ryan, President, Bremerton.
Lewis Bar Association,
H. E. Grimm, President, Centralia.
Seattle (King County) Bar Association,
Frank E. Holman, President, 1006 Hoge Building, Seattle.
Skagit Bar Association,
James G. Smith, President, Mount Vernon.
 Snohomish Bar Association,
G. M. Lecocq, President, 206 First National Bank Building, Everett.
Spokane Bar Association,
W. V. Kelley, President, 449 Peyton Building, Spokane.
Tacoma (Pierce County) Bar Association,
Clifford A. Langhorne, President, Perkins Building, Tacoma.
Thurston-Mason Bar Association,
Harry E. Foster, President, Security Building, Olympia.

Walla Walla Bar Association,
Herbert Ringhofer, President, Walla Walla.
Whatcom Bar Association,
George W. McCush, President, Bellingham National Bank Building, Bellingham.
Yakima Bar Association,
N. K. Buck, President, Miller Building, Yakima.

West Virginia

State Association

West Virginia Bar Association,
Bernard Sclove, Secretary, Box 1372, Charleston.

Local Associations

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Gilbert C. McKown, Secretary, Kilmer Building, Martinsburg.
Cabell County Bar Association,
W. K. Cowden, Jr., Secretary, Guaranty Bank Building, Huntington.
Bar Association of City of Charleston,
J. Stuart Fitzhugh, Jr., Secretary, Kanawha Banking and Trust Company Building, Charleston.
Fayette County Bar Association,
R. J. Thrift, Jr., Secretary, Fayetteville.
Fifth Judicial Circuit Bar Association,
George G. Somerville, Secretary, Point Pleasant.
Harrison County Bar Association,
John R. Morris, Secretary, 701 Goff Building, Clarksburg.
McDowell County Bar Association,
I. Mann Litz, Secretary, Welch.
Marion County Bar Association,
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Clinton Rogerson, Secretary, 600 6th Avenue, Moundsville.
Mercer County Bar Association,
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Mineral County Bar Association,
J. Clark Bright, Secretary, 111 Armstrong Street, Keyser.
Mingo County Bar Association,
Wade H. Bronson, Jr., Secretary, Williamson.
Monongalia County Bar Association,
Mrs. Evelyn H. Yorke, Secretary, Court House, Morgantown.
Ohio County Bar Association,
D. Paul Camilletti, Secretary, Citizens Mutual Trust Building, Wheeling.
Raleigh County Bar Association,
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Webster County Bar Association,
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Wood County Bar Association,
Forbes R. Hiehle, Secretary, Parkersburg.

Wisconsin

State Association

State Bar Association of Wisconsin,
Gilson G. Glasier, Secretary, State Capitol,
Madison.

Local Associations

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Richard J. Prittie, Secretary, Ashland.
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Frederick F. Hillyer, Secretary, 110 East Main Street, Madison.
Dodge County Bar Association,
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W. H. Bundy, Secretary, Menomonie.
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Malcolm Riley, Secretary, 204 East Grand Avenue, Eau Claire.
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Wood County Bar Association,

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Wyoming

State Association

Wyoming State Bar Association,
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Local Associations

First Judicial District Bar Association,
M. S. Reynolds, Commissioner, Cheyenne.
Second Judicial District Bar Association,
J. R. Sullivan, Commissioner, Laramie.
Third Judicial District Bar Association,
P. W. Spaulding, Commissioner, Evanston.
Fourth Judicial District Bar Association,
Burt Griggs, Commissioner, Buffalo.
Fifth Judicial District Bar Association,
G. W. Bremer, Commissioner, Worland.
Sixth Judicial District Bar Association,
E. C. Raymond, Commissioner, Newcastle.
Seventh Judicial District Bar Association,
E. E. Enterline, Commissioner, Casper.
Laramie County Bar Association,
A. G. McClintock, Secretary, Cheyenne.
Natrona County Bar Association,
Chas. Crowell, Secretary, Casper.

LAW SCHOOL LIBRARY STATISTICS FOR FISCAL YEAR, 1940-41

Key Num- ber	Number of Students to Nearest 10	ADMINISTRATION			EXPENDITURES						PERSONNEL						
		Under General Library		Other Organization	Total Number of Volumes	Number Volumes Added during the Year			Books			Binding	Supplies	Salaries	Full Time	Part Time	
		Directly under Law School	Yes	Yes	553,451	59,016	1,378	1,304	2,682	4,900	1,150	49,460	10,000	2,600	54,087 (Included)	47	
17	1,250	Yes	Yes	Yes	59,016	1,378	1,304	2,682	4,900	1,150	6,050	2,300	6,050	1,156	1	2	
28	810	Yes	Yes	Yes	23,370	450	29	479	500	150	2,550	200	2,600	1,156	1	3	
13	810	Yes	Yes	Yes	21,875	605	133	738	3,200	800	4,000	500	2,500	450	1	3	
15	810	Yes	Yes	Yes	158,667	5,463	2,035	7,498	11,500	20,935	32,435	5,270	26,300	6,781	13	19	
56	720	Yes	Yes	Yes	56,908	1,649	648	2,297	4,000	2,500	6,500	1,000	1,100	7,430	753	4	3
79	400	Yes	Yes	Yes	105,247	1,390	103	1,493	5,716	1,779	7,495	1,325	365	7,160	753	5	5
66	330	Yes	Yes	Yes	38,693	379	1,809	2,188	2,656	1,144	3,800	900	100	2,090	2,250	15	15
3	320	Yes	Yes	Yes	121,538	5,708	2,234	7,942	15,516	2,835	1,633	561	560	1,690	2,969	4	7
57	300	Yes	Yes	Yes	66,666	2,336	3,451	8,288	11,739	1,060	1,156	1,156	1,156	1,156	1,156	12	12
49	280	Yes	Yes	Yes	77,604	1,897	559	2,456	5,205	4,125	16,137	840	209	4,250	1,508	2	6
50	280	Yes	Yes	Yes	119,325	1,819	62	1,881	5,000	5,000	10,000	2,000	100	8,800	2,750	2	4
29	270	Yes	Yes	Yes	24,000	2,100	500	2,600	1,900	1,842	3,742	300	100	3,000	1,660	1	3
2	260	Yes	Yes	Yes	24,800	355	176	1,250	1,250	732	1,981	112	228	960	149	1	14
25	240	Yes	Yes	Yes	17,715	367	116	483	1,825	980	2,806	232	1,200	800	1	3	3
55	220	Yes	Yes	Yes	108,416	2,072	585	2,657	10,350	2,500	11,425	2,500	2,500	7,360	4,326	4	20
91	210	Yes	Yes	Yes	17,801	701	75	776	1,400	600	2,000	92	50	1,900	453	1	5
32	210	Yes	Yes	Yes	19,840	4702	1,240	1,702	2,000	500	2,500	500	60	3,000	150	2	5
35	210	Yes	Yes	Yes	92,966	1,878	316	2,194	7,700	2,083	9,783	1,200	350	8,380	3,310	3	12
78	210	Yes	Yes	Yes	13,920	Yes	Yes	1,034	1,034	1,655	2,689	70	2,500	2,500	1	6	6
95	190	Yes	Yes	Yes	95,613	2,456	393	2,849	1,034	1,434	2,459	6,410	190	8,100	1,600	4	20
7	190	Yes	Yes	Yes	16,903	1,934	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	1,034	4,119	121	24	1,600	1	8
37	190	Yes	Yes	Yes	44,150	1,713	303	2,043	1,383	3,000	3,145	6,145	121	24	1,600	1	2
30	180	Yes	Yes	Yes	15,279	834	350	1,184	1,300	700	2,000	245	120	700	3,216	2	1
51	170	Yes	Yes	Yes	52,389	1,025	32	1,057	3,800	1,196	4,996	476	300	3,400	2,300	2	4
85	170	Yes	Yes	Yes	14,500	282	73	355	1,034	1,034	3,432	70	125	1,200	600	1	11
23	160	Yes	Yes	Yes	51,718	1,252	550	1,802	3,950	2,459	6,410	190	172	2,280	452	2	3
33	160	Yes	Yes	Yes	37,178	1,713	303	2,043	2,389	6,586	8,976	1,019	89	3,380	927	2	4
19	150	Yes	Yes	Yes	21,130	587	12	599	1,421	646	2,067	277	132	1,080	270	1	1
45	140	Yes	Yes	Yes	28,565	430	1,135	1,565	1,456	569	2,025	179	620	1,500	455	1	5
53*	140	Yes	Yes	Yes	55,000	1,500	1,000	2,500	1,000	5,400	100	100	1,800	1,800	1	2	
87	120	Yes	Yes	Yes	16,632	312	218	530	1,454	345	1,800	89	100	1,080	540	1	3
22	120	Yes	Yes	Yes	17,084	668	167	835	1,292	2,149	3,442	130	275	990	800	1	5
39	110	Yes	Yes	Yes	14,694	257	319	576	1,904	365	2,269	82	48	1,000	816	1	2
76	100	Yes	Yes	Yes	19,258	514	397	911	897	1,473	2,370	24	126	2,400	687	1	5

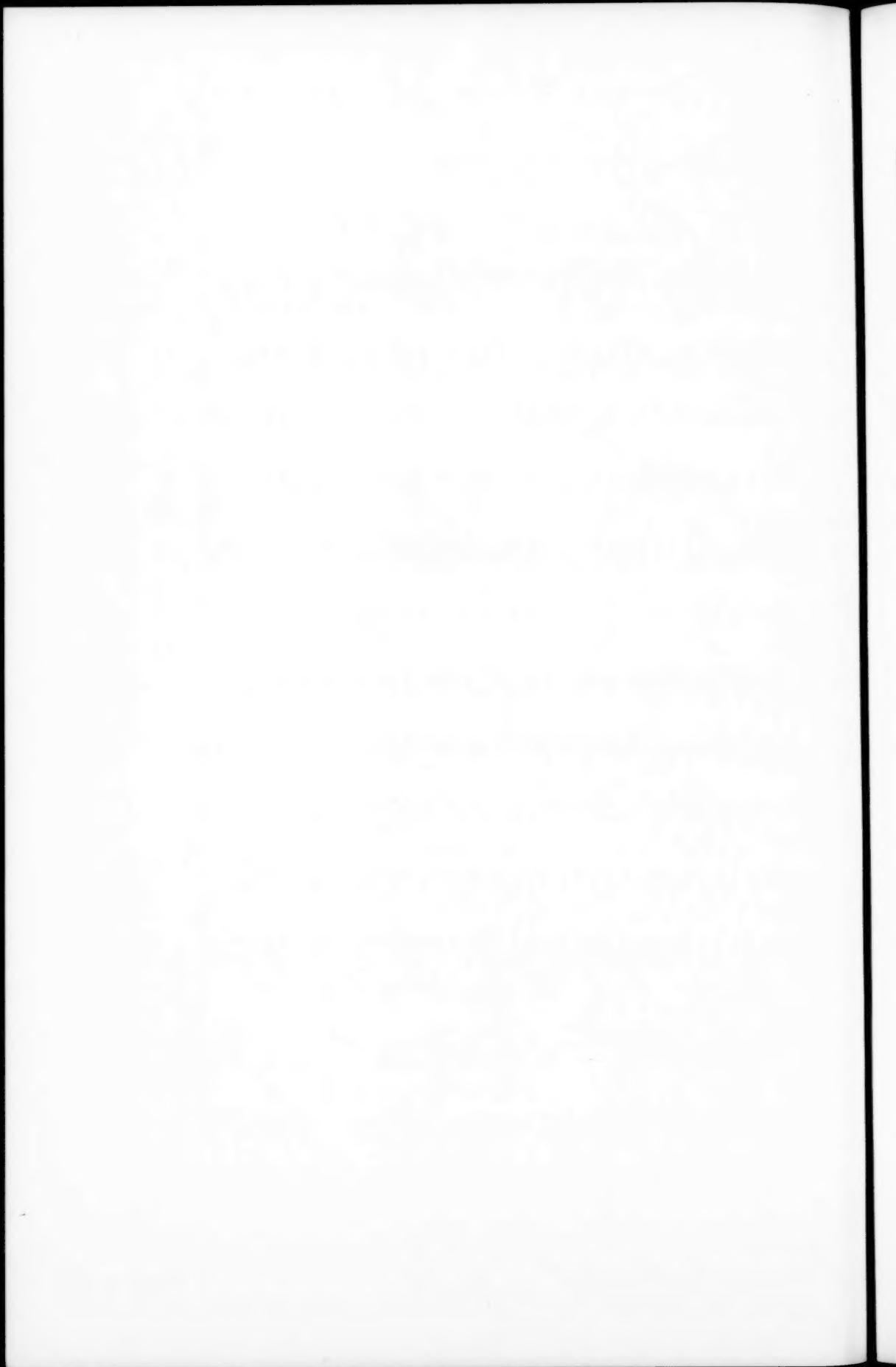
46*	100	Yes	14,916	386	586	1,900	600	2,500	73	132	1,700	1,300	1
94	90	Yes	12,100	712	664	1,366	1,006	1,199	100	50	900	300	1
58	90	Yes	17,000	1,216	141	1,357	1,229	364	228	1,260	150	1	3
54	90	Yes	19,821	630	76	706	1,758	100	1,858	65	840	1	6
65	80	Yes	27,533	300	286	586	1,000	1,313	2,313	100	150	1,312	800
1	80	Yes	12,178	414	315	729	1,020	928	4,315	298	900	1,168	11
84	80	Yes	14,513	327	114	441	1,362	386	2,048	151	840	249	2
88	80	Yes	84,177	750	118	868	2,653	1,521	4,175	295	80	2,200	333
38	80	Yes	16,597	513	906	1,419	1,379	697	2,076	148	90	1,650	425
24	80	Yes	355	370	725	1,400	300	1,700	100	150	1,500	1,000	1
43	80	Yes	27,126	59	655	820	1,959	340	130	20	1,200	500	1
27	80	Yes	27,260	531	19	550	1,014	2,017	3,031	86	79	1,400	90
63	80	Yes	17,008	280	236	516	700	1,000	1,700	2,000	660	1	4
52	80	Yes	28,760	375	119	494	2,098	754	2,852	200	25	1,200	600
40	70	Yes	17,028	231	30	261	1,669	62	1,732	133	18	2,000	800
31	70	Yes	18,565	180	15	195	572	1,515	2,087	40	1,200	312	1
74	70	Yes	20,501	184	558	586	695	1,214	2,571	1,101	200	900	758
5	60	Yes	14,115	402	251	638	1,800	200	2,000	75	100	1,900	630
8	60	Yes	43,291	387	251	2,000	400	2,400	300	160	1,464	1	2
62	60	Yes	21,531	522	65	587	2,000	2,225	125	650	159	1	4
44	50	Yes	20,943	539	539	1,325	1,175	2,500	350	1,300	425	1	5
82	50	Yes	26,435	582	2,543	3,125	2,065	1,134	3,200	250	100	2,800	1,266
18	40	Yes	16,892	212	76	288	1,055	945	1,624	35	87	850	400
80	30	Yes	20,000	15,085	298	95	392	1,600	2,200	327	11	1,260	None
12*	30	Yes	24,176	1,119	332	1,451	642	746	1,389	246	92	1,575	2,468
93	30	Yes	13,115	402	75	477	975	1,245	2,220	50	312	630	200
81	20	Yes	14,000	499	36	535	1,178	1,092	2,271	151	50	1,000	155
20	20	Yes	14,693	213	228	541	1,400	500	2,200	300	1,320	600	1
34	Yes	271,412	5,2476	7,736	10,657	10,731	21,388	4,023	1,745	43,100	(Included)	18	3
89*	9	(Library Committee)	18,380	656	77	1,418	785	2,204	342	1	1	5	1
42	Yes	38,340	984	310	1,294	2,000	1,800	3,800	434	100	3,750	540	2
47	Yes	546	91	637	1,000	1,500	2,500	300	1,400	1	4	4	4
73	Yes	62,249	1,976	267	2,243	6,223	4,591	10,814	871	1,413	5,660	1,754	3
71	Yes	17,808	590	276	866	889	2,256	3,145	293	192	916	367	1
90	Yes	68,203	2,207	838	3,045	5,638	8,077	13,716	1,323	1,670	11,800	1,800	6
68	Yes	21,869	939	964	1,903	1,190	2,238	3,428	227	44	2,000	1	7
60	Yes	26,014	377	72	449	2,396	498	2,894	90	50	675	824	1

** Against University policy to disclose this information.

† From General Library.

* 1941-1942 figures used.

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